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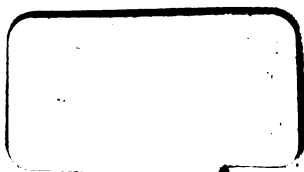
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AN

ELEMENTARY
GREEK GRAMMAR.

BY

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, PH. D.,
ELLIOT PROFESSOR OF GREEK LITERATURE IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

REVISED EDITION.

BOSTON:
GINN AND HEATH.
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Miss Anna Barrows

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PREFACE.

I HAVE attempted to make a Greek Grammar in which the facts and principles of the language shall be stated in as concise a form as is consistent with clearness and precision. The plan has been to exclude all detail which belongs to a book of reference, and to admit whatever will aid a pupil in mastering the great principles of Greek Grammar. The statement of the forms in Part Second has been condensed proportionally more than the Syntax. This has been done from a conviction that the chief principles of Syntax are a more profitable study for a pupil in the earlier years of his classical course than the details of vowel-changes and exceptional forms which are often thought to be more seasonable. The study of Greek Syntax, when it is viewed as an aid to reading and not as an ultimate end, gives the pupil an insight into the processes of thought of a highly cultivated people; and while it stimulates his own powers of thought, it teaches him habits of more careful expression, by making him familiar with many forms of statement more precise than those to which he has been accustomed. The Greek Syntax, as it was developed and refined by the Athenians, is an important chapter in the history of thought, and even those whose classical studies are confined to the rudiments cannot afford to omit this entirely. Nothing, in my opinion, does greater injustice to the pupil, and nothing does more to bring classical scholarship into discredit, than a system of teaching which employs only the memory and discourages all exercise of thought.

Teachers must decide how far the experiment of separating the principles of Grammar from the equally necessary Grammar of reference is a successful one. It certainly will not be successful, unless it is understood that all who continue their classical studies beyond

the school, and especially all classical teachers, must use larger works than the present for reference. I need not mention the many grammatical works, both in English and in German, which are accessible to scholars. The modern science of Comparative Philology has given new value and dignity to the departments of Etymology and Inflection, which now stand for the first time on a sure historic basis; but their details are proper study for advanced students, not for beginners.

In preparing this work, I have availed myself freely of the labors of my predecessors. Most of the work of collecting facts has been done so often and so well, that originality is now impossible except in combining and condensing. I am especially indebted to the grammars of Hadley and Sophocles, and to the German works of Krüger and Madvig. The best examples to illustrate the Syntax have generally been used by others, and I have not hesitated to use them again. In this, as in other matters of detail, it is impossible to give credit in an elementary work. The division of verbs into nine classes (in § 108) is that of G. Curtius, as improved by Hadley and published in his Greek Grammar in 1860. Here, and in many other cases, I am greatly indebted to the kindness of Professor Hadley for permission to use his valuable material. The sections on the Syntax of the Verb are generally condensed from my larger work, "Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb," to which I must refer more advanced students, and especially teachers, for a fuller exposition of many matters which are here merely hinted at. I have not hesitated to introduce here (for the first time in an elementary book) a brief statement of the new classification of conditional sentences, with its application to relative sentences, which is contained in my larger work. I cannot help hoping that the new statement of this and similar subjects may do something to remove the traditional obscurity which surrounds this department of Syntax. More space is given to examples here than elsewhere, from the nature of the subject.

The Catalogue of Irregular Verbs professes to give only the strictly *classic* forms. In deciding on the admission of each form, I have relied chiefly on Veitch's "Greek Verbs Irregular and Defective," which gives the authorities for the use of each tense. This work of 616 pages, published in the Oxford "Clarendon Press Series," is a lexicon in itself, and of the greatest value to the classical scholar.

Teachers who use this Grammar are advised to make their pupils first familiar with the largest type, including the paradigms; then to unite the first and second types; and finally, the first, second, and third. A very few notes in still smaller type (see pp. 2, 26, 81, 85) are intended rather as suggestions to the teacher than as lessons for the pupil. I am strongly of the opinion that a pupil should begin to translate easy sentences as soon as he has finished the paradigm of the verb in Ω , the few principles of syntax which he will need being explained by the teacher. While I have no faith in classical learning which is not based on a systematic study of grammar, I think that translation, both from Greek into English and from English into Greek, can hardly begin too soon. I fear that the opposite course may often do more to stifle enthusiasm than to encourage systematic study.

In introducing matters which are connected with Comparative Philology, especially in the prominence given to roots and stems in Part Second, I have been guided by the opinion of many scholars who are authorities in these matters. I am happy to be confirmed in my own opinion that it is inexpedient to designate Greek nouns and verbs by their stems (as is done in Sanskrit) rather than in the usual way. Comparative Philology is a progressive science, and its views are apt to change; for example, I cannot think it advisable to teach boys to call the noun usually called $\epsilon\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ by the strange name $\epsilon\lambda\pi\iota\delta$ -, as long as the leading scholars of Europe are not even agreed whether the stem is really $\epsilon\lambda\pi\iota\delta$ - or $\epsilon\lambda\pi\iota$ -.

I have not thought that the subject of Pronunciation, in its only practical form, belongs properly to Grammar. The important question of the ancient sounds of the letters requires too much learned discussion for beginners, and the subject is too extensive to be treated in a work like this. I refer all who are interested in it to the works of Professor Sophocles, especially his "History of the Greek Alphabet." His learning enables him to speak with the highest authority on the subject. A very different question, it seems to me, is the practical one, How are boys to be taught to pronounce Greek in our schools? Even if we had a complete ancient account of Greek pronunciation, — which we are very far from having, — it would be a much harder task to teach boys of the present day to follow it than it would be to teach them to pronounce German or French by rules without the

help of the voice. The two most important considerations in regard to *practical* Greek pronunciation are simplicity and uniformity. It is more than a quarter of a century since any system could claim notice in this country on the ground of uniformity. Even that monstrosity, the so-called "English system," which saddled the Greek at once with English vowel-sounds and Latin accents, is now unintelligible to the majority of our scholars; and it is not likely that a system which requires the use of a foreign system of accentuation will ever be generally adopted. The American Philological Association, in meetings at which scholars from every part of the country were present, has twice recommended almost (or quite) unanimously that American scholars should unite on a system of pronouncing Greek with the written accents and the "continental" sound of the vowels. This recommendation seems more likely to result in some approach to uniformity than any other that has been made. The term "continental" seems to be used here to denote the sounds of *a*, *e*, and *i* which prevail on the Continent of Europe, as opposed to the English sounds of these letters. To those who wish for a more special recommendation, I would suggest the following system, which I follow chiefly from its simplicity and because it is adopted by many leading scholars in different parts of this country:—

a as *a* in *father*, *η* as *e* in *fête*, *ε* as *e* in *men*, *ι* as *i* in *machine*, *ω* as *o* in *note*, *υ* as French *u*; short vowels merely *shorter* than the long vowels;—*αι* as *ai* in *aisle*, *ει* as *ei* in *height*, *οι* as *oi* in *oil*, *υι* as *ui* in *quit* or *wi* in *with*, *αυ* as *ou* in *house*, *ευ* as *eu* in *feud*, *ου* as *oo* in *moon*; *α*, *η*, *φ*, like *a*, *η*, *ω*;—the consonants as in English, except that *γ* before *κ*, *γ*, *ξ*, *χ* has the sound of *n*, but elsewhere is hard; that *θ* is always like *th* in *thin*; and that *χ* is always hard, like German *ch*.

In conclusion I must express my obligations to the proprietors of the University Press, who have placed five fonts of Porson type at my disposal in printing this work.

W. W. GOODWIN.

HARVARD COLLEGE, October 8, 1870.

PREFACE

TO THE REVISED EDITION.

SINCE the publication of the first edition, many misprints and other accidental errors have been corrected, indexes have been added, and many slight additions to the text and changes in expression have been made. The only change which affects references to the first edition has been made by adding § 138, Note 8, which includes what was contained in § 136, Note 2.

I am much indebted to the kindness of many friends who have informed me of misprints or other errors in the earlier editions. Much of the accuracy which the work has now attained is due to their efficient help, which I trust will be continued in future years. I must express my special obligations to Professor M. W. Humphreys, of Lexington, Virginia, by whose suggestions I have been greatly aided in revising the work.

Many scholars who most warmly welcome a "small Greek Grammar" seem to forget that smallness can be attained only by condensation and omission. One principle which I have followed in omissions needs, perhaps, to be explained. I have generally omitted all matter that belongs to lexicography rather than to grammar; for example, the meanings of the prepositions, of merely connective conjunctions, and of other particles which are not closely related to the construction, are given in Liddell and Scott's *Lexicon* in such detail, that it is useless to repeat the statements in a grammar like this; and it is assumed that every teacher will direct his pupils to the proper sources of information. On the other hand, the uses of relative and temporal particles, of the negatives, and of words like *ei*, *av*, *oti*, *os*, *otws*, *iva*, &c., are explained in the *Syntax* with the constructions to which they belong.

IN revising the work in 1873, I was greatly indebted to the courtesy of Mr. S. R. Winchell, of Ann Arbor, for corrections and excellent

PREFACE.

suggestions. In the edition of 1873 the statement of the Classification of Conditional Sentences was modified to conform to that which has been adopted in the fifth edition of "Greek Moods and Tenses," published in 1874. For an explanation of this system of classification and a defence of the principles on which it is based, I must refer to an article published in the "Transactions of the American Philological Association" for 1873, and in the "Journal of Philology" (London and Cambridge), Vol. V., No. 10, pp. 186-205.

In the edition of 1876 the only changes to be mentioned are slight additions in § 114, 2, § 127, 3, and § 260, 1, note 1; and in the examples under § 183.

At the same time with this edition will be published a volume entitled "First Lessons in Greek," which has been prepared with great care and skill by my colleague, Professor John W. White, to accompany the present work. As both books have been made on the same general principles, and especially with the same view of the comparative importance of different parts of grammar to beginners, it is hoped that the new "Lessons" will prove an acceptable aid to both teachers and pupils who may use this Grammar.

W. W. G.

HARVARD COLLEGE, June, 1876.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND DIALECTS.

THE Greek language is the language spoken by the Greek race. In the historic period, the people of this race called themselves by the name *Hellenes*, and their language *Hellenic*. We call them *Greeks*, from the Roman name *Graeci*. They were divided into Aeolians, Dorians, and Ionians. The Aeolians inhabited Aeolis (in Asia), Lesbos, Boeotia, and Thessaly; the Dorians inhabited Peloponnesus, Doris, Crete, some cities of Caria with the neighboring islands, Southern Italy, and a large part of Sicily; the Ionians inhabited Ionia (in Asia), Attica, many islands in the Aegean Sea, and some other places.

In the early times of which the Homeric poems are a record, there was no such division of the whole Greek race into Aeolians, Dorians, and Ionians as that which was recognized in historic times; nor was there any common name of the whole race, like the later name of *Hellenes*. The Homeric *Hellenes* are a small tribe in Southeastern Thessaly.

The dialects of the Aeolians and the Dorians are known as the *Aeolic* and *Doric* dialects. In the language of the Ionians we must distinguish the *Old Ionic*, the *New Ionic*, and the *Attic* dialects. The Old Ionic or Epic is the language of the Homeric poems, the oldest Greek literature. The New Ionic was the language of Ionia in the fifth century B. C., as it appears in Herodotus and Hippocrates. The Attic was the language of Athens during her period of literary eminence.*

* The name *Ionic* includes both the Old and the New Ionic, but not the Attic. When the Old and the New Ionic are to be distinguished in the present work, Ep. (for Epic) or Hom. (for Homeric) is used for the former, and Hdt. (Herodotus) for the latter.

The Attic dialect is the most cultivated form of the Greek language. It is therefore made the basis of Greek Grammar, and the other dialects are usually treated, for convenience, as if their forms were merely variations of the Attic. This is a position, however, to which the Attic has no claim on the ground of age or primitive forms, in respect to which it holds a rank below the other dialects.

The literary and political importance of Athens caused her dialect gradually to supplant the others wherever Greek was spoken; but, in this very extension, the Attic dialect itself was not a little modified. This universal Greek language, beginning with the Alexandrian period (283 B. C.), is called the *Common Dialect*. The name *Hellenistic* is given to that form of the Common Dialect which was used by the Jews of Alexandria who made the Septuagint version of the Old Testament (283 – 135 B. C.), and to the writers of the New Testament; all of whom were *Hellenists* (i. e. Jews who spoke Greek). The language which has been spoken by the Greeks during the last seven centuries is called *Modern Greek*, or *Romaic*.

The Greek is descended from the same original language with the Indian (i. e. Sanskrit), Persian, German, Slavonic, Celtic, and Italian languages. It is most closely connected with the Italian languages (including Latin), to which it bears a relation similar to the still closer relation between French and Spanish. This relation accounts for the striking analogies between Latin and Greek, which appear in both roots and terminations; and also for the less obvious analogies between Greek and the German element in English, which are seen in a few words like *me*, *is*, *know*, &c.

PART I.

LETTERS, SYLLABLES, AND ACCENTS.

THE ALPHABET.

§ 1. THE Greek Alphabet has twenty-four letters:—

Form.	Equivalent.	Name.
A α	a	Ἀλφα Alpha
B β	b	Βῆτα Beta
Γ γ	g	Γάμμα Gamma
Δ δ	d	Δέλτα Delta
E ε	e (<i>short</i>)	Ἐψιλόν Epsilon
Z ζ	z	Ζῆτα Zeta
H η	e (<i>long</i>)	Ἡτα Eta
Θ θ θ̑	th	Θῆτα Theta
I ι	i	Ἰῶτα Iota
K κ	k or hard c	Κάππα Kappa
Λ λ	l	Λάμβδα Lambda
M μ	m	Μῦ Mu
N ν	n	Νῦ Nu
Ξ ξ	x	Ξῖ Xi
O ο	o (<i>short</i>)	Ὀ μικρόν Omicron
Π π	p	Πῖ Pi
P ρ	r	Ῥῶ Rho
Σ σ ς	s	Σίγμα Sigma
T τ	t	Ταῦ Tau
Υ υ	u	Ὑ ψιλόν Upsilon
Φ φ	ph	Φῖ Phi
X χ	kh	Χῖ Chi
Ψ ψ	ps	Ψῖ Psi
Ω ω	o (<i>long</i>)	Ὠ μέγα Omega

NOTE 1. At the end of a word the form *ς* is used, elsewhere the form *σ*; thus, *σύνταξις*.

NOTE 2. Two obsolete letters — *Vau* or *Digamma* (Ϝ or ϝ), equivalent to F or W, and *Koppa* (Ϙ), equivalent to Q — and also the character *San* (Ϟ), a form of *Sigma*, are used as numerals (§ 76). The first of these was not entirely out of use when the Homeric poems were composed, and the metre of many verses in these is explained only by admitting its presence.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

§ 2. The vowels are *α, ε, η, ι, ο, ω*, and *υ*. Of these, *ε* and *ο* are always short; *η* and *ω* are always long; *α, ι*, and *υ* are sometimes short and sometimes long, whence they are called *doubtful* vowels.

NOTE. *Α, ε, η, ο*, and *ω* are called *open* vowels; *ι* and *υ* are called *close* vowels.

§ 3. There are seven diphthongs which begin with a short vowel, *αι, ει, οι, υι, αυ, ευ, ου*; and six which begin with a long vowel, *αη, ηη, ωη, αυ, ηυ, ωυ* (Ionic).

In *α, η, ω*, the *ι* is written below the first vowel, and is called *iota subscript*. But in capitals it is written in the line; as in *ΘΗ ΚΟΜΩΙΔΙΑΙ, τῇ κομῳδίᾳ*, and in *ᾠχετο, ᾗχετο*. This *ι* was written as a regular letter as long as it was pronounced, that is, until the first century B. C.

BREATHINGS.

§ 4. 1. Every vowel or diphthong at the beginning of a word has either the *rough* breathing (ʹ) or the *smooth* breathing (̑). The rough breathing shows that the vowel is preceded by the sound of *h*; the smooth breathing, that the vowel has its simple sound. Thus *ὄρῶν, seeing*, is pronounced *hōrōn*; but *ὀρῶν, of mountains*, is pronounced *ōrōn*.

NOTE. A diphthong takes the breathing (like the accent) upon its *second* vowel. But *α, η*, and *ω* take it upon the first vowel, even when the *ι* is written in the line. Thus *οἶχεται, εὐφραίνω, Αἴμων*; but *ᾗχετο* or *ᾠχετο, ᾗδω* or *ᾠδω, ᾗδew* or *ᾠδew*.

2. The consonant ρ is generally written $\dot{\rho}$ at the beginning of a word. In the middle of a word $\rho\rho$ is often written $\dot{\rho}\dot{\rho}$. Thus $\dot{\rho}\dot{\eta}\tau\omega\rho$ (rhetor), orator; $\dot{\alpha}\dot{\rho}\dot{\eta}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, unspeakable; $\Pi\dot{\upsilon}\dot{\rho}\dot{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$, Pyrrhus ($\dot{\rho}\dot{\rho} = rrh$).

CONSONANTS.

§ 5. 1. The consonants are divided into

labials, π , β , ϕ , μ ,

palatals, κ , γ , χ ,

linguals, τ , δ , θ , ζ , σ , λ , ν , ρ .

2. The *double* consonants are ξ , ψ , ζ . κ is composed of κ and σ ; ψ , of π and σ . ζ is not composed of two consonants, but it has the effect of two in lengthening a preceding vowel (§ 19, 2).

§ 6. By another classification, the consonants are divided into *semivowels* and *mutes*.

1. The *semivowels* are λ , μ , ν , ρ , and σ ; of which the first four are called *liquids*, and σ is called a *sibilant*. μ and ν are also called *nasals*; to which must be added γ before κ , γ , χ , or ξ , where it has the sound of ν , as in $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\kappa\upsilon\rho\alpha$ (ancora), anchor.

2. The *mutes* are of three orders:—

smooth mutes, π , κ , τ ,

middle mutes, β , γ , δ ,

rough mutes, ϕ , χ , θ .

These again correspond in the following *classes*:—

labial mutes, π , β , ϕ ,

palatal mutes, κ , γ , χ ,

lingual mutes, τ , δ , θ .

NOTE. Mutes of the same *order* are called *co-ordinate*; those of the same *class* are called *cognate*. The smooth and rough mutes, with σ , ξ , and ψ , are called *surd* (hushed sounds); the other consonants and the vowels are called *sonant*.

§ 7. The only consonants which can stand at the end of a Greek word are ν , ρ , and ς .

κ and ψ ($\kappa\sigma$ and $\pi\sigma$) are no exceptions; and $\epsilon\kappa$ and $\omicron\nu\kappa$ ($\omicron\nu\chi$) are varied forms of $\epsilon\xi$ and $\omicron\nu$.

COLLISION OF VOWELS. HIATUS.

§ 8. A succession of two vowel sounds, not forming a diphthong, was generally displeasing to the Athenians. In the middle of a word this was avoided by *contraction* (§ 9). Between two words — where it is called *hiatus* and was especially offensive — it was avoided by *crasis* (§ 11), by *elision* (§ 12), or by adding a *movable consonant* (§ 13) to the former word.

CONTRACTION OF VOWELS.

§ 9. Two successive vowels, or a vowel and a diphthong, are often united by *contraction* in a single long vowel or a diphthong; as φιλέω, φιλω̃; φίλεε, φίλει; τίμαε, τίμα.

Contraction takes place especially in Attic Greek, but seldom unless the first vowel is *open* (§ 2, Note). It follows these general rules:—

1. Two vowels which can form a diphthong simply unite in one syllable; as τείχεῖ, τείχει; γέραῖ, γέρα; ῥάϊστος, ῥᾱστος.

2. If one of the vowels is *o* or *ω*, they are contracted into *ω*. But *eo*, *oo*, and *oe* give *ou*. Thus δηλόητε, δηλω̃τε; φιλέωσι, φιλω̃σι; τιμάομεν, τιμῶμεν; τιμάωμεν, τιμῶμεν; δηλόω, δηλω̃; — but γένεος, γένους; πλόος, πλοῦς; νόε, νοῦ.

NOTE. In contracts of the first and second declensions, *o* is dropped before *a*, and before any *long* vowel or a diphthong. (See § 43 and § 65.)

3. If the two vowels are *a* and *ε* (or *η*), the first vowel sound prevails, and we have *ā* or *η*. *Aa* gives *ā*, and *εη* or *ηε* gives *η*; but *ee* gives *ei*. Thus, ἐτίμαε, ἐτίμα; τιμάητε, τιμάτε; τείχεα, τείχη; μνάα, μνά; φιλέητε, φιλήτε; τιμήεντος, τιμήντος; ἐφίλεε, ἐφίλει.

NOTE. In the first and second declensions, *ea* becomes *ā* in the dual and plural and after a vowel or *ρ*; also in the third declension after a vowel. In the dual of the third declension *ee* becomes *η*. (§ 43, § 65, § 52, 2, N. 2, § 53, 3, N. 3. See also § 51, 2.)

4. If a simple vowel is followed by a diphthong, it is contracted with the *first vowel* of the diphthong, and the second vowel is dropped unless it can be retained as *iota subscript* (§ 3). But *a*, *ε*, and *o* are dropped before *αι*; and *ε* and *o* before *οι*.

Thus, τιμάει, τιμᾷ; τιμάη, τιμῇ; τιμάοι, τιμῶ; τιμάου, τιμῷ; φιλέει, φιλεῖ; φιλέη, φιλῇ; λύηαι, λύῃ; μεμνήοιο, μεμνήω; πλακέεις, πλακοῦς; δηλόου, δηλοῦ; — but μνάαι, μναῖ; φιλέοι, φιλοῖ; δηλόοι, δηλοῖ.

NOTE. In verbs in *όω*, except in the infinitive, *οι* and *οη* give *οι*; as δηλόεις, δηλοῖς; δηλόη, δηλοῖ; — but δηλόειν, δηλοῖν (regularly). Infinitives in *-άειν* drop *ε* in contraction; as τιμάειν, τιμᾶν.

In the second person singular of the passive and middle, *οι* gives *η* or *ει* (not *αι*); as λύειαι, λύῃ or λύει. (See § 114, 2.)

5. The close vowels (*ι* and *υ*) are contracted with *α* following vowel in some forms of nouns in *ις* and *υς* of the third declension. (See § 53.)

§ 10. Two successive vowels, not forming a diphthong, are sometimes united in pronunciation. This is called *synizēsis*. Thus, θεοί may make one syllable in poetry; στήθεα or χρυσίον may make two.

CRASIS AND ELISION.

§ 11. 1. A vowel or diphthong at the end of a word is often contracted with one at the beginning of the following word. This is called *crasis* (κρᾶσις, mixture). The first of the two words is generally an article, a relative pronoun, or καί.

Crasis generally follows the laws of contraction (§ 9), but with these modifications: —

(a.) A diphthong at the end of the first word drops its last vowel before crasis takes place.

(b.) The article drops its final vowel or diphthong in crasis before *α*. The particle τοί drops *οι* before *α*; and καί drops *αι* before *αν*, *εν*, *ου*, and the words *ει*, *εις*, *οι*, *αι*.

2. The following are examples of crasis: —

Τὸ ὄνομα, τοῦνομα; τὰ ἀγαθά, τᾶγαθά; τὸ ἐναντίον, τοῦναντίον; ὁ ἐκ, οὔκ; ὁ ἐπὶ, οὐπί; ἃ ἄν, ἄν; καὶ ἄν, κᾶν; καὶ εἶτα, κῆτα; — ὁ ἀνὴρ, ἀνήρ; οἱ ἀδελφοί, ἀδελφοί; τῷ ἀνδρί, τάνδρι; τὸ αὐτό, ταῦτό; τοῦ αὐτοῦ, ταυτοῦ; — τοι ἄν, τᾶν (μέντοι ἄν, μεντᾶν); τοι ἄρα, τᾶρα; — καὶ αὐτός, καὐτός; καὶ αὕτη, χαῦτη (§ 17, 1); καὶ εἰ, κεῖ; καὶ οἱ, χοῖ; καὶ αἱ, χαῖ. So ἐγὼ οἶδα, ἐγῶδα; ὃ ἄνθρωπε, ὦνθρωπε; τῇ ἐπαρῇ, τήπαρῇ; προέχων, προῦχων. So ποῦ ἐστιν, ποῦστιν.

NOTE 1. The rough breathing of the article or relative is retained on the contracted syllable, taking the place of the usual *coronis* (').

NOTE 2. In crasis, *ἕτερος* takes the form *ἄτερος*, — whence *θατέρου*, *θατέρω*, &c.

NOTE 3. Crasis may be left to pronunciation (§ 10). Thus, *μὴ σὸ* makes one syllable in poetry; so *μὴ εἰδέναι*, *ἐπεὶ οὐ*.

§ 12. A short final vowel may be dropped when the next word begins with a vowel. This is called *elision*. An *apostrophe* (') marks the omission. E. g.

Δι' ἐμοῦ for *διὰ ἐμοῦ*; *ἀντ' ἐκείνης* for *ἀντὶ ἐκείνης*; *λέγοιμ' ἄν* for *λέγοιμι ἄν*; *ἀλλ' εὐθύς* for *ἀλλὰ εὐθύς*; *ἐπ' ἀνθρώπων* for *ἐπὶ ἀνθρώπων*. So *ἐφ' ἐτέρω*; *νύχθ' ὅλην* for *νύκτα ὅλην* (§ 17, 1; 16, 1).

NOTE 1. The poets sometimes elide *αι* in the verbal endings *μαι*, *σαι*, *ται*, and *σθαι*. So *οἱ* in *οἴμοι*, and rarely in *μοι*.

NOTE 2. The prepositions *περί* and *πρό*, the conjunction *ὅτι*, and datives in *ι* of the third declension, are not elided in Attic Greek. The form *στ'* stands for *στε*, *when*.

NOTE 3. The poets sometimes cut off a short vowel even before a consonant. Thus in Homer we find *ἄρ*, *ἄν*, *κάτ*, and *πάρ*, for *ἄρα*, *ἀνά*, *κατά*, and *παρά*. *Κάτ* assimilates its *τ* to a following consonant, and drops it before two consonants; as *κάββαλε* and *κάκτανε* for *κατέβαλε* and *κατέκτανε*; — but *κατθανεῖν* for *καταθανεῖν* (§ 15, 1).

MOVABLE CONSONANTS.

§ 13. 1. Most words ending in *σι*, and all verbs of the third person ending in *ι*, add *ν* when the next word begins with a vowel. This is called *ν movable*. E. g.

Πᾶσι δίδωσι ταῦτα; but *πᾶσιν ἔδωκεν ἐκείνα*. So *δίδωσί μοι*; but *δίδωσιν ἐμοί*.

NOTE 1. *Ἔστί* takes *ν movable*, like third persons in *σι*. The Epic *κέ* (for *ἄν*) adds *ν* before a vowel. The enclitic *νύν* has an Epic form *νύ*. Many adverbs in *-θεν* (as *πρόσθεν*) have poetic forms in *-θε*.

NOTE 2. *ν movable* is generally added at the end of a sentence or of a line of poetry. It may be added even before a consonant in poetry, to make position (§ 19, 2).

2. *Οὕτως*, *ἐξ* (*έκς*), and some other words, drop *ς* before a consonant; as *οὕτω δοκεῖ*, *ἐκ πόλεως*; — but *οὕτως ἔχει*, *ἐξ ἄστεος*.

Οὐ, *ποί*, becomes *οὐκ* before a smooth vowel, and *οὐχ* before a rough vowel. *Μή* inserts *κ* in *μηκ-έτι* (like *οὐκ-έτι*).

METATHESIS AND SYNCOPE.

§ 14. 1. *Metathesis* is the transposition of two letters in a word; as in *κράτος* and *κάρος*, *strength*; *θάρρος* and *θράρος*, *courage*.

2. *Syncope* is the omission of a vowel from the middle of a word; as in *πατήρ*, *πατρός*. (See § 57.)

EUPHONY OF CONSONANTS.

§ 15. 1. A rough consonant (§ 6, 2) is never doubled; but *πφ*, *κχ*, and *τθ* are always written for *φφ*, *χχ*, and *θθ*. Thus *Σαφφά*, *Βάκχος*, *καθαίνειν*, not *Σαφφά*, *Βάχχος*, *καθαίνειν* (§ 12, N. 3). So in Latin, *Sappho*, *Bacchus*.

2. Initial *ρ* is doubled when a vowel precedes it in forming a compound word. After a diphthong it is unchanged. Thus, *ἀραρρίπτω* (of *ἀρά* and *ρίπτω*), but *εὔροος* (of *εὖ* and *ρόος*). So after the syllabic augment; as *ἔρριπτον* (imperfect of *ρίπτω*).

§ 16. The following rules apply chiefly to euphonic changes made in the final consonant of a stem in adding the endings, especially in forming and inflecting the tenses of verbs:—

1. Before a lingual mute (*τ*, *δ*, *θ*), a labial or palatal mute must be of the same order (§ 6, Note), and another lingual mute must be changed to *σ*. E. g.

Τέτριπται (for *τετριβ-ται*), *δέδεκται* (for *δεδεχ-ται*), *πλεχθῆναι* (for *πλεκ-θῆναι*), *ελείφθην* (for *ελειπ-θην*), *γράβδην* (for *γραφ-δην*). *Πέπεισται* (*πεπειθ-ται*), *ἐπέισθην* (*επειθ-θην*), *ῆσται* (*ῆδ-ται*), *ἴσται* (*ιδ-ται*).

NOTE. No combinations of different mutes, except those here included and those mentioned in § 15, 1, are allowed in Greek. When any such arise, the first mute is dropped; as in *πέπεικα* (for *πεπειθ-κα*).

2. No mute can stand before *σ* except *π* and *κ* (in *ψ* and *ξ*). Here *β* and *φ* become *π*; *γ* and *χ* become *κ*; the other mutes are dropped. E. g.

Τρίψω (for *τριβ-σω*), *γράφω* (for *γραφ-σω*), *λέξω* (for *λεγ-σω*), *πίσω* (for *πειθ-σω*), *ᾤσω* (for *ᾔδ-σω*), *σώμασι* (for *σωματ-σι*), *ἐλπίσι* (for *ελπιδ-σι*). So *φλέψ* (for *φλεβ-ς*), *ἐλπίς* (for *ελπιδ-ς*), *νύξ* (for *νυκτ-ς*). See examples under § 46, 2.

3. Before *μ*, a labial mute (*π*, *β*, *φ*) becomes *μ*; a palatal

mute (κ, χ) becomes γ ; and a lingual mute (τ, δ, θ) becomes σ .
E. g.

Ἀλείμμαι (for λελειπ-μαι), τέτριμμαι (for τετριβ-μαι), γέγραμμαι (for γεγραφ-μαι), πέπλεγμαι (for πεπλεκ-μαι), τέτευγμαι (for τετευχ-μαι), ἦσμαι (for ἦδ-μαι), πέπεισ-μαι (for πεπειθ-μαι).

4. In passive and middle endings, σ is dropped between two consonants. E. g.

Ἀλείφθε (for λελειπ-σθε, § 16, 1), γέγραφθε (for γεγραφ-σθε), γεγράφθαι (for γεγραφ-σθαι), πεφάνθαι (for πεφαν-σθαι).

NOTE. In the verbal endings $\sigmaαι$ and $\sigmaο$, σ is often dropped after a vowel; as in λύσαι, λύσαι, λύη, or λύει (§ 9, 4, Note). Stems in $\epsilon\sigma$ of the third declension also drop σ before a vowel or another σ . (See § 52, 1, Note.)

5. Before a labial mute (π, β, ϕ), ν becomes μ ; before a palatal mute (κ, γ, χ) it becomes γ (§ 6, 1).

Before another liquid, ν is changed to that liquid; before σ , it is generally dropped and the preceding vowel is lengthened (ϵ to $\epsilonι$, $ο$ to $ου$). E. g.

Ἐμπίπτω (for ἐν-πιπτω), συμβαίνω (for συν-βαινω), ἐμφανής (for ἐν-φανης). Συγχέω (for συν-χεω), συγγενής (for συν-γενης). Ἐλλείπω (for ἐν-λειπω), ἐμμένω (for ἐν-μενω), συρρέω (for συν-ρεω). Μέλας (for μελαν-ς), εἰς (for ἐν-ς) λύουσι (for λυο-νσι, § 112, Note).

NOTE 1. The combinations $\nu\tau$, $\nu\delta$, $\nu\theta$, are often dropped together before σ (§ 16, 2 and 5), and the preceding vowel is lengthened, as above (§ 16, 5); as πᾶσι (for παντ-σι), λέουσι (for λεοντ-σι), τιθεῖσι (dat. plur. for τιθεντ-σι), τιθεῖς (for τιθεντ-ς), δούς (for δοντ-ς), σπείσω (for σπενδ-σω).

NOTE 2. Before $\sigmaι$ of the dative plural, ν alone is dropped without lengthening the vowel; as δαίμοσι (for δαιμον-σι). Compare πᾶσι (for παντ-σι), Note 1.

So $\nu\tau$ in *adjectives* in $\epsilonις$, but never in participles; as χαρίεσι (for χαριεντ-σι); but τιθεῖσι, as given above.

NOTE 3. The preposition ἐν is not changed before σ , ρ , or ζ . Σύν becomes συσ- before σ and a vowel, but συ- before σ and a consonant or before ζ . Thus, ἐνράπτω, σύσσιτος, σύζυγος.

For ν retained before σ or changed to σ before μ , in the perfect passive and middle of verbs in $\nu\omega$, see § 113, N. 2.

§ 17. 1. A smooth mute standing before a rough vowel

(either by elision or in forming a compound word) is itself made rough. E. g.

Ἀφίημι (for ἀπ-ίημι), καθαιρέω (for κατ-αίρεω), ἀπ' ἐν (for ἀπὸ ἐν),
 νύχθ' ὅλην (for νύκτα ὅλην, § 12, § 16, 1).

So in crasis, where the rough breathing may even affect a consonant not immediately preceding it. (See § 11, 2.)

NOTE. The Ionic dialect does not observe this principle; but uses, for example, ἀπ' οὐ, ἀπίημι.

2. In reduplications (§ 101), an initial rough mute is always made smooth. E. g.

Πέφυκα (for φεφυκα), perfect of φύω; κέχηνα (for χεχηνα) perf. of χάσκω; τέθηλα (for θεθηλα), perf. of βάλλω.

NOTE. A similar change takes place in some other words; as in τρέφω (for θρεφω), τρέχω (for θρεχω), τριχός (for θριχ-ος) from θρίξ; ἐτάφην (for ἔθαφ-ην) from τάπτω; ταχύς (for θαχυς). So in ἐτύθην (for ἐθυθην) from τύω, and ἐτέθην (for ἔθεθην) from τίθημι.

3. The ending *θι* of the aorist imperative passive becomes *τι* after *θη*, the regular characteristic of that tense (§ 110, 3); as λύθητι (for λυθη-θι).

SYLLABLES.

§ 18. 1. A Greek word has as many syllables as it has separate vowels or diphthongs. The syllable next to the last is called the *penult* (pen-ultima, *almost last*); the one before the penult is called the *antepenult*.

2. A *pure* syllable is one whose vowel or diphthong immediately follows another vowel or diphthong; as the last syllable of φιλέω, οἰκία, χρύσεος.

NOTE. In most editions of the Greek authors, the following rules are observed in dividing syllables at the end of a line:—

1. Single consonants, combinations of consonants which can begin a word (which can be seen from the Lexicon), and mutes followed by *μ* or *ν*, are placed at the beginning of a syllable. Other combinations of consonants are divided. Thus, ἔ-χω, ἐ-γώ, ἐ-σπέ-ρα, νέ-κταρ, ἀ-κμή, δε-σμός, μι-κρόν, πρᾶ-γμα-τος, πρᾶσ-σω, ἐλ-πίς, ἐν-δόν.

2. Compound words are divided into their original parts; but when elision has taken place, they are divided like simple words. Thus, προσ-έ-γω, but πα-ρά-γω.

QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

§ 19. 1. A syllable is long by *nature* when it has a long vowel or a diphthong; as in *τῆμῆ*, *κτείνω*.

2. A syllable is long by *position* when its vowel is followed by two consonants or a double consonant; as in *ὄρνυξ*.

3. When a vowel *short by nature* is followed by a mute and a liquid, the syllable is *common* (i. e. either long or short); as in *τέκνον*, *ἵππος*, *ἵβρις*. But in Attic poetry such a syllable is generally short, in other poetry it is generally long.

NOTE. A *middle* mute (*β, γ, δ*) before *λ, μ, or ν*, lengthens the preceding vowel, as in *ἀγνώς*, *βαβλίον*, *δόγμα*.

§ 20. The quantity of most syllables can be seen at once. Thus *η* and *ω* and all diphthongs are long by nature; *ε* and *ο* are short by nature. (See § 2.)

When *α, ι, and υ* are not long by position, their quantity must generally be learned by observation. But it is to be remembered that

1. Every vowel arising from contraction or crasis (not from elision) is long; as *α* in *ἄκων* for *ἀέκων*.

2. The endings *ας* and *υς* are long when *ν* or *ντ* has been dropped before *σ* (§ 16, 5, and N. 1).

3. The accent often shows the quantity of a vowel. (See § 21, 1; § 22.)

The quantity of the terminations of nouns and verbs will be stated below in the proper places.

ACCENT.

General Principles.

§ 21. 1. There are three accents, the *acute* (´), the *grave* (`), and the *circumflex* (^). The acute can stand only on one of the last three syllables of a word, the circumflex only on one of the last two, and the grave only on the last. The circumflex can stand only on a syllable long by *nature*.

NOTE 1. The grave accent is rarely used except in place of the acute in the case mentioned in § 23, 1.

NOTE 2. The accent (like the breathing) stands on the second vowel of a diphthong. (See § 4, 1, Note.)

2. A word is called *oxytone* when it has the acute on the last syllable; *paroxytone*, when it has the acute on the penult; *proparoxytone*, when it has the acute on the antepenult.

A word is called *perispomenon* when it has the circumflex on the last syllable; *properispomenon*, when it has the circumflex on the penult.

A word is called *barytone* when its last syllable has no accent.

§ 22. 1. The antepenult cannot be accented if the last syllable is long (either by nature or by position). If accented, it takes the acute; as *πέλεκυς*, *ἄνθρωπος*.

2. The penult, if accented, takes the circumflex if it is long by nature and *at the same time* the last syllable is short by nature; as *μῆλον*, *νῆσος*, *ἡλιξ*. Otherwise, if accented, it takes the acute.

NOTE 1. Final *αι* and *οι* are considered short in determining the accent; as *ἄνθρωποι*, *νῆσοι*. Except in the optative mood, and in the adverb *οἶκοι*, *at home*; as *τιμήσαι*, *ποιήσαι* (not *τίμησαι* or *ποιήσαι*).

NOTE 2. Genitives in *εως* and *ων* from nouns in *is* and *us* of the third declension (§ 53, 1, N. 2), all cases of nouns and adjectives in *ος* and *ων* of the Attic (second) declension (§ 42, 2), and the Ionic genitive in *εω* of the first (§ 39), allow the acute on the antepenult; as *ἀνώγεων*, *πόλεως*, *Τήρεω* (*Τήρης*). For *ὥσπερ*, *οἶδε*, &c., see § 28, N. 3.

§ 23. 1. An oxytone changes its acute to the grave before other words in the same sentence; as *τοὺς πονηροὺς ἀνθρώπους* (for *τούς πονηροὺς ἀνθρώπους*).

NOTE. This change is not made before *enclitics* (§ 28) nor in the interrogative *τίς*, *τί* (§ 84). It is generally made before a comma, but not before a colon.

2. When a dissyllabic preposition follows its case, or a verb to which it belongs, it throws its accent back to the penult; as *τούτων πέρι*, *διέσας ἀπο* (Homeric). (Except *ἀνά*, *διά*, *ἀμφί*, *ἀντί*.) So also when a preposition stands for itself compounded with *εἶστιν*; as *πάρα* for *πάρεστιν*. This is called *anastrophe*.

Accent of Contracted Syllables.

§ 24. 1. A contracted syllable is accented if either of the original syllables had an accent. If it is a penult or antepenult, the accent is regular (§ 22). If it is a final syllable, it is circumflexed; but if the original word had the acute on the last syllable, this is retained. E. g.

Τιμώμενος from τιμάμενος, φιλέετε from φιλέετε, τιμῶ from τιμάω; but βεβῶς from βεβαῶς.

NOTE. If neither of the original syllables had an accent, the accent is not affected by contraction; as τίμα for τίμαε.

Some exceptions to the rule of § 24, 1, will be noticed under the declensions. (See § 43, Note; § 65.)

2. In crasis, the accent of the first word is lost and that of the second remains; as τὰγαθά for τὰ ἀγαθὰ, ἐγὼ οἶδα for ἐγὼ οἶδα, καὶ εἶτα for καὶ εἶτα.

3. In elision, oxytone prepositions and conjunctions lose their accent with the elided vowel; other oxytones throw the accent back to the penult. E. g.

Ἐπ' αὐτῷ for ἐπὶ αὐτῷ, ἀλλ' εἶπεν for ἀλλὰ εἶπεν, φήμ' ἐγὼ for φημί ἐγώ, κάκ' ἔπη for κακὰ ἔπη.

Accent of Nouns.

§ 25. 1. The place of the accent in the nominative singular must generally be learned by observation. In the other cases, the accent remains *on the same syllable* as in the nominative, if the last syllable permits (§ 22); otherwise it is placed on the following syllable. E. g.

Θάλασσα, θαλάσσης, θάλασσαν, θάλασσαι, θαλάσσαις; κόραξ, κόρακος, κόρακες, κοράκων; πρᾶγμα, πράγματος, πραγμάτων; ὁδός, ὁδόντος, ὁδόντων, ὁδοῦσιν.

The *kind* of accent is determined as usual (§ 22); as νῆσος, νήσου, νήσον, νῆσοι, νήσοις.

2. The last syllable of the genitive and dative of oxytones of the first and second declensions is circumflexed. Ων of the genitive plural is regularly circumflexed in all nouns of the *first* declension (even in barytones), and in all adjectives and participles of the first declension except those in *ος*. E. g.

Τιμῆς, τιμῇ, τιμαῖν, τιμῶν, τιμαῖς; θεοῦ, θεῇ, θεοῖν, θεῶν, θεοῖς; also δικῶν, δοξῶν (from δίκη, δόξα), but ἀξίων, λεγομένων (fem. gen. plur. of ἄξιος, λεγόμενος). See § 36, Note.

NOTE. Genitives in *ώ* of the second declension (§ 42) are exceptions.

3. Most monosyllables of the third declension accent the last syllable in the genitive and dative of all numbers; and *ων* and *ων* are circumflexed. E. g.

Θῆς, *servant*, θητός, θητί, θητοῖν, θητῶν, θησι.

NOTE. Παῖς, *child*, Τρώς, *Trojan*, and a few others, violate the last rule in the genitive dual and plural; so πᾶς, *all*, in both genitive and dative plural; as παῖς, παιδός, παιδί, παισί, but παίδων; πᾶς, παντός, παντί, πάντων, πᾶσι.

The interrogative τίς, τίνος, τίνι, &c. always accents the first syllable. So do all monosyllabic participles; as ὤν, ὄντος, ὄντι, ὄντων, οὔσι.

Some further exceptions occur in irregular nouns, and others will be noticed under the different declensions.

Accent of Verbs.

§ 26. Verbs throw the accent as far back as the last syllable permits; as βουλεύω, βουλεύομεν, βουλεύουσιν; παρέχω, παρέχε, ἐποδίδωμι, ἀπόδοτε.

NOTE 1. This applies to compound as well as simple verbs; but in compound verbs the accent cannot precede the augment. Thus, παρείχον (not *πά*ρειχον). So when the verb begins with a long vowel or diphthong not augmented; as ἐξεῦρον (not *ἔ*ξευρον).

NOTE 2. Participles in their inflection are accented as nouns, not as verbs. Thus, βουλεύων has in the neuter βουλεύον (not βούλεον); φιλέων, φιλῶν, has φιλείον (not φίλεον), φιλοῖν.

NOTE 3. The chief exceptions to the principle just stated (§ 26) are these:—

(1.) The following forms accent the penult: the first aorist active infinitive, the second aorist middle infinitive, the perfect passive infinitive and participle, and all infinitives in *ναι* or *μεν* (except those in *μεναι*). Thus, βουλεύσαι, γενέσθαι, λεύσθαι, λελυμένος, ιστάναι, διδόναι, λελυκέναι, δόμεν and δόμεναι (both Epic for δοῦναι).

Add the compounds of δός, ἔς, θές, and σχές; as ἀπόδος.

(2.) The following forms have the *acute* on the last syllable: the

second aorist active participle, participles in *εις, ους, υς, and ως*, and present participles in *ας* from verbs in *μι*. Thus, *λιπών, λυθείς, διδούς, δεικνύς, λελυκώς, ιστάς* (but *λύσας* and *στήσας*).

Add the imperatives *ιδέ, είπέ, έλθέ, εύρέ, and λαβέ*.

(3.) The following *circumflex* the 'last syllable: the second aorist active infinitive, and the second person singular of the second aorist middle imperative (except when the latter is compounded with a *dissyllabic* preposition). Thus, *λιπείν, λιπού, προδοῦ, άφοῦ* (but *κατά-θου*).

NOTE 4. Some other exceptions occur, especially in irregular verbs (like *είμί* and *φημί*). Some will be noticed hereafter under verbs in *μι*.

Enclitics.

§ 27. An *enclitic* is a word which loses its own accent, and is pronounced as if it were part of the preceding word; as *άνθρωποι τε* (like *hómínésque* in Latin). The enclitics are

1. The personal pronouns *μού, μοί, μέ; σου, σοί, σέ; ού, οί, έ, σφίσι* (with *σφί, σφίν, σφέ, σφωέ, σφωίν, σφέων, σφέας, σφᾶς, σφέα, έθεν, μίν, νίν*, § 79, 1), except when they are reflexive (§ 144, 2).

2. The indefinite pronoun *τις. τι*, in all its forms; also the indefinite adverbs *πού, ποθί, πῇ, ποί, ποθέν, ποτέ, πά, πώς*. (These must be distinguished from the interrogatives *τίς, πού, πῇ, &c.*)

3. The present indicative of *είμί, to be*, and of *φημί, to say*, except the forms *εί* and *φῆς*.

4. The particles *γέ, τέ, τοί, πέρ, νύν* (not *νύν*); and the Epic *κέ* (or *κέν*), *θήν*, and *ρά*. Also the inseparable *-δε* in *εἰδε, τούσδε, &c.* (not *δέ, but*); and *-θε* and *-χι* in *εἴθε* and *ναίχι*.

§ 28. The word before an *enclitic* retains its own accent, and never changes a final acute to the grave (§ 23, 1).

1. If its last syllable is accented, the accent of the enclitic is merely dropped; as *τιμαί τε, τιμῶν τε, σοφός τις, καλῶς φησιν*.

2. If its last syllable is unaccented and it has not the acute on the penult, it receives from the enclitic an acute on the last syllable as an additional accent, while the enclitic loses its accent; as *άνθρωπός τις, δείξόν μοι, παῖδες τινες, οὗτός έστιν, εἶ τις*.

3. If it has the acute on the penult, it receives no second accent. A monosyllabic enclitic here drops its accent; a dissyllabic enclitic retains it. Thus, *τούτου γε, πόσος τις, άνδρες τινές* (but *παῖδες τινες*), *οὕτω φησίν* (but *οὗτός φησιν*).

NOTE 1. Enclitics retain their accent, — (1) when they begin a sentence, (2) when the preceding syllable is elided, (3) when they are emphatic. The personal pronouns generally retain their accent after prepositions (except in *πρός με*). 'Ἐστί at the beginning of a sentence, and when it signifies *existence* or *possibility*, becomes ἔστι; so after οὐκ, μή, εἰ, ὥς, καί, ἀλλ' (for ἀλλά), and τοῦτ' (for τοῦτο).

NOTE 2. When several enclitics occur in succession, each takes an acute from the following, the last remaining without accent; as εἰ τίς τί σοί φησιν.

NOTE 3. When an enclitic forms the last part of a compound word, the compound is accented as if the enclitic were a separate word. Thus, οὐτινος, φῆτινι, ὄντινων, ὥσπερ, ὥστε, οἶδε, τοῦσδε, are only apparent exceptions to § 22.

Proclitics.

§ 29. A *proclitic* is a word which has no accent, and is pronounced as if it were part of the following word. The proclitics are the articles ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, and the particles εἰ, ὥς, οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ), εἰς (εἰς), ἐξ (ἐκ), ἐν (ἐν).

NOTE. Οὐ takes the acute at the end of a sentence; as πῶς γὰρ οὐ; for *why not?* 'Ὡς and ἐξ take the acute when (in poetry) they follow their noun; as κακῶν ἐξ, from evils; θεὸς ὥς, as a God. 'Ὡς is accented also when it means *thus*; as ὥς εἶπεν, *thus he spoke*. When ὁ is used for the relative *ὃς*, it is accented; and many editors accent all articles when they are demonstrative (as in II. I. 9).

DIALECTIC CHANGES IN LETTERS.

§ 30. 1. The Ionic dialect is marked by the use of *η* where the Attic has *α*; and the Doric by the use of *ᾱ* where the Attic has *η*. Thus, Ionic γενῆ for γενέα, λήσονται for λάσονται (from λᾶσμαι, § 106); Doric τιμᾶσῶ for τιμήσω (from τιμάω). But an Attic *α* caused by contraction (as in τίμα from τίμας), or an Attic *η* lengthened from *ε* (as in φιλήσω from φιλέω, § 106), is never thus changed.

2. The Ionic often has *ει, ου*, for Attic *ε, ο*; and *ηῖ* for Attic *ει* in nouns and adjectives in *ειος, ειων*; as ξείνος for ξένος, βασιλῆϊος for βασιλείος.

3. The Ionic does not avoid successive vowels, like the Attic; and it therefore very often omits contraction (§ 9). It con-

tracts *eo* and *eu* into *ev* (especially in Herodotus); as *ποιεῦμεν*, *ποιεῦσι* (from *ποιέμεν*, *ποιέουσι*), for Attic *ποιούμεν*, *ποιούσι*. Herodotus does not use *ν movable* (§ 13, 1). See also § 17, 1, Note.

PUNCTUATION-MARKS.

§ 31. The Greek uses the *comma* (,) and the *period* (.) like the English. It has also a *colon*, a point above the line (·), which is equivalent to the English colon and semicolon. Its mark of interrogation (;) is the same as the English semicolon. The mark of exclamation (!) is sometimes used. Other marks are the same as in English.

PART II.

INFLECTION.

§ 32. 1. INFLECTION is a change in the form of a word, made to express its relation to other words. It includes *declension* of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, *conjugation* of verbs, and *comparison* of adjectives and adverbs.

2. Every inflected word has a fundamental part, which is called the *stem*. To this are appended various syllables, called *endings*, to form cases, tenses, persons, numbers, &c.

NOTE. Most words contain a still more primitive element than the stem, which is called the *root*. Thus, the stem of τιμάω is τιμα-, that of τίω is τω-, that of τίσις is τισι-, that of τίμος is τιμο-, that of τίμημα (τιμήματος) is τιμηματ-; but all these stems are developed from one root, τι-, which is seen pure in the verb τίω, to honor. In τίω, therefore, the stem and the root are the same.

The stem itself may be modified and assume various forms in different parts of a noun or verb. Thus, the same verbal stem may in different tenses appear as λει-, λειπ-, and λοιπ-; and the same nominal stem may appear as τιμα- and τιμη-; but these changes are entirely distinct from those produced by inflection. The stem, therefore, may be defined as the part which is not changed by inflection.

§ 33. 1. There are three *numbers*; the singular, the dual, and the plural. The singular denotes one object, the plural more than one. The dual is sometimes used to denote two objects, but even here the plural is more common.

2. There are three *genders*; the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter.

NOTE 1. The *grammatical* gender in Greek is generally different from the *natural* gender, especially in names of things. A Greek noun is called masculine, feminine, or neuter, when it requires an adjective or article to take the form adapted to either of these genders. The gender is often indicated by prefixing the article; as (ὁ) ἀνὴρ, man; (ἡ) γυνή, woman; (τὸ) πᾶγμα, thing. (See § 78.)

NOTE 2. Nouns which may be either masculine or feminine are said to be of the *common* gender; as (ὁ, ἡ) *θεός*, *God* or *Goddess*. Names of animals which include both sexes, but have but one grammatical gender, are called *epicene* (ἐπίκοινος); as ὁ ἀετός, *the eagle*; ἡ ἀλώπηξ, *the fox*.

NOTE 3. The gender must often be learned by observation. But names of males are generally masculine, and names of females feminine. Further, most names of *rivers*, *winds*, and *months* are masculine; and most names of *countries*, *towns*, *trees*, and *islands* are feminine. Other rules are given under the declensions.

3. There are five *cases*; the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and vocative.

The nominative and vocative plural are always alike. In neuters, the nominative, accusative, and vocative are alike in all numbers; and in the plural these cases end in *α*. The nominative, accusative, and vocative dual are always alike; and the genitive and dative dual are always alike.

NOTE 1. The cases have in general the same meaning as the corresponding cases in Latin; as Nom. *a man* (as subject), Gen. *of a man*, Dat. *to or for a man*, Accus. *a man* (as object), Voc. *O man*. The chief functions of the Latin ablative are divided between the Greek genitive and dative.

NOTE 2. All the cases except the nominative and vocative are called *oblique* cases.

N O U N S.

§ 34. There are three declensions of nouns, in which also all adjectives are included.

NOTE. The name *noun* (ὄνομα), according to ancient usage, includes both substantives and adjectives. But by modern custom *noun* is often used as synonymous with substantive, and it is so used in the present work.

FIRST DECLENSION.

§ 35. Stems of the first declension end originally in *α*, which is often modified into *η* in the singular. The nominative singular of feminines ends in *α* or *η*; that of masculines ends in *ας* or *ης*.

§ 36. The following table shows the *terminations* in all the cases of this declension. These consist of the final *α* or *η* of the stem united with the *case-endings* (§ 32, 2).

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Feminine.</i>		<i>Masculine.</i>		<i>Masc. & Fem.</i>		<i>Masc. & Fem.</i>	
N.	α η	ās ης		N. A. V. ā		N.	αι
G.	ās or ης	ης	ου			G.	ῶν (<i>ῶν</i>)
D.	α or η	η	α η	G. D. αιν		D.	αις
A.	αν	ην	āν ην			A.	ās
V.	α η	ā ᾶ or η				V.	αι

NOTE. Here, as in most cases, the relation of the stem to the terminations cannot be perfectly understood without reference to the earlier forms of the language. Thus, *ῶν* of the genitive plural is contracted from the Homeric *ῶων* (§ 39); and *ου* of the genitive singular comes from the Homeric *αο* (through a form *εο*) by contraction. The forms in *α* and *η* have no case-endings.

§ 37. 1. The nouns (ῆ) τιμή, *honor*, (ῆ) Μοῦσα, *Muse*, (ῆ) οἰκία, *house*, (ὁ) πολίτης, *citizen*, (ὁ) ταμίας, *steward*, are thus declined:—

Singular.

N.	τιμή	Μοῦσα	οἰκία	πολίτης	ταμίας
G.	τιμῆς	Μούσης	οἰκίας	πολίτου	ταμίου
D.	τιμῇ	Μούσῃ	οἰκίᾳ	πολίτῃ	ταμίᾳ
A.	τιμὴν	Μοῦσαν	οἰκίαν	πολίτην	ταμίαν
V.	τιμή	Μοῦσα	οἰκία	πολίτα	ταμία

Dual.

N. A. V.	τιμά	Μούσα	οἰκία	πολίτα	ταμία
G. D.	τιμαῖν	Μούσαιν	οἰκίαιν	πολίταιν	ταμίαιν

Plural.

N.	τιμαί	Μοῦσαι	οἰκίαι	πολίται	ταμίαι
G.	τιμῶν	Μουσῶν	οἰκιῶν	πολιτῶν	ταμιῶν
D.	τιμαῖς	Μούσαις	οἰκίαις	πολίταις	ταμίαις
A.	τιμάς	Μούσας	οἰκίας	πολίτας	ταμίας
V.	τιμαί	Μοῦσαι	οἰκίαι	πολίται	ταμίαι

2. Nouns ending in *a pure* (§ 18, 2), *ρα*, and a few others, are declined like *οἰκία*. Other nouns in *a* are declined like *Μοῦσα*; as *θάλασσα*, *θαλάσσης*, *θαλάσσης*, *θάλασσαν*, &c. (See § 25, 1.)

NOTE 1. The nouns in *ης* which have *ἄ* in the vocative singular (like *πολίτης*) are chiefly those in *της*, national appellations (like *Πέρσης*, a *Persian*, voc. *Πέρσᾱ*), and compound verbals in *ης* (like *γεωμέτρης*, a *geometer*, voc. *γεωμέτρα*). Most other nouns in *ης* have the vocative in *η*.

NOTE 2. The termination *a* of the nominative singular is always short when the genitive has *ης*, and generally long when the genitive has *ας*. Exceptions are generally seen by the accent (§ 22).

Αν of the accusative singular and *a* of the vocative singular agree in quantity with *a* of the nominative. The quantity of all other vowels may be seen from the table in § 36.

Contract Nouns of the First Declension.

§ 38. Most nouns in *αα*, *εα*, and *εας* are contracted (§ 9). *Μνάα*, *μνᾱ*, *μῖνα*, *συκέα*, *συκῆ*, *fig-tree*, and *Ἑρμέας*, *Ἑρμῆς*, *Hermes* (*Mercury*), are thus declined:—

Singular.

N.	μνάα	μνᾱ	συκέα	συκῆ	Ἑρμέας	Ἑρμῆς
G.	μνάας	μνᾱς	συκέας	συκῆς	Ἑρμέου	Ἑρμού
D.	μνάα	μνῆ	συκέα	συκῆ	Ἑρμέα	Ἑρμῆ
A.	μνάαν	μνᾶν	συκέαν	συκῆν	Ἑρμέαν	Ἑρμῆν
V.	μνάα	μνᾱ	συκέα	συκῆ	Ἑρμέα	Ἑρμῆ

Dual.

N. A. V.	μνάα	μνᾱ	συκέα	συκᾱ	Ἑρμέα	Ἑρμᾱ
G. D.	μνάαιν	μνᾶιν	συκέαιν	συκαῖν	Ἑρμέαιν	Ἑρμαῖν

Plural.

N.	μνάαι	μναῖ	συκέαι	συκαῖ	Ἑρμαί	Ἑρμαῖ
G.	μναῶν	μνῶν	συκεῶν	συκῶν	Ἑρμεῶν	Ἑρμῶν
D.	μνάαις	μναῖς	συκέαις	συκαῖς	Ἑρμαῖς	Ἑρμαῖς
A.	μνάας	μνᾱς	συκέας	συκᾱς	Ἑρμέας	Ἑρμᾱς
V.	μνάαι	μναῖ	συκέαι	συκαῖ	Ἑρμαί	Ἑρμαῖ

For adjectives of this class, see § 65. For peculiar contraction in the dual and plural, see § 9, 3, Note, and § 9, 4.

Dialects.

§ 39. Ionic η , $\eta\varsigma$, η , $\eta\nu$, in the singular, for \tilde{a} , $\tilde{a}\varsigma$, α , $\tilde{a}\nu$. Doric \tilde{a} , $\tilde{a}\varsigma$, α , $\tilde{a}\nu$, for η , &c. in the same cases. (See § 30.) The Ionic generally uses the uncontracted forms.

Nom. Sing. Hom. sometimes \tilde{a} for $\eta\varsigma$; as $\iota\pi\pi\acute{o}\tau\alpha$ for $\iota\pi\pi\acute{o}\tau\eta\varsigma$, *horseman*. (Compare Latin *poeta* = $\pi\omicron\iota\eta\tau\acute{\eta}\varsigma$.)

Gen. Sing. For $\omicron\nu$, Hom. $\tilde{a}\omicron$, $\epsilon\omega$; as $\tilde{\alpha}\tau\tilde{\rho}\epsilon\iota\delta\alpha\alpha$, $\tilde{\alpha}\tau\tilde{\rho}\epsilon\iota\delta\epsilon\omega$: Hdt. $\epsilon\omega$ (sometimes in old Attic proper names): Doric \tilde{a} (rarely in Attic).

Gen. Plur. Hom. $\tilde{a}\omega\nu$, $\epsilon\omega\nu$ (whence, by contraction, Attic $\tilde{a}\nu$, Doric $\tilde{a}\nu$): Hdt. $\epsilon\omega\nu$.

Dat. Plur. Poetic $\alpha\iota\sigma\iota$, Ionic $\eta\sigma\iota$, $\eta\varsigma$; as $\tau\iota\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota$, $\mu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\eta\sigma\iota$ or $\mu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\eta\epsilon$ (for $\mu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota\varsigma$).

SECOND DECLENSION.

§ 40. The nominative singular of most nouns of the second declension ends in $\omicron\varsigma$ or $\omicron\nu$ (gen. $\omicron\nu$). Those in $\omicron\varsigma$ are masculine, rarely feminine; those in $\omicron\nu$ are neuter.

NOTE. The stem of nouns of this declension ends in \omicron ; which is sometimes lengthened to ω , and becomes ϵ in the vocative singular, and α in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural of neuters.

§ 41. The following table shows the terminations in this declension, that is, the final \omicron of the stem (with its modifications) united with the case-endings:—

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
Masc. & Fem.	Neuter.		Masc., Fem., & Neuter.		Masc. & Fem.	Neut.	
N. $\omicron\varsigma$	$\omicron\nu$				N. $\omicron\varsigma$	\tilde{a}	
G. $\omicron\nu$ ($\omicron\omicron$)			N. A. V. ω		G. $\omega\nu$		
D. φ			G. D. $\omicron\nu$		D. $\omicron\iota\varsigma$		
A. $\omicron\nu$					A. $\omicron\nu\varsigma$	\tilde{a}	
V. ϵ	$\omicron\nu$				V. $\omicron\iota$	\tilde{a}	

§ 42. 1. The nouns (\acute{o}) $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, *word*, ($\acute{\eta}$) $\nu\acute{\eta}\varsigma\omicron\varsigma$, *island*, (\acute{o} , $\acute{\eta}$) $\tilde{a}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\varsigma$, *man* or *human being*, ($\tau\acute{o}$) $\delta\acute{\omega}\rho\omicron\nu$, *gift*, are thus declined:—

Singular.

N.	λόγος	νήσος	ἄνθρωπος	δῶρον
G.	λόγου	νήσου	ἀνθρώπου	δώρου
D.	λόγῳ	νήσῳ	ἀνθρώπῳ	δῶρῳ
A.	λόγον	νήσον	ἄνθρωπον	δῶρον
V.	λόγει	νήσει	ἄνθρωπε	δῶρον

Dual.

N. A. V.	λόγω	νήσω	ἀνθρώπω	δώρῳ
G. D.	λόγου	νήσου	ἀνθρώπου	δώρου

Plural.

N.	λόγοι	νήσοι	ἄνθρωποι	δῶρα
G.	λόγων	νήσων	ἀνθρώπων	δώρων
D.	λόγοις	νήσοις	ἀνθρώποις	δώροις
A.	λόγους	νήσους	ἀνθρώπους	δῶρα
V.	λόγοι	νήσοι	ἄνθρωποι	δῶρα

2. A few masculine and feminine nouns of this declension end in *ως* (gen. *ω*), and a few neuters in *ων* (gen. *ω*). This is often called the *Attic declension*. The nouns (*ὁ*) *νεώς*, *temple*, and (*τὸ*) *ἀνώγειον*, *hall*, are thus declined:—

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	νεώς			N.	νεῶς
G.	νεώ	N. A. V.	νεώ	G.	νεῶν
D.	νεῷ	G. D.	νεῶν	D.	νεῶς
A.	νεῶν			A.	νεώς
V.	νεός			V.	νεῶ
N. A. V.	ἀνώγειον	N. A. V.	ἀνώγειω	N. A. V.	ἀνώγειω
G.	ἀνώγειω	G. D.	ἀνώγειν	G.	ἀνώγειων
D.	ἀνώγειν			D.	ἀνώγειν

The accent of these nouns is irregular. (See § 22, N. 2; and § 25, 2, Note. See also § 53, 1, N. 2.)

NOTE. Some masculines and feminines of this class may drop *ν* of

the accusative singular; as *λαγώς*, accus. *λαγών* or *λαγώ*. So *ἄθως*, τὸν ἄθων or ἄθω; *κῶς*, τὴν κῶν or κῶ; and *κέως*, *τέως*, *μίως*. *ἑως*, *dawn*, has regularly τὴν ἑω.

Contract Nouns of the Second Declension.

§ 43. Many nouns in *εος*, *οος*, *εον*, and *οον* are contracted. (*Νόος*, *νοῦς*, *mind*, and *ὀστέον*, *ὀστοῦν*, *bone*, are thus declined:—

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	νόος	νοῦς	N. A. V.	νόω	νώ	N.	νόοι	νοῖ		
G.	νόου	νοῦ				G.	νόων	νών		
D.	νόφ	νόφ				D.	νόοις	νοῖς		
A.	νόον	νοῦν				A.	νόους	νοῦς		
V.	νόε	νοῦ				V.	νόοι	νοῖ		
N. A. V. ὀστέον ὀστοῦν			N. A. V.	ὀστέω	ὀστώ	N. A. V. ὀστέα ὀστά				
G. ὀστέου ὀστοῦ						G. ὀστέων ὀστών				
D. ὀστέφ ὀστώφ						D. ὀστέοις ὀστοῖς				

For the forms in *εος* and *οον*, which are generally adjectives, see § 65.

NOTE. The accent of these contract forms is irregular in several points:—

1. The nominative, accusative, and vocative dual contract *έω* and *ώω* into *ώ* (not *ῶ*). See § 24, 1.
2. Adjectives in *εος* circumflex the last syllable of all contract forms; as *χρύσεος*, *χρυσούς* (not *χρύσους*, § 24, 1). So *κάνεον*, *κανούν*, *basket*. Except *ώ* in the dual, just mentioned.
3. The contracted forms of compounds in *οος* follow the accent of the contracted nominative singular; as *ἀντίπνοος*, *ἀντίπνους*, gen. *ἀντιπνόου*, *ἀντίπνου* (not *ἀντιπνουῦ*), &c.

Dialects.

§ 44. Gen. Sing. For *ου*, Epic *οιο*, Doric *ω* (for *οο*); as *θεοῖο*, *μεγάλω*.

Gen. and Dat. Dual. Epic *οων* for *οιν*.

Dat. Plur. Ionic and poetic *οισι* for *οις*.

Acc. Plur. Doric *ως* or *ος* for *ους*.

THIRD DECLENSION.

§ 45. 1. This declension includes all nouns not belonging to either the first or the second. Its genitive singular ends in *ος* (sometimes *ως*).

2. The stem of a noun of the third declension cannot always be determined by the nominative singular; but it is generally found by dropping *ος* (or *ως*) of the genitive. The cases are formed by adding to the stem the following *endings** (which here are not united with any letter of the stem):—

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.	
Masc. & Fem.	• Neuter.		Mas., Fem., Neu.		Masc. & Fem.	Neut.
N.	<i>s</i>	None (rarely <i>s</i>)			N.	<i>ες</i> <i>ᾶ</i>
G.	<i>ος, ως</i>		N. A. V.	<i>ε</i>	G.	<i>ων</i>
D.	<i>ι</i>		G. D.	<i>ου</i>	D.	<i>οι</i>
A.	<i>ᾶ</i> or <i>ρ</i>	Like N.			A.	<i>ας</i> <i>ᾶ</i>
V.	None, or like N.	Like N.			V.	<i>ες</i> <i>ά</i>

Nominative Singular.

§ 46. The forms of the nominative singular of this declension are numerous, and must be learned partly by practice. The following are the general principles on which the nominative is formed from the stem.

1. In neuters, the nominative singular is generally the same as the stem. Stems ending in *τ* (including *ντ*) regularly drop the *τ* (§ 7). E. g.

Σῶμα, σώματ-ος; *μέλᾱν* (neuter of *μέλᾱς*), *μέλᾱν-ος*; *λύσαν* (neuter of *λύσας*), *λύσαντ-ος*; *πάν, παντ-ός*; *τιθέν, τιθέντ-ος*; *χαρίεν, χαρίεντ-ος*; *διδόν, δίδοντ-ος*; *λέγον, λέγοντ-ος*; *δεικνύν* (*ῡ*), *δεικνύντ-ος*. For the masculine nominatives of these adjectives and participles, see below, § 46, 2, 3, and Note 1.

Some neuter stems in *ατ* form the nominative in *ας*, and a few in *αρ*; as *τέρας, τέρατ-ος*; *ἦπαρ, ἦπατ-ος*.

2. Masculine and feminine stems (except those included under 3 and 4) form the nominative singular by adding *s* and making the needful euphonic changes (§ 16). E. g.

Φύλαξ, φύλακ-ος; *γῆψ, γηπ-ός*; *φλέψ, φλεβ-ός* (§ 16, 2); *ἐλπίς, ἐλπιδ-ος* (§ 16, 2; cf. § 47, Note); *χάρις, χάριτ-ος*; *ὄρνις, ὄρνιθ-ος*;

νύξ, νυκτ-ός; μάστιξ, μάστιγ-ός; σάλπιγξ, σάλπιγγ-ός. So *Αἴᾱς*, *Αἴαντ-ός* (§ 16, 5, N. 1); *λύσᾱς*, *λύσαντ-ός*; *πᾱς*, *παντ-ός*; *τιθείς*, *τιθέντ-ός* (§ 16, 5); *χαρίεις*, *χαρίεντ-ός*; *δευκνῖς* (ῡ), *δευκνύντ-ός*. (The *neuters* of the last five words, *λύσαν*, *πᾱν*, *τιθέν*, *χαρίεν*, and *δευκνύν*, are given under § 46, 1.)

3. Masculine and feminine stems in *ν* and *ρ* lengthen the last vowel if it is short, but are otherwise unchanged in the nominative. E. g.

Αἰών, *αἰών-ός*; *δαίμων*, *δαίμον-ός*; *λιμήν*, *λιμέν-ός*; *θήρ*, *θηρ-ός*; *δήρ*, *δέρ-ός*.

Exceptions are *μέλας*, *μέλαν-ός*, *black*; *τάλας*, *τάλαν-ός*, *wretched*; *εἰς*, *έν-ός*, *one*; *κτεῖς*, *κτεν-ός*, *comb*; *ρίς*, *ριν-ός*, *nose*; which add *s*.

4. Masculine stems in *οντ* generally drop *τ*, and form the nominative like stems in *ν* (§ 46, 3). E. g.

Λέων, *λέοντ-ός*; *λέγων*, *λέγοντ-ός*; *ὄν*, *ὄντ-ός*.

NOTE 1. Masculine participles from verbs in *ωμι* change *οντ* to *ους* (§ 46, 2); as *διδούς*, *διδόντ-ός* (§ 16, 5, N. 1). So a few nouns in *ους*; as *ὀδούς*, *τοoth*, *ὀδόντ-ός*. *Neuters* in *οντ*-are regular (§ 46, 1).

NOTE 2. The perfect active participle (§ 68), with a stem in *σ*, forms its nominative in *ες* (masc.) and *ος* (neut.); as *λελυκώς*, *λελυκός*, gen. *λελυκέος*.

NOTE 3. For nominatives in *ης* (*ες*) and *ος*, gen. *εος*, see § 52, 1, Note. A few other peculiar formations in contract nouns will be noticed below, §§ 54-56.

Accusative Singular.

§ 47. 1. Most masculines and feminines form the accusative singular by adding *ᾱ* to the stem; as *φύλαξ* (*φυλακ-*), *φύλακα*; *λέων* (*λεοντ-*), *λέοντα*.

2. Nouns in *ες*, *υς*, *αυς*, and *ους*, if the stem ends in a vowel or diphthong, change *ς* of the nominative to *ν*; as *πόλις*, *πολιν*; *ιχθύς*, *ιχθύν*; *ναῦς*, *ναῦν*; *βοῦς*, *βοῦν*.

But if the stem ends in a consonant, *barytones* of these classes have two forms, one in *α* and one in *ν*, while others have only the form in *α*; as *ἔρις*, *ἔριν* or *ἔριδα*; *ἔρις*, *ἔριν* or *ἔριθα*; *εὐελπίς*, *εὐελπιν* or *εὐέλπιδα* (while *ελπίς* has only *ελπίδα*); *πούς* (*ποδ-*), *πόδα*.

When there are two forms, that in *α* is not common in Attic prose.

NOTE. The anomalous accusative in *ω* of nouns in *ις*, gen. *ιτος*, *ιδος*, or *ιθος*, may be explained by supposing the original stem of *all* nouns in *ις* to end in *ι*, and the lingual to be a euphonic insertion in certain cases. This would also explain the vocative in *ι*, and render the formation of the nominative singular and the dative plural simpler.

For accusatives in *εα* from nouns in *ης* and *εως*, see § 52, 1, Note, and § 53, 3, Note 1.

Vocative Singular.

§ 48. 1. The vocative singular of masculines and feminines is generally the same as the nominative.

2. But in the following cases it is the same as the stem:—

(a). In *barytones* with stems ending in a liquid; as *δαίμων* (δαίμων-), voc. δαῖμον; *ῥήτωρ* (ῥήτωρ-), voc. ῥήτορ.

But if the last syllable is accented, the vocative is the same as the nominative; as *λῆμν* (λῆμν-), voc. λῆμν; *αἰθήρ* (αἰθερ-), voc. αἰθήρ.

(b). In nouns and adjectives whose stems end in *ντ*, final *τ* of the stem being dropped (§ 7); as *γίγας* (γιγαντ-), voc. γίγαν; *λείων* (λεοντ-), voc. λείον; *χαρίεις* (χαριεντ-), voc. χαρίεν.

But *all participles* of the third declension have the vocative and nominative alike. (Compare *λύων*, *loosing*, voc. λύων, with *λείων*, *lion*, voc. λείον.)

(c). In nouns and adjectives in *ις*, *ως*, *εως*, and *αυς*. These drop *s* of the nominative to form the vocative; as *ἐπίς* (ἐπιδ-), voc. ἐπί (§ 7); *ἰχθύς*, *ἰχθύ*; *βασιλεύς*, *βασιλεῦ* (§ 53, 3, N. 1); *γραῦς*, *γραῦ* (§ 54, Note); *παῖς* (for *παῖς*), *παῖ* (for *παῖ*). So in compounds of *πούς*, *foot*.

(d). In nouns and adjectives in *ης*, gen. *εος* (*ους*). These form the vocative in *ε* (§ 52); as *Σωκράτης*, voc. Σώκρατες; *τριήρης*, voc. τρήρες; *ἀληθής*, voc. ἀληθείς. For the accent, see § 52, 2, Note 1.

NOTE. The vocatives *Ἀπολλων*, *Πόσειδον*, and *ὦπτερ* (from stems in *ων* and *ηρ*) shorten the last vowel and throw back the accent. For the vocative of syncopated nouns, see § 57. *Ἀγόμενον* and some other compound proper names throw back their accent. (See § 52, 2, Note 1.)

3. Nouns in *ω*, gen. *ὠς* (§ 55), form the vocative in *ῶ*. So a few in *ων*, gen. *ὠς* (§ 55, N. 2); as *ἀηδών*, voc. ἀηδοῖ.

Dative Plural.

§ 49. The dative plural is formed by adding *σι* to the stem. E. g.

Φύλαξ (φυλακ-), φύλαξι; ῥήτωρ (ῥήτορ-), ῥήτορσι; ἐλπὶς (ἐλπιδ-), ἐλπίσι; ποὺς (ποδ-), ποσὶ; λέων (λεοντ-), λέουσι; δαίμων (δαμον-), δαίμοσι; τιθεῖς (τιθεντ-), τιθεῖσι; χαρίεις (χαριεντ-), χαρίεσι; ἰστᾶς (ισταντ-), ἰστᾶσι; δεκνύς (δεκνυντ-), δεκνύσι; βασιλεὺς (βασίλεν-), βασιλεῦσι; βοὺς (βου-), βοῦσι; γραῦς (γραυ-), γραῦσι (§ 54). For the euphonic changes, see § 16, 2 and 5, with Notes.

For changes in syncopated nouns, see § 57.

Uncontracted Nouns.

§ 50. The following are examples of the most common forms of uncontracted nouns of the third declension.

For the formation of the cases of these nouns, see §§ 46–49. For euphonic changes in nearly all, see § 16, 2, and § 46. For special changes in λέων and γίγας, see § 16, 5. For contract forms of nouns in *as*, *atos*, see § 56, 2.

I. MASCULINES AND FEMININES.

ὁ (φυλάκ-)	ῆ (φλεβ-)	ῆ (σαλπιγγ-)	ὁ (λεοντ-)
<i>watchman.</i>	<i>vein.</i>	<i>trumpet.</i>	<i>lion.</i>

Singular.

N.	φύλαξ	φλέψ	σάλπιγξ	λέων
G.	φύλακος	φλεβός	σάλπιγγος	λέοντος
D.	φύλακι	φλεβί	σάλπιγγι	λέοντι
A.	φύλακα	φλέβα	σάλπιγγα	λέοντα
V.	φύλαξ	φλέψ	σάλπιγξ	λέων

Dual.

N. A. V.	φύλακε	φλέβε	σάλπιγγε	λέοντε
G. D.	φύλάκων	φλεβοῖν	σαλπίγγων	λεόντων

Plural.

N. V.	φύλακες	φλέβες	σάλπιγγες	λέοντες
G.	φυλάκων	φλεβῶν	σαλπίγγων	λεόντων
D.	φύλαξι	φλεψί	σάλπιγγι	λέουσι
A.	φύλακας	φλέβας	σάλπιγγας	λέοντας

	ὁ (γίγαντ-) <i>giant.</i>	ἡ (ἐλπίδ-) <i>hope.</i>	ἡ (ἐρίδ-) <i>strife.</i>	ὁ (θήτ-) <i>hired man.</i>
		<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	γίγᾱς	ἐλπίς	ἐρίς	θής
G.	γίγαντος	ἐλπίδος	ἐριδος	θητός
D.	γίγαντι	ἐλπίδι	ἐριδι	θητί
A.	γίγαντα	ἐλπίδα	ἐριν (ἐριδα)	θήτα
V.	γίγαν	ἐλπί	ἐρι	θήε
		<i>Dual.</i>		
N. A. V.	γίγαντε	ἐλπίδε	ἐριδε	θήτε
G. D.	γιγάντων	ἐλπίδων	ἐρίδων	θητοῖν
		<i>Plural.</i>		
N. V.	γίγαντες	ἐλπίδες	ἐριδες	θήτες
G.	γιγάντων	ἐλπίδων	ἐρίδων	θητῶν
D.	γίγᾱσι	ἐλπίσι	ἐρισι	θησί
A.	γίγαντας	ἐλπίδας	ἐριδας	θήτας

	ὁ (ποιμεν-) <i>shepherd.</i>	ὁ (αἰών-) <i>age.</i>	ὁ (δαίμον-) <i>dæmōnity.</i>	ὁ (ρήτορ-) <i>orator.</i>
		<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	ποιμήν	αἰών	δαίμων	ρήτωρ
G.	ποιμένος	αἰῶνος	δαίμονος	ρήτορος
D.	ποιμένι	αἰῶνι	δαίμονι	ρήτορι
A.	ποιμένα	αἰῶνα	δαίμονα	ρήτορα
V.	ποιμήν	αἰών	δαίμων	ρήτορ
		<i>Dual.</i>		
N. A. V.	ποιμένε	αἰῶνε	δαίμονε	ρήτορε
G. D.	ποιμένων	αἰώνων	δαίμόνων	ρητόρων
		<i>Plural.</i>		
N. V.	ποιμένες	αἰῶνες	δαίμονες	ρήτορες
G.	ποιμένων	αἰώνων	δαίμόνων	ρητόρων
D.	ποιμέσι	αἰῶσι	δαίμοσι	ρητορσι
A.	ποιμένας	αἰῶνας	δαίμονας	ρητορας

II. NEUTERS.

τό (σώματ-)
body.τό (τεράτ-)
prodigy.*Singular.*

N. A. V.	σῶμα	τέρας
G.	σώματος	τέρατος
D.	σώματι	τέρατι

Dual.

N. A. V.	σώματε	τέρατε
G. D.	σωμάτων	τεράτων

Plural.

N. A. V.	σώματα	τέρατα
G.	σωμάτων	τεράτων
D.	σώμασι	τέρασι

Contract Nouns.

§ 51. 1. Most nouns of the third declension in which a vowel of the stem precedes a vowel in the case-ending are contracted in some of their cases.

2. The contracted nominative and accusative plural have the same form. (See, however, § 53, 3, N. 3.)

§ 52. 1. Nouns in ης (ες) and ος, gen. εος, are contracted whenever ε of the stem precedes a vowel.

NOTE. A comparison of kindred languages shows that the original stem of these nouns ended in εσ, in which σ is dropped before a vowel or another σ in the case-ending (§ 16, 4, Note). The genitive γένεος, therefore, stands for an original form γενεσ-ος, which, however, is never found in Greek. (See § 56, 1, Note.) The proper substantive stems change εσ to ος in the nominative singular (as in γένος, τεῖχος); the adjective stems lengthen εσ to ης in the masculine and feminine, and retain εσ in the neuter. (See § 66.) A few adjectives in ῆρης are used substantively, as τριῆρης (*triple fitted*, sc. *raûs*), *trireme*.

2. The nouns (ῆ) τριῆρης, *trireme*, and (τὸ) γένος, *race*, are thus declined:—

Singular.

N.	τριήρης		γένος	
G.	τριήρεος	τριήρους	γένεος	γένους
D.	τριήρεϊ	τριήρει	γένεϊ	γένει
A.	τριήρεα	τριήρη	γένος	
V.	τρίηρεα		γένος	

Dual.

N. A. V.	τριήρει	τριήρη	γένεε	γένη
G. D.	τριηρέοιν	τριήρου	γενέοιν	γενού

Plural.

N. V.	τριήρεις	τριήρεις	γένεα	γένη
G.	τριηρέων	τριήρων	γενέων	γενών
D.	τριήρεσι		γένεσι	
A.	τριήρεας	τριήρεις	γένεα	γένη

NOTE 1. Barytones in *ης* throw back the accent as far as possible in all forms; as voc. *Σώκρατες*, *Δημόσθενες*, from *Σωκράτης*, *Δημοσθένης*, declined like *τριήρης* in the singular.

NOTE 2. When the termination *εα* is preceded by a vowel, it is generally contracted into *ᾱ*; as *ὑγιής*, *healthy*, accus. sing. *ὑγιᾶ*, *ὑγιᾶ* (sometimes *ὑγιῇ*); *χρέος*, *debt*, N. A. V. plur. *χρέᾱ*. In the dual, *εε* is irregularly contracted into *η*.

NOTE 3. Proper names in *κλής* are doubly contracted in the dative, sometimes in the accusative. *Περικλής*, *Pericles*, is thus declined (see also § 59, 4):—

N.	Περικλής	Περικλῆς	
G.	Περικλέεος	Περικλέους	
D.	Περικλέεϊ	Περικλέει	Περικλεῖ
A.	Περικλέα	Περικλεᾶ	Περικλῆ
V.	Περικλέες	Περικλείς	

§ 53. Nouns in *ες* and *ς* (stems in *ε*), *υς* and *υ* (stems in *υ*), contract only the dative singular, and the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural. Nouns in *ευς* generally contract only the dative singular and the nominative and vocative plural.

1. Most stems in *ε*, with a few in *υ*, change their final *ε* or *υ* to *ε* in all cases except the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular.

The nouns (ῆ) πόλις, *city*, (stem πολι-), πήχυς, *cubit*, (stem πηχυ-), and ἄστυ, *city* (stem ἄστυ-), are thus declined:—

Singular.

N.	πόλις		πήχυς		ἄστυ
G.	πόλεως		πήχεως		ἄστεος (ἄστεως)
D.	πόλει	πόλει	πήχει	πήχει	ἄστει ἄστει
A.	πόλιω		πήχυν		ἄστυ
V.	πόλι		πήχυν		ἄστυ

Dual.

N. A. V.	πόλει	πήχει	ἄστει
G. D.	πολέοιω	πηχέοιω	ἄστέοιω

Plural.

N. V.	πόλεις	πόλεις	πήχεις	πήχεις	ἄστεια	ἄσται
G.	πόλεων		πήχεων		ἄστέων	
D.	πόλεσι		πήχεσι		ἄστεσι	
A.	πόλεας	πόλεις	πήχειας	πήχεις	ἄστεια	ἄσται

For the Ionic forms of nouns in *ις*, see § 59, 2.

NOTE 1. Nouns in *ις* are declined like ἄστυ; as (τὸ) σινάπι, *mustard*, gen. σινάπεος, dat. σινάπεϊ, σινάπει, &c.

NOTE 2. The genitives in *εως* and *εων* of nouns in *ις* and *υς* accent the antepenult. So genitives in *εος* of nouns in *υς*.

2. Most nouns in *υς* retain *υ* and are regular; as (ὁ) ἰχθύς, *fish*, which is thus declined:—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. ἰχθύς		N. V. ἰχθύες (ἰχθύς)
G. ἰχθύος	N. A. V. ἰχθύε	G. ἰχθύων
D. ἰχθύϊ (ἰχθύϊ)	G. D. ἰχθύοιω	D. ἰχθύσι
A. ἰχθύν		A. ἰχθύας ἰχθύς
V. ἰχθύ		

NOTE 1. The contracted nominative plural in *υς* is not common. The contracted dative in *οις* is Homeric.

NOTE 2. Adjectives in *us* are declined in the masculine like *πῆχυσ*, and in the neuter like *ἄστυ*. But the masculine genitive ends in *εος* (like the neuter); and *εος* and *εα* are not contracted. (See § 67.) *ἄστυ* is the principal noun in *υ*; its genitive *ἄστυεος* is poetic.

3. Nouns in *eus* retain *ευ* in the nominative and vocative singular and dative plural; as (ὁ) *βασιλεύς*, *king* (stem *βασιλευ-*), which is thus declined:—

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. <i>βασιλεύς</i>		N. V. <i>βασιλέες βασιλεῖς</i>
G. <i>βασιλέως</i>	N. A. V. <i>βασιλέε</i>	G. <i>βασιλέων</i>
D. <i>βασιλεῖ βασιλεῖ</i>	G. D. <i>βασιλείου</i>	D. <i>βασιλεῦσι</i>
A. <i>βασιλέα</i>		A. <i>βασιλέας</i>
V. <i>βασιλεῦ</i>		

NOTE 1. The stem of nouns in *eus* ended originally in *εϛ* (§ 1, Note 2), in which *ϛ* was dropped before a vowel and was elsewhere changed to *υ*. The cases of these nouns are therefore perfectly regular, except in *εος* of the genitive (only Attic, see § 59, 3), and long *α* and *ας* in the accusative. (See § 54.)

NOTE 2. The older Attic writers (as Thucydides) contract *έες* in the nominative plural of nouns in *eus* into *ῆς*; as *ἱππῆς*, *βασιλῆς*, for *ἱππεῖς*, *βασιλεῖς*. The form in *ῆς* is rarely found also in the accusative plural; but here *εās* usually remains uncontracted.

NOTE 3. When a vowel precedes, *έως* of the genitive singular may be contracted into *ῶς*, and *εα* of the accusative singular into *ᾶ*; rarely *έας* of the accusative plural into *ᾶς*, and *έων* of the genitive plural into *ῶν*. Thus, *Πειραιεύς*, *Peiraeus*; gen. *Πειραιέως*, *Πειραιῶς*; accus. *Πειραιέα*, *Πειραιᾶ*; [*χοεύς*,] *a kind of measure*; *χοέως*, *χοῶς*; *χοέα*, *χοᾶ*; *χοέας*, *χοᾶς*; *Δωριεύς*, *Dorian*; gen. plur. *Δωριέων*, *Δωριῶν*.

§ 54. The nouns (ὁ, ἡ) *βοῦς*, *ox* or *cow* (stem *βου-*), (ἡ) *γραῦς*, *old woman* (stem *γρᾱν-*), and (ἡ) *ναῦς*, *ship* (stem *ναν-*), are peculiar in their declension.

The stems of these nouns were originally *βοϛ-*, *γρᾱϛ-*, and *ναϛ* (compare the Latin *bov-is* and *nav-is*), which dropped *ϛ* before a vowel and changed it to *υ* elsewhere. (See § 53, 3, N. 1.) For dialectic forms of *ναῦς*, in which it is much more regular than in Attic, see the Lexicon. In Attic, it changes *να-* to *νε-* before *ω* and *α*, and to *νη-* before *ε* and *ι*. They are thus declined:—

Singular.

N.	βοῦς	γραῦς	παῦς
G.	βοός	γραῶς	παός
D.	βοῖ	γραῖ	παῖ
A.	βοῦν	γραῦν	παῦν
V.	βοῦ	γραῦ	παῦ

Dual.

N. A. V.	βοί	γραῖ	παῖ
G. D.	βοοῖν	γραοῖν	παοῖν

Plural.

N. V.	βοές	γραῖς	παῖς
G.	βοῶν	γραῶν	παῶν
D.	βοουσί	γραουσί	παουσί
A.	βοῦς	γραῦς	παῦς

§ 55. Some feminines in *ῶ* contract *όος*, *οῖ*, and *ῶα* in the singular into *οῦς*, *οῖ*, and *ῶ*, and form the vocative singular irregularly in *οἶ*. The dual and plural (which rarely occur) follow the second declension. Ἠχώ (*ῆ*), *echo*, is thus declined:—

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	ἦχώ	N. A. V. ἦχώ G. D. ἦχοῖν	N. V.	ἦχοί
G.	[ἦχόος] ἦχοῦς		G.	ἦχῶν
D.	[ἦχόε] ἦχοῖ		D.	ἦχοῖς
A.	[ἦχόα] ἦχώ		A.	ἦχοῦς
V.	ἦχοῖ			

NOTE 1. *Αἰδώς*, *shame*, and the Ionic *ἦώς*, *morning*, form their oblique cases like ἦχώ (but with *ῶ*, not *ῶ*, in the accusative singular); as *αἰδώς*, *αἰδοῦς*, *αἰδοῖ*, *αἰδῶ*, — *ἦώς*, *ἦοῦς*, *ἦοῖ*, *ἦῶ*.

Nouns in *ῶς*, gen. *ῶος*, are regular, but are sometimes contracted; as *ἥρως*, *hero*, *ἥρωος*, *ἥρωι* (or *ἥρω*), *ἥρωα* (or *ἥρω*), &c.

NOTE 2. A few nouns in *ων* (as *εἰκών*, *image*, and *ἀηδών*, *nightingale*) have forms like those of nouns in *ῶ*; as gen. *εἰκοῦς*, *ἀηδοῦς*; accus. *εἰκό*; voc. *ἀηδοῖ*.

NOTE 3. The uncontracted forms of these nouns, in *όος*, *οῖ*, and *ῶα*, are not used. Herodotus has an accusative singular in *οῦν*; as *Ἰοῦν* for *Ἰά*, from *Ἰά*, *Ἰοῦς*.

§ 56. 1. Neuters in *as*, gen. *aos*, are contracted when the *a* of the stem is followed by a vowel; as (*τὸ*) *γέρας*, *prize*, which is thus declined:—

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N	γέρας			N.	γέραα γέρα
G.	γέραος γέρως	N.	γέραε γέρα	G.	γέραων γερῶν
D.	γέραϊ γέρα	G. D.	γέραουν γερῶν	D.	γέρασι
A.	γέρας			A.	γέραα γέρα
V.	γέρας			V.	γέραα γέρα

NOTE. The original stem of these nouns in *as*, gen. *aos*, is supposed to have ended in *ασ*, as that of nouns in *ης* and *ος*, gen. *eos*, is supposed to have ended in *εσ* (§ 52, 1, Note). Here *ασ* dropped *σ* before a vowel or *σ*, but retained it in the nominative. Neuters in *as*, *ατος*, which drop *τ* (§ 56, 2) would be said, according to this view, to have one stem in *ατ*, and another in *α(σ)*, the latter appearing in the nominative singular. According to this view, nouns in *as* form their nominative regularly (§ 46, 1).

2. A few neuters in *as*, gen. *ατος*, drop *τ* and are contracted like *γέρας*; as (*τὸ*) *κέρας*, *horn*, gen. *κέρατος*, *κέραος*, *κέρωσ*; dat. *κέρατι*, *κέραϊ*, *κέρα*; plur. *κέρατα*, *κέραα*, *κέρα*; *κεράτων*, *κεράων*, *κερῶν*; *κέρασι*.

NOTE. *Ἀπόλλων* and *Ποσειδῶν* (*Ποσειδάων*) contract the accusative into *Ἀπόλλω* and *Ποσειδῶ*, after dropping *ν*.

For a similar contraction of *ονα* into *ω*, and of *ονες* and *ονας* into *ονε*, see the declension of comparatives, § 72, 2.

Syncopated Nouns.

§ 57. Some nouns in *ηρ* (stem *ερ*), gen. *επος*, are syncopated (§ 14, 2) by dropping *ε* in the genitive and dative singular. In the dative plural they change *ερ* to *ρα* before *σι*. The accent is irregular, the *syncopated* genitive and dative being accented on the last syllable (except in *Δημήτηρ*). The vocative irregular throws the accent as far back as possible; it also ends in *ερ*, as in barytones (§ 48, 2, *a*).

1. *Πατήρ* (*δ*), *father*, and *θυγάτηρ* (*ή*), *daughter*, are thus declined:—

Singular.

N.	πατήρ		θυγάτηρ	
G.	πατέρος	πατρός	θυγατρός	θυγατρός
D.	πατρί	πατρί	θυγατρί	θυγατρί
A.	πατέρα		θυγατέρα	
V.	πάτερ		θύγατερ	

Dual.

N. A. V.	πατέρε	θυγατέρε
G. D.	πατέρων	θυγατέρων

Plural.

N. V.	πατέρες	θυγατέρες
G.	πατέρων	θυγατέρων
D.	πατράσι	θυγατράσι
A.	πατέρας	θυγατέρας

NOTE 1. *Μήτηρ* (ἡ), *mother*, and *γαστήρ* (ἡ), *belly*, are declined and accented like *πατήρ*. Thus, *μήτηρ* has *μητέρος*, *μητρός*, and *μητρί*, *μητρί*; plur. *μητέρες*, *μητέρων*, &c.

Ἄσστήρ (ὁ), *star*, has *ἀστράσι* in the dative plural, but is otherwise regular (without syncope).

NOTE 2. The uncontracted forms of all these nouns are often used by the poets, who also syncope other cases of *θυγάτηρ*.

2. *Ἄνθρωπος* (ὁ), *man*, drops *ε* whenever a vowel follows *ερ*, and inserts *δ* in its place. It is thus declined : —

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	ἄνθρωπος			N. V.	ἄνθρωποι ἄνδρες
G.	ἀνθρώπου	ἀνθρώπων		G.	ἀνθρώπων ἀνδρῶν
D.	ἀνθρώπῳ	ἀνθρώποιν		D.	ἀνδράσι
A.	ἄνθρωπον	ἀνθρώπους		A.	ἀνδρας
V.	ἄνθρωπε				

3. The proper name *Δημήτηρ* syncopates all the oblique cases, and then accents the *first* syllable. Thus, gen. *Δημήτερος*, *Δήμητρος*; dat. *Δημήτερι*, *Δήμητρι*; accus. *Δημήτερα*, *Δήμητρα*; voc. *Δήμητερ*.

Gender of the Third Declension.

§ 58. The gender of many nouns in this declension must be learned by observation. A few general rules, however, may be given.

1. The following are masculine: substantives ending in *ᾱ*, *ης*, *eus*, most of those in *ηρ* and *ωρ*, and all that have *ντος* in the genitive. Except (*ῆ*) *φρήν*, *mind*.

2. The following are feminine: those in *ανς*, *της* (gen. *τητος*), *ας* (gen. *αδος*), *ῶ* or *ῶς* (gen. *οῦς*), and most of those in *ις*.

3. The following are neuter: those in *α*, *η*, *ι*, *υ*, *αρ*, *ορ*, *ος*, and *ας* (gen. *ατος* or *αος*).

Dialects.

§ 59. 1. *Gen. and Dat. Dual.* Homeric *οὖν* for *οἷν*.

Dat. Plur. Homeric *εσσι*, *εσι*, *σσι*, for *σι*.

2. The original *ε* of the stem of nouns in *ις* (Attic gen. *εως*) is retained in the Doric and Ionic. Thus, *πόλις*, *πόλιος*, (*πόλι*) *πόλῃ*, *πόλιω*, *πόλι*; Dual, *πόλιε*, *πολίῳιν*; Plur. *πολίεις*, *πολίῳιν*, *πολίσι*, *πολίαις* (Hdt. *πολῖς*). Homer generally has the Attic *πόλει* (with *πόλει*) and *πόλεισι* in the dative. There are also Epic forms *πόληος*, *πόληϊ*, *πόληες*, *πόληας*. The Attic poets have *πόλεος*.

3. In nouns in *eus*, Doric and Ionic *βασιλέος* for *βασιλέως*; Epic also *βασιλῆος*, *βασιλῆϊ*, *βασιλῆα*; *βασιλῆε*, *βασιλῆῳιν*; *βασιλῆες*, *βασιλῆῳιν*, *βασιλῆεσσι*, *βασιλῆας*. Doric *βασιλῆ* for *βασιλεία*, sometimes used by Attic poets.

4. Nouns in *κλέης* (sometimes others in *έης*) drop the *ε* in Herodotus; as *Ἡρακλέης*, *Ἡρακλῆς*. They are then declined like nouns in *ης*; *Ἡρακλέος*, *Ἡρακλεί*, *Ἡρακλέα*, *Ἡρακλες*. In Homer, *εε* is contracted into *η* (as *Ἡρακλῆος*, *Ἡρακλῆϊ*, *Ἡρακλῆα*); but sometimes into *αι* (as *εὐκλεής*, *εὐκλείας*, contracted *εὐκλείας*). *Κλέος*, *glory*, contracts *κλέεα* into *κλέα* in Homer.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

§ 60. 1. Nouns which belong to more than one declension are called *heteroclites*. Thus *σκότος*, *darkness*, is usually declined like *λόγος* (§ 41), but sometimes like *γένος* (§ 52, 2). So *Οἰδίπους*, *Oedipus*, has genitive *Οἰδίποδος* or *Οἰδίπου*, dative *Οἰδίποδι*, accusative *Οἰδίποδα* or *Οἰδίπουν*.

Especially, proper names in *ης* (gen. *εος*) of the third declen-

sion (except those in κλέης) have also an accusative in ην like those of the first; as Δημοσθένης, accus. Δημοσθένην or Δημοσθένη. So nouns in ᾱς (gen. αὐτος or ανος) have poetic forms like the first declension; as Πολυδάμας, voc. Πολυδάμα (Hom.); Αἴας, accus. Αἴαν.

2. Nouns whose singular and plural are of different genders are called *heterogeneous*; as (ὁ) σῖτος, *corn*, plur. (τὰ) σῖτα.

3. *Defective* nouns have only certain cases; as ὄναρ, *dream*, ὄφελος, *use* (only nom. and accus.); (τῇ) νίφα, *snow* (only accus.).

4. *Indeclinable* nouns have one form for all cases. These are chiefly foreign words, as Ἀδάμ, Ἰσραήλ; and names of letters, Ἀλφα, Βῆτα, &c.

5. Many of the most important irregularities in declension will be seen by consulting the Lexicon under the following words:—

*Αἴδης, *Hades*.

ἄναξ, ἀνακτος, *king*.

ἄρνός (gen.), *lamb*.

γάλα, γάλακτος, *milk*.

γόνυ, γόνατος or γουνός, *knee*.

γυνή, γυναικός, *wife*.

δόρυ, δόρατος or δορός, *spear*.

ἔαρ (ἦρ), ἔαρος or ἦρος, *spring*.

εἰκών, εἰκόνας or εἰκοῦς, *image*.

Ζεὺς, Διός, *Zeus*.

ἥπαρ, ἥπατος, *liver*.

ἥρως, ἥρωος, *hero*.

θρίξ, τριχός, *hair* (§ 17, 2, Note).

κάλως, κάλω, *cable*.

κάρα (κράς), κράτος or κρατός, *head*.

κλεῖς (κλής), κλειδός or κληδός, *key*.

κύων, κυνός, *dog*.

λάας (λᾱς), λᾱος or λάου, *stone*.

λίπα, *fat*, οἶλ

μάρτυς, μάρτυρος, *witness*.

ναῦς, ναός (Attic νεός), *ship* (§ 54).

οἶς (οἴς), οἶος (οἰός), *sheep*.

ὄνειρον, ονείρατος, *dream*.

ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, *bird*.

ὄσσε (dual), *eyes*.

οὖς, ὠτός, *ear*.

Πυξ, Πυκνός, *Pnyx*.

πρέσβυς, *old man*, and *ambassador*; compare πρεσβύτες and

πρεσβευτής.

πῦρ, πυρός, *fire*.

ρόδον, *rose*.

σπέος or σπείος, *cave*.

ὔδωρ, ὕδατος, *water*.

υῖος, υἱοῦ or υἱέος, υῖος, *son*.

χεῖρ, χειρός, *hand*.

χόος (χοῦς), *a measure*.

χόος (χοῦς), *a mound*.

χρεῖς (τό), *debt*.

χρῶς, χρωτός, *skin*.

LOCAL ENDINGS.

§ 61. These endings may be added to nouns to denote place :—

-*θι*, denoting *where*; as *ἄλλοθι*, *elsewhere*; *οὐρανόθι*, *in heaven*.

-*θεν*, denoting *whence*; as *οἴκοθεν*, *from home*.

-*δε* (-*ς* or -*σε*), denoting *whither*; as *οἴκαδε*, *homeward*.

NOTE 1. In Homer, the forms in -*θι* and -*θεν* are governed by a preposition as genitives; as *Ἰλιόθι πρό*, *before Ilium*; *ἐξ ἀλόθεν*, *from the sea*.

NOTE 2. Sometimes a relic of an original *locative* case is found, with the ending *ε* in the singular and *σι* in the plural; as *Ἰσθμοῖ*, *at the Isthmus*; *Ἀθήνησι*, *at Athens*. These forms (and indeed those of § 61) are commonly classed among adverbs.

NOTE 3. The Epic ending *φι* or *φιν* forms a genitive or dative in both singular and plural. It is sometimes *locative*, as *κλισίῃφι*, *in the tent*; and sometimes has other meanings of the genitive or dative, as *βίῃφι*, *with violence*. So after prepositions; as *παρὰ ναῦφι*, *by the ships*.

ADJECTIVES.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

§ 62. 1. Most adjectives in *ος* have three endings, *ος*, *η*, *ον*. The masculine and neuter are of the second declension, and the feminine is of the first; as *σοφός*, *σοφή*, *σοφόν*, *wise*.

2. If a vowel or *ρ* precedes *ος*, the feminine ends in *ᾱ*; as *ἄξιος*, *ἄξια*, *ἄξιον*, *worthy*. But adjectives in *οος* have *η* in the feminine, except those in *ροος*; as *ἀπλός*, *ἀπλόη*, *ἀπλόον*, *simple*; *ἄθρόος*, *ἄθρόα*, *ἄθρόον*, *crowded*.

3. *Σοφός*, *wise*, and *ἄξιος*, *worthy*, are thus declined :—

Singular.

N.	<i>σοφός</i>	<i>σοφή</i>	<i>σοφόν</i>	<i>ἄξιος</i>	<i>ἄξια</i>	<i>ἄξιον</i>
G.	<i>σοφοῦ</i>	<i>σοφῆς</i>	<i>σοφοῦ</i>	<i>ἀξίου</i>	<i>ἀξίας</i>	<i>ἀξίου</i>
D.	<i>σοφῷ</i>	<i>σοφῇ</i>	<i>σοφῷ</i>	<i>ἀξίῳ</i>	<i>ἀξίᾳ</i>	<i>ἀξίῳ</i>
A.	<i>σοφόν</i>	<i>σοφήν</i>	<i>σοφόν</i>	<i>ἄξιον</i>	<i>ἄξίαν</i>	<i>ἄξιον</i>
V.	<i>σοφέ</i>	<i>σοφή</i>	<i>σοφόν</i>	<i>ἄξιε</i>	<i>ἄξια</i>	<i>ἄξιον</i>

Dual.

N. A. V.	σοφός	σοφά	σοφός	ἀξίω	ἀξία	ἀξίω
G. D.	σοφοῦν	σοφαῖν	σοφοῦν	ἀξίων	ἀξίων	ἀξίων

Plural.

N. V.	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά	ἀξιοί	ἀξιαί	ἀξια
G.	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	ἀξίων	ἀξίων	ἀξίων
D.	σοφοῖς	σοφαῖς	σοφοῖς	ἀξίοις	ἀξιαῖς	ἀξίοις
A.	σοφοῦς	σοφάς	σοφά	ἀξίους	ἀξιας	ἀξια

So μακρός, μακρά, μακρόν, *long*; gen. μακροῦ, μακρᾶς, μακροῦ; dat. μακρῷ, μακρῇ, μακρῷ, &c., like ἀξίος.

All participles in *os* are declined like σοφός.

§ 63. Some adjectives in *os*, especially compounds, have only two endings, *os* and *ων*, the feminine being the same as the masculine. They are declined like σοφός, omitting the feminine; as ἄλογος, ἄλογον; gen. ἀλόγου; dat. ἀλόγῳ, &c.

NOTE. Some adjectives may be declined with either two or three endings.

§ 64. A few adjectives of the second declension end in *ως* and *ων*, and are declined like νέως and ἀνώγειων. Ἐγγεως, *fertile*, and ἀγήρως, *free from old age*, are thus declined:—

Singular.

N. V.	ἐγγεως	ἐγγεων	ἀγήρως	ἀγήρων
G.	ἐγγεω	ἐγγεω	ἀγήρῳ	ἀγήρῳ
D.	ἐγγεφ	ἐγγεφ	ἀγήρῳ	ἀγήρῳ
A.	ἐγγεων	ἐγγεων	ἀγήρων	ἀγήρων

Dual.

N. A. V.	ἐγγεω	ἐγγεω	ἀγήρῳ	ἀγήρῳ
G. D.	ἐγγεφν	ἐγγεφν	ἀγήρῳν	ἀγήρῳν

Plural.

N. V.	ἐγγεφ	ἐγγεω	ἀγήρῳ	ἀγήρῳ
G.	ἐγγεων	ἐγγεων	ἀγήρων	ἀγήρων
D.	ἐγγεφς	ἐγγεφς	ἀγήρῳς	ἀγήρῳς
A.	ἐγγεως	ἐγγεω	ἀγήρως	ἀγήρῳ

For the accent of ἐγγεως, see § 22, Note 2

§ 65. Many adjectives in *eos* and *oos* are contracted. *Χρῦ-σeos*, *golden*, *ἀργύρεος*, *of silver*, and *ἀπλός*, *simple*, are thus declined : —

Singular.

N.	χρῦσεος	χρυσούς	χρυσέα	χρυσῇ	χρύσειον	χρυσοῦν
G.	χρυσέου	χρυσοῦ	χρυσέας	χρυσῆς	χρυσέου	χρυσοῦ
D.	χρυσέῳ	χρυσῷ	χρυσέῃ	χρυσῇ	χρυσέῳ	χρυσῷ
A.	χρύσειον	χρυσοῦν	χρυσέαν	χρυσῇν	χρύσειον	χρυσοῦν

Dual.

N.	χρυσέω	χρυσῶ	χρυσέα	χρυσᾷ	χρυσέω	χρυσῶ
G.	χρυσέοιν	χρυσοῖν	χρυσέαιν	χρυσαῖν	χρυσέοιν	χρυσοῖν

Plural.

N.	χρῦσσοι	χρυσοῖ	χρῦσσαι	χρυσαῖ	χρῦσσεα	χρυσᾶ
G.	χρυσέων	χρυσῶν	χρυσέων	χρυσῶν	χρυσέων	χρυσῶν
D.	χρυσείοις	χρυσοῖς	χρυσέαις	χρυσαῖς	χρυσείοις	χρυσοῖς
A.	χρυσέους	χρυσοῦς	χρυσέας	χρυσᾶς	χρῦσσεα	χρυσᾶ

Singular.

N.	ἀργύρεος	ἀργυροῦς	ἀργυρέα	ἀργυρᾷ	ἀργύρεον	ἀργυροῦν
G.	ἀργυρέου	ἀργυροῦ	ἀργυρέας	ἀργυρᾶς	ἀργυρέου	ἀργυροῦ
D.	ἀργυρέῳ	ἀργυρῷ	ἀργυρέῃ	ἀργυρᾷ	ἀργυρέῳ	ἀργυρῷ
A.	ἀργύρεον	ἀργυροῦν	ἀργυρέαν	ἀργυρᾶν	ἀργύρεον	ἀργυροῦν

Dual.

N.	ἀργυρέω	ἀργυρῶ	ἀργυρέα	ἀργυρᾷ	ἀργυρέω	ἀργυρῶ
G.	ἀργυρέοιν	ἀργυροῖν	ἀργυρέαιν	ἀργυραῖν	ἀργυρέοιν	ἀργυροῖν

Plural.

N.	ἀργύρεοι	ἀργυροῖ	ἀργύραι	ἀργυραῖ	ἀργύρεα	ἀργυρᾶ
G.	ἀργυρέων	ἀργυρῶν	ἀργυρέων	ἀργυρῶν	ἀργυρέων	ἀργυρῶν
D.	ἀργυρέοις	ἀργυροῖς	ἀργυρέαις	ἀργυραῖς	ἀργυρέοις	ἀργυροῖς
A.	ἀργυρέους	ἀργυροῦς	ἀργυρέας	ἀργυρᾶς	ἀργύρεα	ἀργυρᾶ

Singular.

N.	ἀπλός	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλόη	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλόων	ἀπλοῦν
G.	ἀπλόου	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλόης	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλόου	ἀπλοῦ
D.	ἀπλόφ	ἀπλῷ	ἀπλόη	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλόφ	ἀπλῷ
A.	ἀπλόον	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλόην	ἀπλῆν	ἀπλόον	ἀπλοῦν

Dual.

N.	ἀπλόω	ἀπλώ	ἀπλόα	ἀπλᾶ	ἀπλόω	ἀπλώ
G.	ἀπλόων	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλόων	ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλόων	ἀπλοῖν

Plural.

N.	ἀπλόι	ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλόαι	ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλόα	ἀπλᾶ
G.	ἀπλόων	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλόων	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλόων	ἀπλῶν
D.	ἀπλόις	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλόαις	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλόις	ἀπλοῖς
A.	ἀπλόους	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλόας	ἀπλᾶς	ἀπλόα	ἀπλᾶ

For the accent, see § 43, Note. For irregular contraction, see § 9, 2, Note; and § 9, 3, Note. No distinct vocative forms occur.

THIRD DECLENSION.

§ 66. Adjectives belonging only to the third declension have two endings. Most of these end in *ης* and *ες*, or in *ων* and *ον*. 'Αληθής, *true*, and πέπων, *ripe*, are thus declined:—

Singular.

	M. F.	N.	M. F.	N.
N.	ἀληθής	ἀληθές	πέπων	πέπον
G.	ἀληθείς	ἀληθοῦς	πέπονός	
D.	ἀληθεί	ἀληθει	πέπονι	
A.	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῇ	πέποντα	πέπον
V.	ἀληθές		πέπον	

Dual.

N. A. V.	ἀληθείε	ἀληθῇ	πέπονε	
G. D.	ἀληθείων	ἀληθοῖν	πέπόνων	

Plural.

N. V.	ἀληθείες	ἀληθείς	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῇ	πέποντες	πέποντα
G.	ἀληθείων	ἀληθῶν			πέπόνων	
D.	ἀληθείσι				πέποσι	
A.	ἀληθείας	ἀληθείς	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῇ	πέποντας	πέποντα

NOTE 1. One adjective in *ων*, *έκών*, *έκούσα*, *έκόν*, *willing*, has three endings, and is declined like participles in *ων* (§ 68). So its compound, *άκών* (*άέκών*), *unwilling*.

NOTE 2. *Ίδρις*, *Ίδρι*, *knowing*, gen. *Ίδριος*, dat. *Ίδρι* (for *Ίδρι*), accus. *Ίδριν*, *Ίδρι*, voc. *Ίδρι*, is regular. See the Lexicon.

NOTE 3. Adjectives compounded of nouns and a prefix are generally declined like those nouns; as *εὐελπίς*, *hopeful*, gen. *εὐέλπιδος*; *εὐχαρίς*, *graceful*, gen. *εὐχάριτος* (§ 50). But compounds of *πατήρ* and *μήτηρ* end in *ωρ* (gen. *ωρος*), and those of *πόλις* in *ις* (gen. *ιδος*).

NOTE 4. Some adjectives of the third declension have only one ending, which is both masculine and feminine; as *φυγάς*, *φυγάδος*, *fugitive*; *άπαις*, *άπαιδος*, *childless*; *άγνός*, *άγνώτος*, *unknowing*; *άναλκις*, *άναλκιδος*, *weak*. The oblique cases occasionally occur as neuter.

A very few adjectives of one termination are of the first declension, ending in *ας* or *ης*; as *γεννάδας*, *noble*, gen. *γεννάδου*.

FIRST AND THIRD DECLENSIONS COMBINED.

§ 67. 1. Most adjectives of this class end in *υς*, *εια*, *υ*, or in *εις*, *εσσα*, *εν*.

Three end in *ās*,—*πās*, *πāσα*, *πāν*, *all*, declined like *ιστάς* (§ 68), *μέλας*, *μέλαινα*, *μέλαν*, *black*, and *τάλας*, *τάλαινα*, *τάλαν*, *wretched*.

2. *Γλυκύς*, *sweet*, *χαρίεις*, *graceful*, and *μέλας*, *black*, are thus declined:—

Singular.

N.	γλυκύς	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ
G.	γλυκέος	γλυκείας	γλυκέος
D.	γλυκεῖ γλυκεῖ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκεῖ γλυκεῖ
A.	γλυκύν	γλυκεῖαν	γλυκύ
V.	γλυκύ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ

Dual.

N. A. V.	γλυκέε	γλυκεῖα	γλυκέε
G. D.	γλυκέοι	γλυκεῖαν	γλυκέοι

Plural.

N. V.	γλυκέες γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα
G.	γλυκέων	γλυκεῖων	γλυκέων
D.	γλυκέσι	γλυκεῖαις	γλυκέσι
A.	γλυκέας γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖας	γλυκέα

Singular.

N.	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν
G.	χαρίεντος	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεντος	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος
D.	χαρίεντι	χαρίεσση	χαρίεντι	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι
A.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν	μέλανα	μελαινὰν	μέλαν
V.	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν

Dual.

N. A. V.	χαρίεντε	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεντε	μέλανε	μελαίνα	μέλανε
G. D.	χαρίέντου	χαρίέσσαιν	χαρίέντου	μελάνου	μελαίνων	μελάνου

Plural.

N.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα	μέλανε	μελαιναι	μέλανα
G.	χαρίέντων	χαρίεσσῶν	χαρίέντων	μελάνων	μελαίνων	μελάνων
D.	χαρίεσι	χαρίεσαις	χαρίεσι	μέλασι	μελαίναϊς	μέλασι
A.	χαρίεντας	χαρίεσσας	χαρίεντα	μέλανας	μελαίνας	μέλανα
V.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα	μέλανε	μελαιναι	μέλανα

For the feminine of γλυκός and μέλας, see § 108, 4, Note.

NOTE 1. The Ionic feminine of adjectives in *us* ends in *ea* or *eh*. For the dative plural of adjectives in *eis*, see § 16, 5, Note 2.

NOTE 2. Some adjectives in *heis*, *hesa*, *hen*, contract these endings to *hs*, *hssa*, *hn*; some in *oēs*, *oessa*, *oen*, contract these endings to *oūs*, *oūsso*, *oūn*; as *τιμήεις*, *τιμήεσσα*, *τιμήεν*, — *τιμῆς*, *τιμήσσο*, *τιμῆν*, — *valuable*; gen. *τιμήεντος*, *τιμήέσσης*, — *τιμήντος*, *τιμήσσης*, &c. So *πλακόεις*, *πλακόεσσα*, *πλακόεν*, — *πλακοῦς*, *πλακοῦσσα*, *πλακοῦν*, — *flat*; gen. *πλακόεντος*, *πλακοίσσης*, — *πλακοῦντος*, *πλακούσσης*.

NOTE 3. One adjective in *hn*, — *τέρην*, *τέρεινα*, *τέρεν*, *tender* (Latin *tener*), gen. *τέρενος*, *τερείνης*, *τέρενος*, &c., — is declined after the analogy of *μέλας*. So *ἄρσην* (or *ἄρην*), *ἄρσεν*, *male*, gen. *ἄρσενος*, which has no feminine form.

§ 68. To this class belong all active and all aorist passive participles. *Λύων*, *loosing*, *ιστάς*, *erecting*, *τιθείς*, *placing*, *δεικνύς*, *showing*, — present active participles of *λύω*, *ἵστημι*, *τίθημι*, and *δείκνυμι*, — and *λελυκώς*, *having loosed*, — perfect active participle of *λύω*, — are thus declined: —

Singular.

N.	λύων	λύουσα	λύον	ιστάς	ιστάσα	ιστάν
G.	λύοντος	λυούσης	λύοντος	ιστάντος	ιστάσης	ιστάντος
D.	λύοντι	λυούσῃ	λύοντι	ιστάντι	ιστάσῃ	ιστάντι
A.	λύοντα	λύουσαν	λύον	ιστάντα	ιστάσαν	ιστάν
V.	λύων	λύουσα	λύον	ιστάς	ιστάσα	ιστάν

Dual.

N. A. V.	λύοντε	λυούσα	λύοντε	ιστάντε	ιστάσα	ιστάντε
G. D.	λύόντων	λυούσαιν	λύόντων	ιστάντων	ιστάσαιν	ιστάντων

Plural.

N. V.	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα	ιστάντες	ιστάσαι	ιστάντα
G.	λύόντων	λυουσῶν	λύόντων	ιστάντων	ιστασῶν	ιστάντων
D.	λύουσι	λυούσαις	λύουσι	ιστάσι	ιστάσαις	ιστάσι
A.	λύοντας	λυούσας	λύοντα	ιστάντας	ιστάσας	ιστάντα

Singular.

N.	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν	τιθείς	τιθείσα	τιθέν
G.	δεικνύτος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύτος	τιθέντος	τιθείσης	τιθέντος
D.	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι	τιθέντι	τιθείσῃ	τιθέντι
A.	δεικνύντα	δεικνύσαν	δεικνύν	τιθέντα	τιθείσαν	τιθέν
V.	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν	τιθείς	τιθείσα	τιθέν

Dual.

N. A. V.	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσα	δεικνύντε	τιθέντε	τιθείσα	τιθέντε
G. D.	δεικνύντων	δεικνύσαιν	δεικνύντων	τιθέντων	τιθείσαιν	τιθέντων

Plural.

N. V.	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα	τιθέντες	τιθείσαι	τιθέντα
G.	δεικνύντων	δεικνυσῶν	δεικνύντων	τιθέντων	τιθεισῶν	τιθέντων
D.	δεικνύσι	δεικνύσαις	δεικνύσι	τιθείσι	τιθείσαις	τιθείσι
A.	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσας	δεικνύντα	τιθέντας	τιθείσας	τιθέντα

Singular.

N.	λελυκός	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός
G.	λελυκότος	λελυκυίας	λελυκότος
D.	λελυκότε	λελυκυίᾳ	λελυκότε
A.	λελυκότα	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκός
V.	λελυκός	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός

Dual.

N. A. V.	λελυκότε	λελυκυῖα	λελυκότε
G. D.	λελυκότων	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκότων

Plural.

N. V.	λελυκότες	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκότα
G.	λελυκότων	λελυκυῖων	λελυκότων
D.	λελυκόσι	λελυκυῖαις	λελυκόσι
A.	λελυκότας	λελυκυῖας	λελυκότα

NOTE. All participles in *ων* are declined like *λύων*. Participles in *ους* are declined like *λύων*, except in the nominative and vocative singular; as *διδούς*, *διδούσα*, *διδόν*, *giving*; gen. *διδόντος*, *διδούσης*; dat. *διδόντι*, *διδούσῃ*, &c. Aorist active participles in *ας* are declined like *ίστάς*; as *λύσας*, *λύσασα*, *λύσαν*, *having loosed*; gen. *λύσαντος*, *λυσάσης*; dat. *λύσαντι*, *λυσάσῃ*, &c. Aorist passive participles in *εις* are declined like *τιθείς*; as *λυθείς*, *λυθείσα*, *λυθίεν*, *loosed*; gen. *λυθέντος*, *λυθείσης*; dat. *λυθέντι*, *λυθείσῃ*, &c. When the accent differs from that of the paradigm, it follows the general principle (§ 25, 1). See § 119, Note.

§ 69. Participles in *άων*, *έων*, and *όνων* are contracted. *Τιμάων*, *τιμῶν*, *honoring*, and *φιλέων*, *φιλῶν*, *loving*, are declined as follows:—

Singular.

N.	τιμάων	τιμῶν	τιμάουσα	τιμῶσα	τιμάον	τιμῶν
G.	τιμάοντος	τιμῶντος	τιμαούσης	τιμῶσης	τιμάοντος	τιμῶντος
D.	τιμάοντι	τιμῶντι	τιμαούσῃ	τιμῶσῃ	τιμάοντι	τιμῶντι
A.	τιμάοντα	τιμῶντα	τιμάουσαν	τιμῶσαν	τιμάον	τιμῶν
V.	τιμάων	τιμῶν	τιμάουσα	τιμῶσα	τιμάον	τιμῶν

Dual.

N.	τιμάοντε	τιμῶντε	τιμαούσα	τιμῶσα	τιμάοντε	τιμῶντε
G.	τιμαόντων	τιμῶντων	τιμαούσαι	τιμῶσαι	τιμαόντων	τιμῶντων

Plural.

N. τιμάοντες	τιμῶντες	τιμάουσαι	τιμῶσαι	τιμάοντα	τιμῶντα
G. τιμαόντων	τιμώντων	τιμαουσῶν	τιμωσῶν	τιμαόντων	τιμώντων
D. τιμάουσι	τιμῶσι	τιμαούσαις	τιμώσαις	τιμάουσι	τιμῶσι
A. τιμάοντας	τιμώντας	τιμαούσας	τιμώσας	τιμάοντα	τιμῶντα
V. τιμάοντες	τιμῶντες	τιμάουσαι	τιμῶσαι	τιμάοντα	τιμῶντα

Singular.

N. φιλέων	φιλῶν	φιλέουσα	φιλοῦσα	φιλέον	φιλοῦν
G. φιλέοντος	φιλοῦντος	φιλεούσης	φιλούσης	φιλέοντος	φιλοῦντος
D. φιλέοντι	φιλοῦντι	φιλεούσῃ	φιλούσῃ	φιλέοντι	φιλοῦντι
A. φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα	φιλέουσιν	φιλοῦσιν	φιλέον	φιλοῦν
V. φιλέων	φιλῶν	φιλέουσα	φιλοῦσα	φιλέον	φιλοῦν

Dual.

N. φιλέοντε	φιλοῦντε	φιλεούσα	φιλοῦσα	φιλέοντε	φιλοῦντε
G. φιλεόντων	φιλούντων	φιλεούσαις	φιλούσαις	φιλέοντων	φιλούντων

Plural.

N. φιλέοντες	φιλοῦντες	φιλέουσαι	φιλοῦσαι	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα
G. φιλεόντων	φιλούντων	φιλεουσῶν	φιλουσῶν	φιλεόντων	φιλούντων
D. φιλέουσι	φιλοῦσι	φιλεούσαις	φιλούσαις	φιλέουσι	φιλοῦσι
A. φιλέοντας	φιλοῦντας	φιλεούσας	φιλούσας	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα
V. φιλέοντες	φιλοῦντες	φιλέουσαι	φιλοῦσαι	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα

The present participles of verbs in *ὥ* (contracted *ῶ*) are declined in their contracted form like *φιλῶν*, the contracted form of *φιλέων*. Thus *δηλῶν*, *δηλοῦσα*, *δηλοῦν*, *manifesting*; gen. *δηλοῦντος*, *δηλούσης*; dat. *δηλοῦντι*, *δηλούσῃ*, &c. The uncontracted form of verbs in *ὥ* is not used.

NOTE. A few second perfect participles in *ῶς* and *ῷς* have *ῶσα* in the feminine, and retain *ω* in the oblique cases; as *τεθνεῶς*, *τεθνεῶσα*, *τεθνεῶς*, *dead*; gen. *τεθνεῶτος*, *τεθνεῶσης*, &c. Those in *ῶς* are contracted in Attic; as *ἑσταῶς*, *ἑσταῶσα*, *ἑσταῶς*, contr. *ἑστῶς*, *ἑστῶσα*, *ἑστῶς* (irregular for *ἑστῶς*); gen. *ἑστῶτος*, *ἑστῶσης*, &c. (See § 130.)

§ 70. The most important irregular adjectives are *μέγας*, *great*, and *πολύς*, *much*, which are thus declined:—

Singular.

N.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
G.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
V.	μεγάλε	μεγάλη	μέγα			

Dual.

N. A. V.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλα	μεγάλῳ	Wanting.
G. D.	μεγάλῳιν	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλῳιν	

Plural.

N. V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
G.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
A.	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά

Most of the forms of these adjectives are derived from stems in *α*, *μεγαλο-* and *πολλο-*. *Πολλός*, *ή*, *όν*, is found in Homer and Herodotus, declined regularly throughout. In Homer, *πολύς* has forms *πολέος*, *πολέες*, *πολέων*, &c., which must not be confounded with Epic forms of *πόλις* (§ 59).

NOTE. *Πρᾶος* (or *πρᾶος*), *mild*, forms its feminine like an adjective in *us*; as *πραεῖα*, *πραεῖας*, *πραεῖα*, &c. The masculine and neuter plural have forms in *εῖς*, *έα*, &c., like those of *γλυκύς*, as well as the regular forms in *αι*, &c.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

I. Comparison by *-τερος* *-τατος*.

§ 71. Most adjectives add *τερος* to the *stem* to form the comparative, and *τατος* to form the superlative. Stems in *ο* with a short penult change *ο* to *ω* before *τερος* and *τατος*. E. g.

Κοῦφος (κουφο-), *light*, *κουφότερος*, *lighter*, *κουφότατος*, *lightest*.

Σοφός (σοφο-), *wise*, *σοφώτερος*, *wiser*, *σοφώτατος*, *wisest*.

Ξεμνός (σεμνο-), *august*, *σεμνότερος*, *σεμνότατος*.

Πικρός (πικρα-), *bitter*, *πικρότερος*, *πικρότατος*.

Ὀξύς (όξυ-), *sharp*, *όξύτερος*, *όξύτατος*.

Μέλας (μελαν-), *black*, *μελάντερος*, *μελάντατος*.

Ἀληθής (ἀληθεσ-), *true*, *ἀληθέστερος*, *ἀληθέστατος*. (§ 52, 1.)

NOTE 1. Stems in *o* do not lengthen *o* to *ω* if the penultimate vowel is followed by a mute and a liquid (19, 3). See *πικρός*, above.

NOTE 2. *Μέσος*, *middle*, and a few others drop *os* and add *αίτερος* and *αίτατος*; as *μέσος*, *μεσαίτερος*, *μεσαίτατος*; *ἴδιος*, *ιδιαιτέρος*, *ιδιαιτάτος*.

NOTE 3. Adjectives in *oos* drop *os* and add *έστερος* and *έστατος*, which are contracted with *o* to *ούστερος* and *ούστατος*; as *εὖνοος*, *well-disposed*, *εὐνούστερος*, *εὐνούστατος*.

NOTE 4. Adjectives in *ων* add *έστερος* and *έστατος* to the stem; as *σώφρων* (*σωφρον-*), *prudent*, *σωφρονέστερος*, *σωφρονέστατος*.

NOTE 5. Adjectives in *eis* change final *εντ-* of the stem to *εσ-*, and add *τερος* and *τατος*; as *χαρίεις* (*χαριεντ-*), *graceful*, *χαριέστερος*, *χαριέστατος*.

II. Comparison by *-ων*, *-ιστος*.

§ 72. 1. Some adjectives in *υς* and *πος* are compared by changing *these endings* to *ων* and *ιστος*. E. g.

Ἠδύς, *sweet*, *ἡδίων*, *ἡδιστος*.

Ταχύς, *swift*, *ταχίων* (commonly *θάσσων*), *τάχιστος*.

Αἰσχρός, *base*, *αἰσχίων*, *αἰσχιωτος*.

Ἐχθρός, *hostile*, *ἐχθίων*, *ἐχθιστος*.

Κυδρός, *glorious*, *κυδίων*, *κύδιστος*.

Some adjectives have both *ων*, *ιστος*, and *τερος*, *τατος*.

2. Comparatives in *ίων*, neuter *ιον*, are thus declined:—

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>	
N.	<i>ἡδίων</i>	<i>ἡδιον</i>	N. A. V.	<i>ἡδιове</i>
G.	<i>ἡδιονος</i>			
D.	<i>ἡδιονι</i>		G. D.	<i>ἡδιόνουν</i>
A.	<i>ἡδιονα ἡδίω</i>	<i>ἡδιον</i>		
<i>Plural.</i>				
N. V.	<i>ἡδιовες ἡδιους</i>	<i>ἡδιονα ἡδίω</i>		
G.		<i>ἡδιόνων</i>		
D.		<i>ἡδιοσι</i>		
A.	<i>ἡδιονας ἡδιους</i>	<i>ἡδιονα ἡδίω</i>		

The terminations *-ονα*, *-овες*, *-ονας* may drop *ν*, and be contracted into *-ω* and *-ους*. (See § 56, 2, Note.) The vocative singular of these comparatives seems not to occur.

The irregular comparatives in *ων* are declined like *ἡδιων*.

III. Irregular Comparison.

§ 73. 1. The following are the most important cases of irregular comparison :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. ἀγαθός, <i>good</i> , ἀμείνων,
ἀρείων (Hom.),
βελτίων,
κρείσσων or κρείττων,
φείρτερος,
λαίων, λείων, | ἀριστος,
βέλτιστος,
κράτιστος,
φείρτατος, φείρστες,
λαίστος, λήστος. |
| 2. κακός, <i>bad</i> , κακίων,
χείρων,
ἥσσων or ἥττων (§ 108, 4, H.), | κάκιστος,
χειρίστος,
ἥκιστος (rare). |
| 3. καλός, <i>beautiful</i> , καλλίων, | καλλιστος. |
| 4. μέγας, <i>great</i> , μείζων (Hdt. μέζων), | μέγιστος. |
| 5. μικρός, <i>small</i> , μικρότερος,
ελάσσων or ελάττων,
μείων | μικρότατος,
ελάχιστος,
μείστος (Poetico). |
| 6. δλίγος, <i>little</i> , few,
ελάσσων or ελάττων, | δλίγιστος,
ελάχιστος. |
| 7. πένης, <i>poor</i> , πενίστερος, | πενίστατος. |
| 8. πολύς, <i>much</i> , πλείων or πλείων, | πλείστος. |
| 9. ῥάδιος, <i>easy</i> , ῥάων, | ῥᾶστος. |
| 10. ταχύς, <i>swift</i> , θάσσων (for ταχίων, § 108, 4, H.), | τάχιστος. |
| 11. φίλος, <i>dear</i> , φίλτερος, | φίλτατος. |

NOTE. Irregularities in the comparison of the following words will be found in the Lexicon :—

αἰσχρός, ἀλγευός, ἀρπαξ, ἀφθονος, ἀχαρις, βαθύς, βλάξ, βραδύς, γεραίός, γλυκύς, ἐπιλήσμων, ἐπίχαρις, ἥσυχος, μάκαρ, μακρός, μέσος, νέος, δλίγος, παλαιός, παχύς, πέπων, πίων, πλησίος, πρέσβυς, προδιργου, σπουδαῖος, σχολαῖος, φίλος, ψευδής, ὥκός.

2. Some comparatives and superlatives have no positive, but their stem generally appears in an adverb or preposition. E. g.

Ἀνώτερος, *upper*, ἀνώτατος, *uppermost*, from ἄνω, *up*; πρότερος, *former*, πρώτος or πρώτιστος, *first*, from πρό, *before*; κατώτερος, *lower*, κατώτατος, *lowest*, from κάτω, *downward*.

See also in the Lexicon ἀγχότερος, ἀφάρτερος, κερδίων, ὀπλότερος, προσώτερος, ῥίγιον (neuter), ὑπέρτερος, ὕστερος, ὑψίων, φαάντερας, with their regular superlatives; also ἔσχατος and κήδιστος.

3. Comparatives and superlatives may be formed from nouns, and even from pronouns. E. g.

Βασιλεύς, *king*, βασιλεύτερος, *a greater king*, βασιλεύτατος, *the greatest king*, κλέπτης, *thief*, κλεπτίστερος, κλεπτίστατος; κύων, *dog*, κύντερος, *more imprudent*, κύντατος, *most imprudent*. So αὐτός, *self*, αὐτότατος, *his very self*, ipsissimus.

ADVERBS AND THEIR COMPARISON.

§ 74. 1. Adverbs are regularly formed from adjectives. Their form (including the accent) is found by changing *ν* of the genitive plural masculine to *ς*. E. g.

Φίλος, *dearly*, from φίλος; δικάως, *justly*, from δίκαιος; σοφῶς, *wisely*, from σοφός; ἡδέως, *sweetly*, from ἡδύς (gen. plur. ἡδέων); ἀληθῶς, *truly*, from ἀληθής (gen. plur. ἀληθέων, ἀληθῶν); σαφῶς (Ionic σαφέως), *plainly*, from σαφής (gen. plur. σαφέων, σαφῶν); πάντως, *wholly*, from πᾶς (gen. plur. πάντων).

2. The neuter accusative of an adjective (either singular or plural) may be used as an adverb. E. g.

Πολύ and πολλά, *much*, from πολύς; μέγα or μέγαλα, *greatly*, from μέγας (also μεγάλως, § 74, 1); μόνον, *only*, from μόνος, *alone*.

NOTE. Other forms of adverbs with various terminations will be learned by practice.

§ 75. The neuter accusative *singular* of the comparative of an adjective forms the comparative of the corresponding adverb; and the neuter accusative *plural* of the superlative forms the superlative of the adverb. E. g.

Σοφῶς (from σοφός), *wisely*; σοφώτερον, *more wisely*; σοφώτατα, *most wisely*. Ἀληθῶς (from ἀληθής), *truly*; ἀληθέστερον, ἀληθέστατα. Ἡδέως (from ἡδύς), *sweetly*, ἡδιον, ἡδιστα. Χαριέντως (from χαρίεις), *gracefully*; χαριέστερον, χαριέστατα. Σωφρόνως (from σόφρων), *prudently*; σωφρονέστερον, σωφρονέστατα.

NOTE 1. Other adverbs generally form a comparative in *τερω*, and a superlative in *τατω*; as ἄνω, *above*; ἀνωτέρω, ἀνωτάτω.

A few comparatives end in *τίμως*; as *βεβαιωτίμως*, *more firmly*, from *βεβαίως*.

NOTE 2. Some adverbs are irregular in their comparison; as *μᾶλα*, *much, very*, *μᾶλλον* (for *μαλίων*), *more, rather*, *μάλιστα*, *most, especially*.

NUMERALS.

§ 76. The most important numerals are the *cardinal* and *ordinal* numeral adjectives, and the numeral adverbs. These are here given:—

Sign.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverb.
1	α' εἰς, μία, ἓν, <i>one</i>	πρῶτος, <i>first</i>	ἀπαξ, <i>once</i>
2	β' δύο, <i>two</i>	δεύτερος, <i>second</i> .	δύς, <i>twice</i>
3	γ' τρεῖς, <i>three</i>	τρίτος	τρίς
4	δ' τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5	ε' πέντε	πμπτος	πεντάκις
6	ς' ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7	ζ' ἑπτὰ	ἑβδομος	ἐπτάκις
8	η' ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9	θ' ἐννέα	ἕκτος	ἐνάκις
10	ι' δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11	ια' ἑνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος	ἐνδεκάκις
12	ιβ' δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13	ιγ' τρισκαίδεκα	τρискаιδέκατος	
14	ιδ' τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα	τεσσαρακαιδέκατος	
15	ιε' πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαιδέκατος	
16	ισ' ἑκκαίδεκα	ἑκκαιδέκατος	
17	ιζ' ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἐπτακαιδέκατος	
18	ιη' ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαιδέκατος	
19	ιθ' ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἐννεακαιδέκατος	
20	κ' εἴκοσι	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
21	κα' εἰς καὶ εἴκοσι οἱ εἴκοσι εἰς	πρῶτος καὶ εἰκοστός	
30	λ' τριάκοντα	τριᾷκοστός	τριᾷκοντάκις
40	μ' τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαράκοστός	τεσσαράκοντάκις
50	ν' πενήντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντηκοντάκις
60	ξ' ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός	ἑξηκοντάκις
70	ο' ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός	ἑβδομηκοντάκις
80	π' ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	ὀγδοηκοντάκις
90	ρ' ἐκηνήκοντα	ἐκνηκοστός	ἐκνηκοντάκις
100	ρ' ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός	ἑκατοντάκις
200	σ' διακόσιαι, αἱ, α	διακοσιοστός	διακοσιάκις

300	τ'	τρεῖςκόσιοι, αι, α	τριακοσιοστός	
400	υ'	τετραῖκόσιοι, αι, α	τετρακοσιοστός	
500	φ'	πεντᾶκόσιοι, αι, α	πεντακοσιοστός	
600	χ'	ἑξαῖκόσιοι, αι, α	ἑξακοσιοστός	
700	ψ'	ἐπτάκόσιοι, αι, α	ἐπτακοσιοστός	
800	ω'	ὀκτᾶκόσιοι, αι, α	ὀκτακοσιοστός	
900	θ'	ἐνάκόσιοι, αι, α	ἐνακοσιοστός	
1000	,α	χίλιοι, αι, α	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις
2000	,β	δισχίλιοι, αι, α	δισχιλιοστός	
3000	,γ	τρισχίλιοι, αι, α	τρισχιλιοστός	
10000	,ι	μύριοι, αι, α	μυριοστός	μυριάκις

NOTE. The dialects have the following peculiar forms:—

1-4. See § 77, 1, Note 1. Epic τρίτατος, τέτρατος.

12. Doric and Ionic δυνώδεκα; Poetic δυοκαίδεκα.

20. Epic εἰέκοσι; Doric εἵκατι.

30, 80, 200, 300. Ionic τριήκοντα, ὀγδώκοντα, διηκόσιοι, τριηκόσιοι.

40. Herod. τεσσαρήκοντα.

§ 77. 1. The cardinal numbers εἷς, *one*, δύο, *two*, τρεῖς, *three*, and τέσσαρες (or τέτταρες), *four*, are thus declined:—

N.	εἷς	μία	ἓν		
G.	ένός	μῆς	ένός	N. A.	δύο
D.	ένί	μῆ	ένί	G. D.	δυοῖν
A.	ένα	μίαν	ἓν		

N.	τρεῖς	τρία	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα
G.	τριῶν		τεσσάρων	
D.	τρισί		τέσσαρσι	
A.	τρεῖς	τρία	τέσσαρας	τέσσαρα

NOTE 1. Homer has fem. ἱᾶ, ἱῆς, &c., for μία; and ἱφ for ἐνί. Homer has δύνω for δύο, and forms δυνώ, δυνοί (declined regularly). For δυνῶν, δυνοῖσι, and other forms, see the Lexicon. Δύο is sometimes indeclinable. Herodotus has τέσσαρες, and the poets have τέτταρι

NOTE 2. The compounds οὐδεῖς and μηδεῖς, *no one*, *none*, are declined like εἷς. Thus, οὐδεῖς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν; gen. οὐδενός, οὐδεμῆς; dat. οὐδενί, οὐδεμῇ; &c. Plural forms sometimes occur; as οὐδένες, οὐδένων, οὐδέσι, οὐδένας, μηδένες, &c. When οὐδέ or μηδέ is separated

from *εἷς* (by a preposition or by *ἀν*), the negative is more emphatic; as *ἐξ οὐδενός*, *from no one*; *οὐδ' ἐξ ἑνός*, *from not even one*.

NOTE 3. *Both* is expressed by *ἀμφω*, *ambo*, *ἀμφοῖν*; and by *ἀμφότερος*, generally plural, *ἀμφότεροι*, *ai*, *a*.

2. The cardinal numbers from 5 to 100 are indeclinable. The higher numbers in *οἱ* and all the ordinals are declined regularly like other adjectives in *ος*.

NOTE 1. When *τρεῖς καὶ δέκα* and *τέσσαρες καὶ δέκα* are used for 13 and 14, the first part is declined. In ordinals we may say *τρίτος καὶ δέκατος*, &c.

NOTE 2. In compound expressions like 21, 22, &c., 31, 32, &c., 121, 122, &c., the numbers can be connected by *καὶ* in either order; but if *καὶ* is omitted, the larger precedes. Thus, *εἷς καὶ εἴκοσι*, *one and twenty*; *καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ εἷς*, *twenty and one*; but (without *καὶ*) only *εἴκοσι εἷς*, *twenty-one*.

NOTE 3. *Μύριοι* means *ten thousand*, while *μυρίοι* means *innumerable*. We find even *μυρίοι*, *countless*.

NOTE 4. Numbers are usually expressed by letters; the two obsolete letters, *Vau* and *Koppa*, and the character *San*, denoting 6, 90, and 900. (See § 1, Note 2.) The last letter in a numerical expression has an accent above. Thousands begin anew with *μ*, with a stroke below. Thus, *μᾶξή*, 1868; *βῆχί*, 2625; *δκή*, 4025; *βγ'*, 2003; *φμ'*, 540; *ρδ'*, 104.

The letters of the ordinary Greek alphabet are used to number the books of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, each poem having twenty-four.

THE ARTICLE.

§ 78. The definite article *ὁ*, *the* (stem *το-*), is thus declined:—

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	N.	ὁ	ἡ	τά	
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	N. A.	τώ	τά	τά	
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	G. D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	
A.	τόν	τήν	τό	D.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	
				A.	τούς	τάς	τά	

NOTE 1. The Greek has no indefinite article; but often the indefinite *τις* (§ 84) may be translated by *a* or *an*; as *ἀνθρωπὸς τις*, *a certain man*, often simply *a man*.

NOTE 2. The feminine dual *ταί* is rare, and *ταῖ* is generally used for all genders. (§ 138, Note 5.) The regular nominatives *τοί* and *ταί* are Epic and Doric; and the article has the usual dialectic forms of the first and second declensions, as *τοῖο*, *τοῖον*, *τάων*, *τοῖσι*, *τῇσι*, *τῆς*.

PRONOUNS.

Personal and Intensive Pronouns.

§ 79. 1. The *personal* pronouns are *ἐγώ*, *I*, *σύ*, *thou*, and *οὗ* (genitive), *of him*, *of her*, *of it*. *Αὐτός*, *himself*, &c. is used as a *personal* pronoun for *him*, *her*, *it*, in the oblique cases, but never in the nominative. They are thus declined:—

Singular.

N.	<i>ἐγώ</i>	<i>σύ</i>	—	<i>αὐτός</i>	<i>αὐτή</i>	<i>αὐτό</i>
G.	<i>ἐμοῦ</i> , <i>μου</i>	<i>σοῦ</i>	<i>οὗ</i>	<i>αὐτοῦ</i>	<i>αὐτῆς</i>	<i>αὐτοῦ</i>
D.	<i>ἐμοί</i> , <i>μοί</i>	<i>σοί</i>	<i>οἱ</i>	<i>αὐτῷ</i>	<i>αὐτῇ</i>	<i>αὐτῷ</i>
A.	<i>ἐμέ</i> , <i>μέ</i>	<i>σέ</i>	<i>ἐ</i>	<i>αὐτόν</i>	<i>αὐτήν</i>	<i>αὐτό</i>

Dual.

N. A.	<i>νό</i>	<i>σφώ</i>	(<i>σφωί</i>)	<i>αὐνώ</i>	<i>αὐνά</i>	<i>αὐνώ</i>
G. D.	<i>νῶν</i>	<i>σφῶν</i>	(<i>σφωῖν</i>)	<i>αὐτοῖν</i>	<i>αὐταῖν</i>	<i>αὐτοῖν</i>

Plural.

N.	<i>ἡμεῖς</i>	<i>ὑμεῖς</i>	<i>σφεῖς</i> (<i>σφέα</i>)	<i>αὐτοί</i>	<i>αὐταί</i>	<i>αὐτά</i>
G.	<i>ἡμῶν</i>	<i>ὑμῶν</i>	<i>σφῶν</i>	<i>αὐτῶν</i>	<i>αὐτῶν</i>	<i>αὐτῶν</i>
D.	<i>ἡμῖν</i>	<i>ὑμῖν</i>	<i>σφίσι</i>	<i>αὐτοῖς</i>	<i>αὐταῖς</i>	<i>αὐτοῖς</i>
A.	<i>ἡμᾶς</i>	<i>ὑμᾶς</i>	<i>σφᾶς</i> (<i>σφέα</i>)	<i>αὐτούς</i>	<i>αὐτάς</i>	<i>αὐτά</i>

Σφωί, *σφωῖν*, and the neuter *σφέα* are not used in Attic prose.

NOTE 1. *Αὐτός* in the nominative of all numbers, and as an *adjective* pronoun in the oblique cases, is *intensive*, like *ipse* (§ 145, 1); except in *ὁ αὐτός*, *the same* (§ 79, 2). For the uses of *οὗ*, see § 144, 2.

NOTE 2. The following is the Ionic declension of *ἐγώ*, *σύ*, and *αὐ*. The forms in (.) are not used by Herodotus.

Sing. N.	<i>ἐγώ</i> (<i>ἐγών</i>)	<i>σύ</i> (<i>τύνη</i>)	
G.	<i>ἐμεῦ</i> , <i>μεῦ</i> , from <i>ἐμέο</i> (<i>ἐμεῖο</i> , <i>ἐμέθεν</i>)	<i>σέο</i> , <i>σεῦ</i> (<i>σεῖο</i> , <i>σέθεν</i>)	(<i>ῥο</i>) <i>εὖ</i> (<i>εἰα</i> , <i>εἶθεν</i>)
D.	<i>ἐμοί</i> , <i>μοί</i>	<i>σοί</i> , <i>τοί</i> (<i>τεῖο</i>)	<i>οἱ</i> (<i>δοῖ</i>)
A.	<i>ἐμέ</i> , <i>μέ</i>	<i>σέ</i>	<i>ἐ</i> (<i>έ</i>)

<i>Dual</i> N. A.	(<i>σφέ, σφά</i>)	(<i>σφῶϊ, σφῶ</i>)	(<i>σφῶς</i>)
G. D.	(<i>σφῶ</i>)	(<i>σφῶν, σφῶν</i>)	(<i>σφῶν</i>)
<i>Plur.</i> N.	<i>ἡμεῖς</i> (<i>ἄμμες</i>)	<i>ὕμεῖς</i> (<i>ὄμμες</i>)	
G.	<i>ἡμέων</i> (<i>ἡμείων</i>)	<i>ὕμέων</i> (<i>ὄμείων</i>)	<i>σφέων</i> (<i>σφείων</i>)
D.	<i>ἡμῖν</i> (<i>ἄμμι</i>)	<i>ὕμιν</i> (<i>ὄμμι</i>)	<i>σφίσι, σφί(ν)</i>
A.	<i>ἡμέας</i> (<i>ἄμμε</i>)	<i>ὕμεας</i> (<i>ὄμμε</i>)	<i>σφέας</i> (<i>σφεῖας</i>), <i>σφέ</i>

Herodotus has also *σφεῖς* and *σφέα* in the plural of the third person, which are not found in Homer.

Σφέ is used as both singular and plural, *him, her, it, them*, by the tragedians.

The tragedians use the Doric accusative *νῖν* as a personal pronoun in all genders, and in both singular and plural. The Ionic form *μῖν* is used in all genders, but only in the singular.

The poets sometimes shorten the final syllable of *ἡμῖν, ἡμᾶς, ὑμῖν, ὑμᾶς*, and *σφᾶς*, changing the circumflex to the acute; and sometimes accenting *ἡμιν, ἡμας, &c.*

Herodotus has *αὔτεων* in the feminine (not in the masculine or the neuter) for *αὐτῶν* (§ 89). See § 83, N. 3. The Ionic contracts *ὁ αὐτός* into *ωῖτός* or *ωῖτός*, and *τὸ αὐτό* into *τωῖτό* (§ 3).

2. *Αὐτός* preceded by the article means *the same*; as *ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ, the same man*; *τὸν αὐτὸν πόλεμον, the same war*. (See § 142, 4, Note 2.)

NOTE. *Αὐτός* is often contracted with the article; as *ταῦτοῦ* for *τοῦ αὐτοῦ*; *ταὐτῷ* for *τῷ αὐτῷ*; *ταὐτῇ* for *τῇ αὐτῇ* (not to be confounded with *ταὐτῇ* from *οὗτος*). In the contract form the neuter singular has *ταὐτό* or *ταὐτόν*.

Reflexive Pronouns.

§ 80. The reflexive pronouns are *ἐμαυτοῦ, ἐμαυτῆς, of myself*, *σεαυτοῦ, σεαυτῆς, of thyself*, and *ἐαυτοῦ, ἐαυτῆς, of himself, herself, itself*. They are thus declined:—

Singular.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
G.	<i>ἐμαυτοῦ</i>	<i>ἐμαυτῆς</i>	<i>σεαυτοῦ</i> or <i>σαντοῦ</i>	<i>σεαυτῆς</i> or <i>σαντῆς</i>
D.	<i>ἐμαυτῷ</i>	<i>ἐμαυτῇ</i>	<i>σεαυτῷ</i> or <i>σαντῷ</i>	<i>σεαυτῇ</i> or <i>σαντῇ</i>
A.	<i>ἐμαυτόν</i>	<i>ἐμαυτήν</i>	<i>σεαυτόν</i> or <i>σαντόν</i>	<i>σεαυτήν</i> or <i>σαντήν</i>

Plural.

	<i>ἡμῶν αὐτῶν</i>	<i>ὕμῶν αὐτῶν</i>
G.	<i>ἡμῶν αὐτοῖς</i>	<i>ὕμῶν αὐτοῖς</i>
D.	<i>ἡμῖν αὐταῖς</i>	<i>ὕμῖν αὐταῖς</i>
A.	<i>ἡμᾶς αὐτούς</i>	<i>ὕμᾶς αὐτούς</i>

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
G.	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῆς	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῶν	
D.	ἐαυτῷ	ἐαυτῇ	ἐαυτῷ	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς
A.	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτό	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτά
contracted into					
G.	αἰτοῦ	αἰτῆς	αἰτοῦ	αἰτῶν	
D.	αἰτῷ	αἰτῇ	αἰτῷ	αἰτοῖς	αἰταις
A.	αἰτόν	αἰτήν	αἰτό	αἰτούς	αἰτά

The contracted forms of ἐαυτοῦ must not be confounded with αἰτοῦ, &c., from αἰτός.

NOTE. The reflexives are compounded of the personal pronouns and αἰτός. These appear separately in the plural of the first and second persons, and in Homer in all persons and numbers. Herodotus has ἐμεωυτοῦ, σεωυτοῦ, ἐωυτοῦ.

Reciprocal Pronoun.

§ 81. The reciprocal pronoun is ἀλλήλων, of one another, used only in the dual and plural. It is thus declined:—

<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
G.	ἀλλήλοιιν	ἀλλήλαιιν	ἀλλήλοιιν	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
D.	ἀλλήλοιιν	ἀλλήλαιιν	ἀλλήλοιιν	ἀλλήλοισ	ἀλλήλοισ
A.	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλα	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας

Possessive Pronouns.

§ 82. The possessive pronouns are ἐμός, my, σός, thy, ὅς, his; ἡμέτερος, our, ὑμέτερος, your, σφέτερος, their. They are declined like adjectives in ος.

NOTE. Homer has dual possessives καίτερος, of us two, σφωίτερος, of you two; also τοός (Doric) for σός, ἐός for ὅς, ἀμός and ἀμός (ā) for ἡμέτερος (in Attic poetry for ἐμός), ὑμός for ὑμέτερος, σφός for σφέτερος. Ὅς is not used in Attic prose.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

§ 83. The demonstrative pronouns are οὗτος and ὅδε, this, and ἐκεῖνος, that. They are thus declined:—

Singular.

N.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε
D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε
A.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τοῦτο	τόσδε	τήνδε	τόδε

Dual.

N. A.	τούτω	ταῦτα	τούτῳ	τόδε	τάδε	τόδε
G. D.	τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων	τοῖνδε	ταῖνδε	τοῖνδε

Plural.

N.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	οἷδε	αἷδε	τάδε
G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε
D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοῖσδε
A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε

*Singular.**Plural.*

N.	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο	N.	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
G.	ἐκεῖνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκεῖνου	G.	ἐκεῖνων	ἐκεῖνων	ἐκεῖνων
D.	ἐκεῖνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκεῖνῳ	D.	ἐκεῖνοῖς	ἐκεῖναις	ἐκεῖνοῖς
A.	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο	A.	ἐκεῖνους	ἐκεῖνας	ἐκεῖνα

Dual.

N. A.	ἐκείνω	ἐκείνα	ἐκείνω
G. D.	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων

NOTE 1. Ἐκεῖνος is regular except in the neuter ἐκεῖνο. Ὅδε is merely the article ὁ with the inseparable particle -δε added. For its accent, see § 28, N. 3.

Other demonstratives will be found among the pronominal adjectives (§ 87, 1).

NOTE 2. The demonstratives, including some adverbs (§ 87, 2), may be emphasized by the addition of long *ι*, before which a short vowel is dropped. Thus, οὐτοσί, αὐτηί, τουτί; ὅδι, ἥδι, τοδί; τουτουί, ταυτί, τουτωνί; τοσουτοσί, ὠδι, οὐτωσί.

NOTE 3. Herodotus has τουτέων in the feminine (not in the masculine or the neuter) for τούτων. (For αὐτέων, see § 79, 1.) Homer has τοῖσδεσσι or τοῖσδεσι for τοῖσδε. The poets have κείνος for ἐκεῖνος.

Interrogative and Indefinite Pronouns.

§ 84. The *interrogative* pronoun *τίς, τί, who? which? what?* always takes the acute on the first syllable.

The *indefinite* pronoun *τις, τι, any one, some one*, is enclitic, and its proper accent belongs on the last syllable.

These pronouns are thus declined:—

Interrogative.			Indefinite.	
<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	τίς	τί	τις	τι
G.	τίνος, τοῦ		τινός, του	
D.	τίνι, τῷ		τινί, τῷ	
A.	τίνα	τί	τινά	τι
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A.	τίνε		τινέ	
G. D.	τίνων		τινῶν	
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	τίτες	τίνα	τινές	τινά
G.	τίνων		τινῶν	
D.	τίσι		τισί	
A.	τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά

For the indefinite plural *τινά* there is a form *ἄττα* (Ionic *ἄσσα*).

NOTE 1. *Οὐτίς* and *μήτις*, poetic for *οὐδεὶς* and *μηδεὶς*, *no one*, are declined like *τις*.

NOTE 2. The acute accent of *τίς* is never changed to the grave (§ 23, 1, Note). The indefinites *τις* and *τι* seldom occur with an accent, as they are enclitic (§ 27). The Ionic has *τέο* and *τεῷ* for *τοῦ*, *τέῳ* for *τῷ*, *τέων* for *τίνων*, and *τέουσι* for *τίσι*; also the same forms as enclitics for *του*, *τῷ*, &c.

§ 85. The indefinite *δεῖνα, such a one*, is sometimes indeclinable, and is sometimes declined as follows:—

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	δεῖνα	δεῖνες
G.	δεῖνος	δεῖνων
D.	δεῖνι	—
A.	δεῖνα	δεῖνας

Relative Pronouns.

§ 86. The *relative* pronouns are $\delta\varsigma$, η , δ , *who*, and $\delta\omicron\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\delta\ \tau\iota$, *whoever*. They are thus declined:—

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>			
N.	ος	η	ς				N.	αι	αι	ς
G.	ου	ης	ου	N. A.	ς	ς	G.	ου	ου	ου
D.	φ	η	φ	G. D.	αι	αι	D.	αις	αις	αις
A.	ου	ηυ	ς				A.	ους	δς	ς

<i>Singular.</i>			
N.	$\delta\omicron\tau\iota\varsigma$	$\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$	$\delta\ \tau\iota$
G.	$\omicron\delta\tau\iota\omega\upsilon\varsigma$, $\delta\tau\omicron\upsilon$	$\eta\delta\tau\iota\omega\upsilon\varsigma$	$\omicron\delta\tau\iota\omega\upsilon\varsigma$, $\delta\tau\omicron\upsilon$
D.	$\phi\tau\iota\omega$, $\delta\tau\omega$	$\eta\tau\iota\omega$	$\phi\tau\iota\omega$, $\delta\tau\omega$
A.	$\delta\tau\iota\omega$	$\eta\tau\iota\omega$	$\delta\ \tau\iota$

<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A.	$\delta\tau\iota\omega$	$\delta\tau\iota\omega$	$\delta\tau\iota\omega$
G. D.	$\alpha\iota\delta\tau\iota\omega\iota\upsilon$	$\alpha\iota\delta\tau\iota\omega\iota\upsilon$	$\alpha\iota\delta\tau\iota\omega\iota\upsilon$

<i>Plural.</i>			
N.	$\alpha\iota\delta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$	$\alpha\iota\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$	$\delta\tau\iota\omega$
G.	$\delta\tau\iota\omega\omega\upsilon$, $\delta\tau\omega\omega$	$\delta\tau\iota\omega\omega\upsilon$	$\delta\tau\iota\omega\omega\upsilon$, $\delta\tau\omega\omega$
D.	$\alpha\iota\delta\tau\iota\omega\iota\varsigma$, $\delta\tau\omega\iota\varsigma$	$\alpha\iota\delta\tau\iota\omega\iota\varsigma$	$\alpha\iota\delta\tau\iota\omega\iota\varsigma$, $\delta\tau\omega\iota\varsigma$
A.	$\alpha\iota\delta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$	$\alpha\iota\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$	$\delta\tau\iota\omega$

NOTE 1. $\delta\omicron\tau\iota\varsigma$ is compounded of the relative $\delta\varsigma$ and the indefinite $\tau\iota\varsigma$, and is called the *indefinite* relative. Each part is declined separately. (See § 28, N. 3.) It has a form $\delta\tau\tau\alpha$ (Ionic $\delta\tau\tau\alpha$) for $\delta\tau\iota\omega$ in the plural, corresponding to $\delta\tau\tau\alpha$ for $\tau\iota\omega$ (§ 84). $\delta\ \tau\iota$ is thus written (sometimes δ , $\tau\iota$) to distinguish it from $\delta\tau\iota$, *that*.

NOTE 2. Homer has $\delta\omicron\upsilon$, $\eta\eta\varsigma$, for $\omicron\delta$, $\eta\varsigma$. The following are the peculiar Homeric forms of $\delta\omicron\tau\iota\varsigma$:—

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	$\delta\tau\iota\varsigma$	$\delta\ \tau\tau\iota$		$\delta\sigma\sigma\alpha$
G.	$\delta\tau\epsilon\upsilon$, $\delta\tau\tau\epsilon\omicron$, $\delta\tau\tau\epsilon\upsilon$		$\delta\tau\epsilon\omega\omega$	
D.	$\delta\tau\epsilon\omega$		$\delta\tau\epsilon\omega\iota\varsigma$	
A.	$\delta\tau\iota\omega$	$\delta\ \tau\tau\iota$	$\delta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$	$\delta\sigma\sigma\alpha$

Herodotus has $\delta\tau\epsilon\upsilon$, $\delta\tau\epsilon\omega$, $\delta\tau\epsilon\omega\omega$, $\delta\tau\epsilon\omega\iota\varsigma$, and $\delta\sigma\sigma\alpha$.

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

§ 87. 1. There are many *pronominal adjectives* which correspond to each other in form and meaning. The following are the most important :—

<i>Interrogative.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Demonstrative.</i>	<i>Relative.</i>
πόσος; how much? quantus?	ποσός, of a cer- tain quantity.	(τόσος), τοσόσδε, τοσοῦτος, so much, tantus.	ὅσος, ὅποσος, as much, as many, quantus.
ποῖος; of what kind? qualis?	ποῖος, of a cer- tain kind.	(τοῖος), τοιόσδε, τοιούτος, such, talis.	οἷος, ὅποιος, of which kind, [such] as, qua- lis.
πῆλικος; how old? how large?	πῆλικος, of a cer- tain age or size.	(τῆλικος), τῆλι- κόσδε, τῆλικού- τος, so old or so large.	ἥλικος, ὁπῆλικος, of which age or size, [as old] as, [as large] as.
πότερος; which of the two?	πότερος (or ποτε- ρός), one of two (rare).	ἕτερος, the one or the other (of two).	ὁπότερος, which- ever of the two.

The pronouns τίς, τις, &c., form a corresponding series :—

τίς, who?	τις, any one.	ὅδε, οὗτος, this, this one.	ὅς, ὅστις, who, which.
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NOTE. Τόσος and τοῖος seldom occur in Attic prose, τῆλικός never. Τοσόσδε, τοιόσδε, and τῆλικόσδε are declined like τόσος and τοῖος; as τοσόσδε, τοσήδε, τοσόνδε, &c.,—τοιόσδε, τοιάδε (ᾶ), τοιόνδε. (See § 28, N. 3.) Τοσοῦτος, τοιούτος, and τῆλικούτος are declined like οὗτος (omitting the first τ in τούτου, τούτο, &c.), except that the neuter singular has ο or ον; as τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιούτο or τοιούτον; gen. τοιούτου, τοιαύτης, &c.

2. Certain *pronominal adverbs* correspond like the adjectives given above. Such are the following :—

<i>Interrogative.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Demonstrative.</i>	<i>Relative.</i>
πού; where?	πού, somewhere.	(ἐνθα), ἐνταῦθα, ἐκεῖ, there.	οὐ, ὅπου, where.
πῇ; which way? how?	πῇ, some way, some how.	(τῇ), τῇδε, ταύτη, this way, thus.	ἧ, ὅπῃ, which way, as.

πῶς; <i>whither?</i>	πῶς, <i>to some place.</i>	ἐκεῖσε, <i>thither.</i>	οἱ, ὅπου, <i>whither.</i>
πῶθεν; <i>whence?</i>	πῶθεν, <i>from some place.</i>	(τῶθεν), ἐνθεν, ἐκεῖθεν, <i>thence.</i>	ὅθεν, ὅπουθεν, <i>whence.</i>
πῶς; <i>how?</i>	πῶς, <i>in some way, somehow.</i>	ὥς, ὥδε, οὕτως, <i>thus.</i>	ὥς, ὅπως, <i>in which way, as.</i>
πότε; <i>when?</i>	πότε, <i>at some time.</i>	τότε, <i>then.</i>	ὅτε, ὅποτε, <i>when.</i>

NOTE. The *indefinite* adverbs are all enclitic (§ 27).

VERBS.

§ 88. 1. The Greek verb has three *voices*, the active, middle, and passive.

The middle voice generally signifies that the subject performs an action *upon himself* or *for his own benefit*. (See § 199.)

2. Deponent verbs are those which have no active voice, but are used in the middle or passive forms with an active sense.

§ 89. There are five *moods*, the indicative, subjunctive, optative, imperative, and infinitive. To these are added, in the conjugation of the verb, participles of all the principal tenses.

The first four moods, as opposed to the *infinitive*, are called *finite* moods.

§ 90. 1. There are seven *tenses*, the present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, aorist, future, and future perfect. The imperfect and pluperfect are found only in the indicative. The future and future perfect are wanting in the subjunctive and imperative. The future perfect belongs regularly to the passive voice.

2. The present, perfect, future, and future perfect indicative are called *primary* tenses; the imperfect, pluperfect, and aorist indicative are called *secondary* (or *historical*) tenses.

NOTE. Many verbs have tenses known as the *second* aorist (in all voices), the *second* perfect and pluperfect (active), and the *second*

future (passive). Very few verbs have both these and the *first* (or the ordinary) aorist, perfect, &c.; and in such cases the two forms usually differ in meaning.

§ 91. There are three *persons*, the first, second, and third; and three *numbers* (as in nouns), the singular, dual, and plural.

§ 92. The *principal parts* of a Greek verb are the present, future, aorist, and perfect indicative active, and the perfect and aorist passive; as λύω, *to loose*, λύσω, ἔλυσα, λέλυκα, λέλυμαι, ἐλύθη.

In deponent verbs they are the present, future, perfect, and aorist indicative; as βούλομαι, *to wish*, βουλῶμαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην; γίγνομαι, *to become*, γενήσομαι, γεγένημαι, ἐγενόμην. ἔρχομαι, *to go*, ἐλεύσομαι, ἤλθυθα, ἦλθον.

NOTE. These parts are chosen because they show all the important tense-formations, even in an irregular verb. It will be seen from the indicative of λύω (§ 96), that there is one stem λυ- belonging to the present and imperfect, which appears (with the prefix λε-) as λελυ- in the perfect passive and middle; that there is a second form λυσ- belonging to the future active and middle, which appears (with a prefix ε-) as ἔλυσ- in the aorist active and middle; that there is a third form λελυκ- belonging to the perfect and pluperfect active; and that there is a fourth form λυθ-, which appears in the aorist passive as ἐλυθ- and in the future passive as λυθησ-. These are the four principal *tense-stems*, of which a complete table is given in § 111.

§ 93. There are two principal classes of Greek verbs, verbs in ω, and verbs in μι.

NOTE. As most verbs end in ω, many rules are given under verbs in ω which apply equally well to those in μι.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN Ω.

§ 94. The principal stem of a verb in ω is found by dropping ω of the present indicative active. Those whose stem ends in a vowel are called *pure* verbs; those whose stem ends in a mute are called *mute* verbs; those whose stem ends in a liquid are called *liquid* verbs. Thus, φιλέω, λέγω, στέλλω.

NOTE. It often happens, especially in mute and liquid verbs, that

some of the tenses are formed from a stem different from that of the present. Thus, in the examples below (§ 96), the stem of *λείπω* (λειπ-) appears in its two other forms λει- and λοιπ-, and that of *στέλλω* (στελλ-) in its two forms στελ- and σταλ-. (See §§ 108, 109.)

§ 95. 1. The following synopsis contains all the tenses of *λύω*, *to loose*, with the second aorist active and middle and the second perfect and pluperfect active of *λείπω*, *to leave*, and the second aorist and second future passive of *στέλλω*, *to send*. No single verb has all these tenses.

Active Voice.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Pres.	λύω	λύω	λύοιμι	λῦε	λύειν	λύων
Imp.	ἔλυον					
Fut.	λύσω		λύσοιμι		λύσων	λύσων
Aor.	ἔλυσα	λύσω	λύσαιμι	λῦσον	λύσαι	λύσας
Perf.	ἔλυκα	ἔλυκα	ἔλυκοιμι	ἔλυκε	ἔλυκέναι	ἔλυκός
Plup.	ἔλεόκειν					
2 Aor.	ἔλιπον	λίπω	λίποιμι	λίπε	λιπεῖν	λιπών
2 Perf.	ἔλοιπα	ἔλοιπα	ἔλοιποιμι	ἔλοιπε	ἔλοιπέναι	ἔλοιπός
2 Plup.	ἔλελοιπον					

Middle Voice.

Pres.	λύομαι	λύομαι	λυοίμην	λύου	λύεσθαι	λύόμενος
Imp.	ἐλύομην					
Fut.	λύσομαι		λυσοίμην		λύσεσθαι	λυσόμενος
Aor.	ἐλυσάμην	λύσωμαι	λυσάμην	λῦσαι	λύσασθαι	λυσάμενος
Perf.	ἔλυμαι	ἔλυμένος	ἔλυμένος	ἔλυσο	ἔλυσθαι	ἔλυμένος
		ᾧ	εἶην			
Plup.	ἐλεόμην					
2 Aor.	ἐλιπόμην	λίπομαι	λιπόμην	λιποῦ	λιπέσθαι	λιπόμενος

Passive Voice.

Pres.	Same as middle					
Imp.	middle					
Fut.	λυθήσομαι		λυθησοίμην		λυθήσεσθαι	λυθησόμενος
Aor.	ἐλύθην	λυθῶ	λυθείην	λύθητι	λυθῆναι	λυθείς
Perf.	Same as middle					
Plup.	middle					
2 Per.	ἔλυσομαι		ἔλυσοίμην		ἔλυσεσθαι	ἔλυσόμενος
2 Fut.	σταλήσομαι		σταλησοίμην		σταλήσεσθαι	σταλησόμενος
2 Aor.	ἐστάλην	σταλῶ	σταλείην	στάληθι	σταλῆναι	σταλείς

2. The following table shows the meaning of each tense of λύω in the indicative, imperative, infinitive, and participle of the active voice :—

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Pres.	<i>I loose or am loosing.</i>	<i>Loose thou.</i>	<i>To loose or to be loosing.</i>	<i>Loosing.</i>
Imp.	<i>I was loosing.</i>			
Fut.	<i>I shall loose.</i>		<i>To loose (fut.).</i>	<i>About to loose.</i>
Aor.	<i>I loosed.</i>	<i>Loose thou.</i>	<i>To loose or to have loosed.</i>	<i>Having loosed or loosing.</i>
Perf.	<i>I have loosed.</i>	(§ 202, 2, N. 1.)	<i>To have loosed.</i>	<i>Having loosed.</i>
Plup.	<i>I had loosed.</i>			

The meaning of each tense of the middle can be seen by adding the words *for myself, for thyself, &c.*, to the meaning of the corresponding active form.

In the passive the tenses are changed merely to suit that voice; as *I am loosed, I was loosed, I shall be loosed, I have been loosed, &c.* The future perfect passive means *I shall have been loosed* (i. e. before some future event referred to).

NOTE. The meaning of the various forms of the subjunctive and optative cannot be fully understood until the constructions are explained in the Syntax. But the following examples will make them clearer than a mere translation of the forms :—

Λύωμεν (or λύσωμεν) αὐτόν, *let us loose him*; μὴ λύσῃς αὐτόν, *do not loose him*. Ἐὰν λύω (or λύσω) αὐτόν. χαρήσῃ, *if I (shall) loose him, he will rejoice*. Ἐρχομαι, ἵνα αὐτόν λύω (or λύσω), *I am coming that I may loose him*. Εἴθε λύοιμι (or λύσαιμι) αὐτόν, *O that I may loose him*. Εἰ λύοιμι (or λύσαιμι) αὐτόν, χαίροι ἂν, *if I should loose him, he would rejoice*. Ἦλθον ἵνα αὐτόν λύοιμι (or λύσαιμι), *I came that I might loose him*. Εἶπον ὅτι αὐτόν λύοιμι, *I said that I was loosing him*; εἶπον ὅτι αὐτόν λύσαιμι, *I said that I had loosed him*; εἶπον ὅτι αὐτόν λύσοιμι, *I said that I would loose him*. For the difference between the present and aorist, see § 202, 1; for the perfect, see § 202, 2.

§ 96. The regular verb λύω, and the tenses of λείπω and στέλλω which are included in the synopsis, are thus inflected :—

I. Λύω, to loose.

Indicative Active.

		Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
Present.	{ 1.	λύω.		λύομεν
	2.	λύεις	λύετον	λύετε
	3.	λύει	λύετον	λύουσι
Imperf.	{ 1.	ἔλυον		ἐλύομεν
	2.	ἔλυες	ἐλύετον	ἐλύετε
	3.	ἔλυε	ἐλύετην	ἔλυον
Future.	{ 1.	λύσω		λύσομεν
	2.	λύσεις	λύσετον	λύσετε
	3.	λύσει	λύσετον	λύσουσι
Aorist.	{ 1.	ἔλυσα		ἐλύσαμεν
	2.	ἔλυσας	ἐλύσατον	ἐλύσατε
	3.	ἔλυσε	ἐλυσάτην	ἔλυσαν
Perfect.	{ 1.	λέλυκα		λελύκαμεν
	2.	λέλυκας	λελύκατον	λελύκατε
	3.	λέλυκε	λελύκατον	λελύκασι
Pluperf.	{ 1.	ἐλελύκειν		ἐλελύκειμεν
	2.	ἐλελύκεις	ἐλελύκειτον	ἐλελύκειτε
	3.	ἐλελύκει	ἐλελυκείτην	ἐλελύκεισαν or ἐλελύκεσαν

Subjunctive Active.

Present.	{ 1.	λύω		λύωμεν
	2.	λύῃς	λύητον	λύητε
	3.	λύῃ	λύητον	λύωσι
Aorist.	{ 1.	λύσω		λύσωμεν
	2.	λύσῃς	λύσῃτον	λύσῃτε
	3.	λύσῃ	λύσῃτον	λύσωσι
Perfect.	{ 1.	λελύκω		λελύκωμεν
	2.	λελύκῃς	λελύκῃτον	λελύκῃτε
	3.	λελύκῃ	λελύκῃτον	λελύκωσι

Optative Middle.

		Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
Present.	1.	λυοίμην		λυοίμεθα
	2.	λύοιο	λύοισθον	λύοισθε
	3.	λύοιτο	λυοίσσθην	λύοιντο
Future.	1.	λυσοίμην		λυσοίμεθα
	2.	λύσοιο	λύσοισθον	λύσοισθε
	3.	λύσοιτο	λυσοίσσθην	λύσοιντο
Aorist.	1.	λυσαίμην		λυσαίμεθα
	2.	λύσαιο	λυσαισθον	λυσαισθε
	3.	λυσαιτο	λυσαισθην	λυσαιντο
Perfect.	1.	λελυμένος εἶην		λελυμένοι εἴμεν
	2.	λελυμένος εἴης	λελυμένω εἴητον	λελυμένοι εἴητε
	3.	λελυμένος εἴη	λελυμένω εἴητην	λελυμένοι εἴησαν

Imperative Middle.

Present.	2.	λύου	λύεσθον	λύεσθε
	3.	λύεσθω	λύεσθων	λύεσθωσαν or λυέσθων
Aorist.	2.	λῦσαι	λύσασθον	λύσασθε
	3.	λυσάσθω	λυσάσθων	λυσάσθωσαν or λυσάσθων
Perfect.	2.	λέλυσσο	λέλυσθον	λέλυσθε
	3.	λελύσθω	λελύσθων	λελύσθωσαν or λελύσθων

Infinitive Middle.

Present.	λύεσθαι	Aorist.	λύσασθαι
Future.	λύσεσθαι	Perfect.	λελύσθαι

Participle Middle.

Present.	λύνμενος, -η, -ον	Aorist.	λυσάμενος, -η, -ον
Future.	λυσόμενος, -η, -ον	Perfect.	λελυμένος, -η, -ον

Present, Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect Passive, same as in Middle.

Indicative Passive.

		Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Future.	1.	λυθήσομαι		λυθησόμεθα
	2.	λυθήσῃ, λυθήσει	λυθήσεσθον	λυθήσεσθε
	3.	λυθήσεται	λυθήσεσθον	λυθήσονται
Aorist.	1.	ἐλύθην		ἐλύθημεν
	2.	ἐλύθης	ἐλύθητον	ἐλύθητε
	3.	ἐλύθη	ἐλυθήτην	ἐλύθησαν
Future Perfect.	1.	λελύσομαι		λελυσόμεθα
	2.	λελύσῃ, λελύσει	λελύσεσθον	λελύσεσθε
	3.	λελύσεται	λελύσεσθον	λελύσονται

Subjunctive Passive.

Aorist.	1.	λυθῶ		λυθῶμεν
	2.	λυθῇς	λυθῆτον	λυθῆτε
	3.	λυθῇ	λυθῆτον	λυθῶσι

Optative Passive.

Future.	1.	λυθησοίμην		λυθησοίμεθα
	2.	λυθήσοιο	λυθήσοισθον	λυθήσοισθε
	3.	λυθήσοιτο	λυθησοίσθην	λυθήσοιντο
Aorist.	1.	λυθείην		λυθείμεν, λυθεῖμεν
	2.	λυθείης	λυθείητον, λυθείτον	λυθείητε, λυθείτε
	3.	λυθείη	λυθειήτην, λυθείτην	λυθείησαν, λυθείεν
Future Perfect.	1.	λελυσοίμην		λελυσοίμεθα
	2.	λελύσοιο	λελύσοισθον	λελύσοισθε
	3.	λελύσοιτο	λελυσοίσθην	λελύσοιντο

Imperative Passive.

Aorist.	2.	λύθητι	λύθητον	λύθητε
	3.	λυθήτω	λυθήτων	λυθήτωσαν or λυθέντων

Infinitive Passive.

Future.	λυθήσεσθαι	Aorist.	λυθῆναι	Fut. Perf.	λελύσεσθαι
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Participle Passive.

Fut.	λυθησόμενος	Aor.	λυθείς (§ 68)	Fut. Perf.	λελυσόμενος
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II. Λείπω, to leave.

Indicative Active.

		Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
2 Aorist.	{ 1.	ἔλεπον		ἐλίπομεν
	{ 2.	ἔλιπες	ἐλίπετον	ἐλίπετε
	{ 3.	ἔλιπε	ἐλίπέτην	ἔλιπον
2 Perfect.	{ 1.	λέλοιπα		λελοίπαμεν
	{ 2.	λέλοιπας	λελοίπατον	λελοίπατε
	{ 3.	λέλοιπε	λελοίπατον	λελοίπασι
2 Pluperf.	{ 1.	ἐλελοίπειν		ἐλελοίπειμεν
	{ 2.	ἐλελοίπεις	ἐλελοίπειτον	ἐλελοίπετε
	{ 3.	ἐλελοίπεις	ἐλελοίπειτην	ἐλελοίπεισαν οἱ ἐλελοίπεσαν

Subjunctive Active.

2 Aorist.	{ 1.	λίπω		λίπομεν
	{ 2.	λίπῃς	λίπητον	λίπητε
	{ 3.	λίπῃ	λίπητον	λίπωσι
2 Perfect.	{ 1.	λελοίπω		λελοίπομεν
	{ 2.	λελοίπῃς	λελοίπητον	λελοίπητε
	{ 3.	λελοίπῃ	λελοίπητον	λελοίπωσι

Optative Active.

2 Aorist.	{ 1.	λίποιμι		λίποιμεν
	{ 2.	λίποις	λίποιτον	λίποιτε
	{ 3.	λίποι	λίποίτην	λίποιεν
2 Perfect.	{ 1.	λελοίποιμι		λελοίποιμεν
	{ 2.	λελοίποις	λελοίποιτον	λελοίποιτε
	{ 3.	λελοίποι	λελοιποίτην	λελοίποιεν

Imperative Active.

2 Aorist.	{ 2.	λίπε	λίπετον	λίπετε
	{ 3.	λιπέτω	λιπέτων	λιπέτωσαν οἱ λιπόντων
2 Perfect.	{ 2.	λέλοιπε	λελοίπετον	λελοίπετε
	{ 3.	λελοιπέτω	λελοιπέτων	λελοιπέτωσαν

Infinitive Active.

2 Aorist. λιπνῖν 2 Perfect. λελοιπέναι

Participle Active.

2 Aorist. λιπών, λιπούσα, λιπών

2 Perfect. λελοσπός, λελοιπνῖα, λελοσπός

Indicative Middle.

2 Aorist.	{	1.	ελιπόμην		ελιπόμεθα
		2.	ελίπου	ελίπεσθον	ελίπεσθε
		3.	ελίπετο	ελιπέσθην	ελίποντο

Subjunctive Middle.

2 Aorist.	{	1.	λίπωμαι		λιπόμεθα
		2.	λίπη	λίπησθον	λίπησθε
		3.	λίπηται	λίπησθον	λίπωνται

Optative Middle.

2 Aorist.	{	1.	λιποίμην		λιποίμεθα
		2.	λίποιω	λίποισθον	λίποισθε
		3.	λίποιτο	λιποίσθην	λίπωντο

Imperative Middle.

2 Aorist.	{	2.	λιπού	λίπεσθον	λίπεσθε
		3.	λιπέσθω	λιπέσθων	λιπέσθωσαν or λιπέσθαι

Infinitive.

2 Aorist. λιπέσθαι

Participle.

λιπόμενος, -η, -ον

III. Στέλλω, *to send*.*Indicative Passive.*

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
2 Fut.	1. σταλήσομαι		σταλησόμεθα
	2. σταλήσῃ, σταλήσει	σταλήσεσθον	σταλήσεσθε
	3. σταλήσεται	σταλήσεσθον	σταλήσονται
2 Aor.	1. ἐστάλην		ἐστάλημεν
	2. ἐστάλης	ἐστάλητον	ἐστάλητε
	3. ἐστάλη	ἐσταλήτην	ἐστάλησαν

Subjunctive Passive.

2 Aor.	1. σταλῶ		σταλῶμεν
	2. σταλῇς	σταλήτον	σταλήτε
	3. σταλῇ	σταλήτον	σταλῶσι

Optative Passive.

2 Fut.	1. σταλησοίμην		σταλησοίμεθα
	2. σταλήσοιο	σταλήσοισθον	σταλήσοισθε
	3. σταλήσοιτο	σταλησοίσθην	σταλήσοιτο
2 Aor.	1. σταλείην		σταλείημεν, σταλείμεν
	2. σταλείης	σταλείητον, σταλείτον	σταλείητε, σταλείτε
	3. σταλείη	σταλείητην, σταλείτην	σταλείησαν, σταλείεν

Imperative Passive.

2 Aor.	2. στάληθι	στάλητον	στάλητε
	3. σταλήτω	σταλήτων	σταλήτωσαν or σταλέντων

Infinitive Passive.

2 Future.	σταλήσεσθαι	2 Aorist.	σταλήναι
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Participle Passive.

2 Future.	σταλησόμενος, -η, -ον	2 Aorist.	σταλείς, -είσα, -έν
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§ 97. The future and aorist active and middle of φαίνω (φαν-), to show, exhibits the peculiar formation of these tenses in liquid verbs (§ 94).

The futures are contracted like the present of φιλέω (§ 123); thus, φανέω, φανῶ; φανέομαι, φανοῦμαι. See §§ 120, 121.

Indicative Active.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
Future.	1. φανῶ		φανοῦμεν
	2. φανεῖς	φανείτον	φανείτε
	3. φανεῖ	φανείτον	φανούσι
Aorist.	1. ἔφηνα		ἐφήναμεν
	2. ἔφηνας	ἐφήνατον	ἐφήνατε
	3. ἔφηνε	ἐφηνάτην	ἔφηναν

Subjunctive Active.

Aorist.	1. φήνω		φήνωμεν
	2. φήνης	φήνητον	φήνητε
	3. φήνῃ	φήνητον	φήνωσι

Optative Active.

Future.	1. φανοίμῃ, -οίην		φανοίμεν, -οίημεν
	2. φανοίς, -οίης	φανοίτον, -οίητον	φανοίτε, -οίητε
	3. φανοί, -οίῃ	φανοίτην, -οίήτην	φανοίεν, -οίησαν
Aorist.	1. φήναιμι		φήναιμεν
	2. φήναις, φήνειας	φήναιτον	φήναιτε
	3. φήναι, φήνεις	φήναίτην	φήναιεν, φήνειαν

Imperative Active.

Aorist.	2. φήνον	φήνατον	φήνατε
	3. φηνάτω	φηνάτων	φηνάτωσαν or φηνάντων

Infinitive Active.

Future.	φανεῖν	Aorist.	φήναι
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Participle Active.

Future.	φανῶν, φανοῦσα, φανούν	Aorist.	φήνᾱς, φήνᾱσα, φήναν
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Indicative Middle.

		Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
Future.	1.	φανούμαι		φανούμεθα
	2.	φανῆ, φανεῖ	φανείσθον	φανείσθε
	3.	φανείται	φανείσθον	φανούνται
Aorist.	1.	ἔφηνάμην		ἔφηνάμεθα
	2.	ἔφηνω	ἔφηνασθον	ἔφηνασθε
	3.	ἔφηνατο	ἔφηνάσθην	ἔφηναντο

Subjunctive Middle.

Aorist.	1.	φῆνωμαι		φηνώμεθα
	2.	φῆνῃ	φῆνησθον	φῆνησθε
	3.	φῆνηται	φῆνησθον	φῆνωνται

Optative Middle.

Future.	1.	φανοίμην		φανοίμεθα
	2.	φανοίω	φανοίσθον	φανοίσθε
	3.	φανοίτο	φανοίσθην	φανοίντο
Aorist.	1.	φηναίμην		φηναίμεθα
	2.	φῆναιο	φῆναισθον	φῆναισθε
	3.	φῆναιτο	φῆναισθην	φῆναιντο

Imperative Middle.

Aorist.	2.	φῆναι	φῆνασθον	φῆνασθε
	3.	φηνάσθω	φηνάσθων	φηνάσθωσαν or φηνάσθων

Infinitive Middle.

Future.	φανείσθαι	Aorist.	φῆνασθαι
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Participle Middle.

Future.	φανούμενος, -η, -ων	Aorist.	φηνάμενος, -η, -ων
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Periphrastic Forms.

§ 98. 1. All verbs whose stems end in a consonant form the *third person plural* of the perfect and pluperfect indicative passive and middle by the perfect participle and εἰσὶ and ᾔσαν, the present and imperfect of εἰμί, to be (§ 129).

These tenses of τρίβω (stem τριβ-), *to rub*, πλέκω (πλεκ-), *to weave*, πείθω (πειθ-), *to persuade*, and στέλλω (στελλ-, στελ-, σταλ-), *to send*, are thus inflected:—

Perfect Indicative.

S.	1. τρίμμαι	πέπλεγμαι	πέπεισμαι	ἔσταλμαι
	2. τρίψαι	πέπλεξαι	πέπεισαι	ἔσταλσαι
	3. τρίπται	πέπλεκται	πέπεισται	ἔσταλται
D.	2. τρίφθον	πέπλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἔσταλθον
	3. τρίφθον	πέπλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἔσταλθον
P.	1. τρίμμεθα	πεπλέγμεθα	πεπείσμεθα	ἔσταλμεθα
	2. τρίφθε	πέπλεχθε	πέπεισθε	ἔσταλθε
	3. τριμμένοι εἰσὶ	πεπλεγμένοι εἰσὶ	πεπεισμένοι εἰσὶ	ἔσταλμένοι εἰσὶ

Perfect Subjunctive and Optative.

Subj.	τριμμένος ᾧ	πεπλεγμένος ᾧ	πεπεισμένος ᾧ	ἔσταλμένος ᾧ
Opt.	τριμμένος εἴην	πεπλεγμένος εἴην	πεπεισμένος εἴην	ἔσταλμένος εἴην

Perfect Imperative.

S.	2. τρίψο	πέπλεξο	πέπεισο	ἔσταλσο
	3. τριφθῶ	πεπλέχθω	πεπείσθω	ἔστάλθω
D.	2. τρίφθον	πέπλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἔσταλθον
	3. τριφθῶν	πεπλέχθων	πεπείσθων	ἔστάλθων
P.	2. τρίφθε	πέπλεχθε	πέπεισθε	ἔσταλθε
	3. τριφθῶσαν οἱ τριφθῶν	πεπλέχθωσαν οἱ πεπλέχθων	πεπείσθωσαν οἱ πεπείσθων	ἔστάλθωσαν οἱ ἔστάλθων

Perfect Infinitive.

τριφθῆναι	πεπλέχθαι	πεπείσθαι	ἔσθαι
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Perfect Participle.

τριμμένος	πεπλεγμένος	πεπεισμένος	ἔσταλμένος
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Pluperfect Indicative.

S.	1. ἐτετρίμην	ἐπεπλέγμην	ἐπεπείσμην	ἐστάλμην
	2. ἐτέτριψο	ἐπέπλεξο	ἐπέπεισο	ἔσταλσο
	3. ἐτέτριπτο	ἐπέπλεκτο	ἐπέπειστο	ἔσταλτο
D.	2. ἐτέτριφθον	ἐπέπλεχθον	ἐπέπεισθον	ἔσταλθον
	3. ἐτετρίφθην	ἐπεπλέχθην	ἐπεπείσθην	ἐστάλθην
P.	1. ἐτετρίμμεθα	ἐπεπλέγμεθα	ἐπεπείσμεθα	ἐστάλμεθα
	2. ἐτέτριφθε	ἐπέπλεχθε	ἐπέπεισθε	ἔσταλθε
	3. τετρίμμενοι ἦσαν	πεπλεγμένοι ἦσαν	πεπεισμένοι ἦσαν	ἐσταλμένοι ἦσαν

NOTE. The regular third person plural in these tenses (τετριβ-νται, πεπλεκ-νται, &c., like λέν-νται) could not be pronounced. The other variations from the corresponding forms of λύω arise from ordinary euphonic changes, which are all explained in § 16, 1, 2, 3, and 4. The regular endings (§ 112, § 117, 1, § 118) are added to the root of the tense (§ 113) with the necessary changes.

2. The perfect subjunctive and optative of the passive and middle voices is formed by the perfect participle and ᾧ or εἷν, the subjunctive and optative of εἰμί. Similar forms are sometimes used in the active voice, instead of the forms in ω and οἰμι.

NOTE. Even the perfect and pluperfect indicative are sometimes expressed by the participle and εἰμί. A similar periphrasis for the future perfect active is often necessary, as this tense is found in very few verbs; as τούτο ἐγνώκότες ἐσόμεθα, *we shall have learned this*.

3. A periphrastic future is sometimes formed by μέλλω and the present or future (seldom the aorist) infinitive; as μέλλομεν τούτο ποιεῖν (or ποιήσκειν), *we are about to do this*. (See § 202, 3, Note.)

AUGMENT.

§ 99. 1. In the secondary tenses of the indicative, and in the perfect and future perfect of all the moods and the participle, the stem of the verb receives an *augment* (i. e. *increase*) at the beginning.

2. Augment is either *syllabic* or *temporal*. The syllabic augment prefixes a syllable to verbs beginning with a *consonant*. The temporal augment lengthens the first syllable of verbs beginning with a *vowel*.

Syllabic Augment.

§ 100. Most verbs beginning with a consonant augment the imperfect and aorist by prefixing *ε*. E. g.

Λύω, ἔλυον, ἔλυσα; γράφω, ἐγραφόμην, ἐγραψάμην; ρίπτω, ἔρριπτον, ἔρριψα (15, 2).

§ 101. 1. Most verbs beginning with a consonant augment the perfect and future perfect by prefixing that consonant followed by *ε*. This is called *reduplication*. E. g.

Λύω, λέ-λυκα, λέ-λυμαι, λε-λυκέναι, λε-λυκώς, λε-λυμένος; γράφω, γέ-γραφα, γε-γράφηται. So θύω, τέ-θυκα (§ 17, 2); φαίνω (φαν-), πέ-φασμαι (§ 113, N. 2); χαίνω, κέ-χηναι.

2. The pluperfect of these verbs is augmented by prefixing *ε* to the reduplication; as λέλυκα, ἐλελύκειν.

NOTE 1. A few verbs take *ει* instead of the reduplication; as εἴληφα, εἴληχα (from λαμβάνω, λαγχάνω).

NOTE 2. The pluperfect may omit the additional augment; as λέλυκα, plup. λελύκειν.

3. Verbs beginning with *two* consonants (except a mute and a liquid), with a double consonant (ζ, ξ, ψ), or with ρ, have the simple augment *ε* in the perfect, future perfect, and pluperfect. E. g.

Στέλλω, ἔσταλκα, ἐστάλκειν; ζητέω, ἐζήτηκα; ψεύδω, ἔψευσμαι, ἐψευσμένος; ρίπτω, ἔρριμμαι, ἐρρίφθαι (for ρρ see § 15, 2).

NOTE. Verbs beginning with γν, and some others beginning with a mute and a liquid, take *ε* instead of the reduplication; as γνωρίζω, ἐγνώρικα; γινώσκω (γνο-), ἔγνωκα; but κλείω, κέκλεικα (regularly).

Temporal Augment.

§ 102. 1. Verbs beginning with a *short vowel* are augmented in all forms by lengthening that vowel. If the initial vowel is long, it remains so; but *ă* and *ā* are both changed to η. E. g.

ἄγω, ἤγον, ἤχα, ἤγμαι, ἤχθην; ἐλαύνω, ἤλαυνον; ὀνειδίζω, ὠνειδίζον; ὑβρίζω (ῥ), ὑβρίσθην (ῥ); ἀκολουθέω, ἠκολούθησα, ἠκολούθηκα, ἠκολουθήκειναι, ἠκολουθηκώς; ὀρθόω, ὠρθωσα, ὠρθωμαι; αἰσσω (ā), ἤϊξα.

NOTE. Βούλομαι, *to wish*, δύναμαι, *to be able*, and μέλλω, *to intend*, may add the temporal augment to the syllabic; as ἐβουλόμην or ἡβουλόμην; ἐβουλήθην or ἡβουλήθην; ἐδυνάμην or ἡδυνάμην; ἔμελλον or ἤμελλον.

2. Verbs beginning with a *diphthong* receive the temporal augment on the first vowel of the diphthong. E. g.

Αἰτέω, ἤτησα; οἰκέω, ᾠκησα, ᾠκημένος; εὐχομαι, ἠυχόμην.

NOTE. Οὐ is never augmented, and εἰ very seldom.

§ 103. Some verbs beginning with a vowel take the syllabic augment as if they began with a consonant. When ε follows the augment, εε is contracted into ει. E. g.

ὀθίω (stem ωθ-), *to push*, ὤσσα, ὤσσομαι, ὤσστην; ἄγνυμι (stem ἀγ-), *to break*, ἔαξα, 2 Perf. ἔαγα; ἐθίζω, *to accustom*, εἵβισα, εἵβικα (from εἵβισα, &c.), εἶάω, *to permit*, εἶασα, εἶακα; ἔρδω, *to do*, 2 Perf. ἔοργα.

Ὀράω, *to see*, takes the temporal augment after the syllabic; as ἐώρων, ἐώρακα (or ἐόρακα), ἐώραμαι. So οἶγω, *to open*.

NOTE. Most of these verbs originally (at least in their primitive roots) began with the consonant *r* (*digamma*), so that their augment is really regular. Thus ἔαξα is for ἔραξα, from root *rag-*; ἔοργα is for ῥέοργα, from root *reργ-*, which appears in English *work* (*werk*).

Attic Reduplication.

§ 104. Some verbs beginning with *a*, *e*, or *o* augment the perfect by prefixing their first two letters to the common temporal augment. This is called the *Attic reduplication*. E. g.

Ἀκούω (ἀκο-), ἀκήκοα; ἐμέω, ἐμήμεκα; ἐλέγχω, ἐλήλεγμαι; ἐλαύνω (ἐλα-), ἐλήλακα, ἐλήλαμαι.

NOTE. The pluperfect of these verbs rarely takes an additional augment.

Augment of Compound Verbs.

§ 105. 1. When the first part of a compound verb is a preposition, the augment follows the preposition. Prepositions (except περί and πρό) drop a final vowel before the augment ε. E. g.

Προσγράφω, προσέγραφον, προσέγραφα; εισάγω, εισήγον (§ 26, N. 1); ἐκβάλλω, ἐξέβαλλον (§ 13, 2); συμπλέκω, συνέπλεκον (§ 16, 5); ἀποβάλλω, ἀπέβαλλον; — but περίβαλλον and προέλεγον.

NOTE 1. *Πρό* may be contracted with the augment; as *προβλεγον* and *προϋβαινον*, for *προέλεγον* and *προέβαινον*.

NOTE 2. Some verbs not themselves compounds, but derived from nouns or adjectives compounded with prepositions, are augmented after the preposition; as *ὑποπτεύω* (from *ὑποπτος*), *to suspect*, *ὑπόπτευον*, as if the verb were from *ὑπό* and *οπτεύω*. So *κατηγορέω* (from *κατήγορος*), *to accuse*, *κατηγόρουν* (not *ἐκατηγόρουν*).

NOTE 3. A few verbs take the augment before the preposition, and others have both augments; as *ἀνοίγω*, *ἡνοιγον*; *ἀνέχω*, *ἡνειχόμεν*, *ἡνεσχόμεν* (or *ἡνεσχόμεν*).

See in the Lexicon *ἀμφισβητέω*, *διᾱκονέω*, *διατείω*, *ἐγγυάω*, *παρανομέω*, as examples of these irregularities and those of Note 2.

2. Compounds of *δυσ-*, *ill*, and occasionally those of *εὖ*, *well*, are augmented after the adverb, if the verb itself begins with a vowel. E. g.

Δυσαρρεστέω, *δυσηρέστηκα*; *εὐαρρεστέω*, *εὐηρέστηκα*.

NOTE. In other cases, compounds of *δυσ-* are augmented regularly, and those of *εὖ* omit the augment.

VERBAL STEMS.

§ 106. Pure verbs (§ 94) lengthen the final vowel of the stem, if it is short, in all tenses except the present and imperfect. *Α* and *ε* become *η*, and *ο* becomes *ω*; but when *σ* follows *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ*, it becomes *ᾱ*. E. g.

Τιμάω (*τιμᾶ-*), *τιμή-σω*, *ἐτίμη-σα*, *τετίμη-κα*, *τετίμη-μαι*, *ἐτιμή-θην*. *Φιλέω* (*φιλε-*), *φιλή-σω*, *ἐφίλη-σα*, *πεφίλη-κα*, *πεφίλη-μαι*, *ἐφίλη-θην*. *Δηλόω* (*δηλο-*), *δηλώ-σω*, &c. So *τίω*, *τίσω* (*ῑ*); *δακρύω*, *δακρύσω* (*ῡ*). But *εἰάω*, *εἰάσω* (*ᾱ*); *ἰάομαι*, *ἰάσομαι* (*ᾱ*); *δράω*, *δράσω* (*ᾱ*), *ἔδρᾱσα*, *δέδρᾱκα*.

Λύω has *ῡ* in the present in Attic poetry (generally *ῡ* in Homer); but generally *ῥ* in other tenses except the future and aorist.

NOTE 1. *Ἀκροόομαι*, *to hear*, has *ἀκροάσομαι* (*ᾱ*), &c. *Χράω*, *to give oracles*, has *χρήσω*, &c.

NOTE 2. Some pure verbs retain the short vowel of the stem contrary to the general rule; as *καλέω*, *καλέσω*, *ἐκάλεσα*; *γελάω*, *γελάσω* (*ᾱ*), *ἐγέλασσι*; *ἄρκέω*, *ἄρκέσω*; *τελέω*, *τελέσω*. (See § 120, 2.)

§ 107. Many *mute* and *liquid* verbs form part of their tenses from a simpler stem than that which appears in the present and imperfect. E. g.

Πράσσω and *ἔπρασον* are from the stem *πρασσ-*; but *πράξω* (*πραγσω*) and *ἔπραξα* are from the *simple* stem *πραγ-*. *Μανθάνω* and *ἐμάνθανον* are from the stem *μανθαν-*; but *ἔμαθον* and *μαθήσομαι* are from *μαθ-*.

NOTE 1. The *simple stem* must often be learned by observation; but the following rules (§ 108) for forming the stem of the present from the simple stem include the greater part of the cases that occur.

NOTE 2. A verb which has more than one stem is commonly called *irregular* (or *anomalous*), although many of the irregularities may be brought under general rules.

Formation of the Present from the Simple Stem.

§ 108. Verbs have been divided into *nine classes*, with reference to the formation of the present from the simple stem.

1. FIRST CLASS. (*Stem unchanged.*) Here the present is formed directly from the simple stem; as in *λύω*, *λέγω*, *πλέκω*, *τρίβω*, *γράφω*.

2. SECOND CLASS. (*Lengthened Mute Stems.*) Mute stems of this class lengthen short *a*, *e*, or *u* into *η*, *ει*, or *ευ*, to form the stem of the present; as *τήκω* (*τᾱκ-*), *λείπω* (*λῑπ-*), *φεύγω* (*φῠγ-*).

The simple stem here is found chiefly in second aorists and kindred forms; as *ἐτάκην*, *ἔλιπον*, *ἔφυγον*. For *ει* changed to *αι* in the second perfect, see § 109, 2.

3. THIRD CLASS. (*Verbs in πτω, or T Class.*) Simple labial (*π*, *β*, *φ*) stems generally add *τ*, and thus form the present in *πτω* (§ 16, 1); as *κόπτω* (*κοπ-*), *βλάπτω* (*βλαβ-*), *ρίπτω* (*ρίφ-*).

Here the simple stem cannot be determined from the present. Thus, in the examples above given, the stem is to be found in the second aorists *ἐκόπην*, *ἐβλάβην*, and *ἐρίφην*; and in *καλύπτω* (*καλύβ-*), to cover, it is seen in *καλύβ-η*, *ἡν*.

4. FOURTH CLASS. I. (*Verbs in σσω and ζω.*) Presents in *σσω* (*ττω*) generally come from palatal (*κ*, *γ*, *χ*) stems; as *πράσσω* (*πρᾱγ-*), fut. *πράξω*; *μαλάσσω* (*μαλακ-*, seen in *μαλακός*), fut. *μαλάξω*; *ταράσσω* (*ταραχ-*, seen in *ταραχή*), fut. *ταράξω*.

Presents in *ζω* may come from stems in *δ* or from stems in *γ* (or *γγ*); as *φράζω* (*φραδ-*), fut. *φράσω*, 2 aor. (Epic) *πέφραδον*; *κομίζω* (*κομιδ-*, seen in *κομιδή*), fut. *κομίσω*; *ρέζω* (*ρεγ-*), fut. *ρέξω*; *κλάζω* (*κλαγγ-*, compare *clangō*), fut. *κλάξω*.

A few presents in *σσω* come from lingual stems; as *ἐρίσσω*, *to row* (from *ἐρε-*, seen in *ἐρέτης*, *rower*). One in *ζω* and one in *σσω* come from labial stems; *πίζω* (*πιβ-*), *to wash*, fut. *πίψω*; and *πίσσω* (*πει-*), *to cook*, fut. *πίψω*.

II. (*Lengthened Liquid Stems.*) Simple stems in *λ* form presents in *λλω*; those in *αν*, *αρ*, *εν*, or *ερ* form presents in *αινω*, *αιρω*, *εινω*, or *ειρω*; those in *ιν*, *υν*, or *υρ* form presents in *ινω*, *υνω*, or *υρω*. Thus, *στέλλω* (*στελ-*), *ἀγγέλλω* (*ἀγγελ-*); *φαίνω* (*φᾶν-*), *αἶρω* (*ᾶρ-*), *κτείνω* (*κτεν-*), *σπείρω* (*σπερ-*); *κρίνω* (*κρῖν-*), *ἀμύνω* (*ἀμῦν-*), *σύρω* (*σῦρ-*). (See § 109, N. 1.)

ὀφείλω (*ὀφελ-*), *to be obliged, to owe*, follows the analogy of stems in *εν*, to avoid confusion with the regular *ἀφέλλω*, *to increase*; but in Homer it has its regular form *ὀφέλλω*.

NOTE. The whole fourth class is called the *Iota Class*, as all these changes are explained by supposing an *ι* to have been added to the simple stem with the consequent euphonic changes. By these changes, palatals (*κ*, *γ*, *χ*) and rarely other mutes with *ι* form *σσ*; *δ* (sometimes *γ*) with *ι* forms *ζ*; *λ* with *ι* forms *λλ*; *ν* and *ρ* with *ι* undergo *metathesis* (§ 14, 1), and *ι* is then contracted with the preceding vowel (*υῖ* and *νῖ* becoming *ῖ* and *ῡ*). On the same principle are explained apparently irregular comparatives like *μᾶλλον* for *μαλιον* (§ 75, N. 2), *ελάσσων* for *ελαχ-ιον* (§ 73, 1), *μέζων* and *μείζων* for *μεγ-ιον*, *θάσσων* for *ταχ-ιον* (stem *θαχ-*, § 17, 2, Note), *ῥάσσων* for *ῥκ-ιον* (cf. *ῥκ-ιστος*); so also feminines like *μέλαινα* for *μελαν-ια* (§ 67), *ὥτειρα* for *ωτερ-ια*, *γλυκεῖα* for *γλυκε-ια*. For feminine participles in *ουσα*, *ασα*, and *εισα*, see § 119, 1, Note.

5. FIFTH CLASS. (*N Class.*) Many simple stems are lengthened in the present by adding *αν*; as *ἀμαρτάν-ω* (from *ἀμαρτ-*), *αἰσθάν-ομαι* (*αἰσθ-*). If the last vowel of the simple stem is short, a nasal (*ν*, *μ*, or *γ*, according to the following consonant, § 16, 5) is inserted after the vowel; as, *λαμβάν-ω* (from *λάβ-*, *λαβαν-*), *μανθάν-ω* (from *μάθ-*, *μαθαν-*), *λαγχάνω* (from *λαχ-*, *λαχαν-*).

Some stems add simply *ν*; as *φθάνω* (*φθα-*), *κάμνω* (*καμ-*).

Others add *νε*; as *ικνέομαι* (*ικ-*).

Others add *νυ* (after a vowel *ννυ*); as, *δείκνυ-μι* (*δεικ-*), *σβέννυ-μι* (*σβε-*). These verbs end in *νμι*.

6. SIXTH CLASS. (*Verbs in σκω.*) These add *σκ* or *ισκ* to the simple stem to form the stem of the present; as *γηράσκω* (*γηρα-*), *εὐρίσκω* (*εὐρ-*).

7. SEVENTH CLASS. (*E Class.*) A few simple roots add *ε* to form the stem of the present; as *δοκέω* (*δοκ-*), fut. *δόξω*; *ὠθέω* (*ὠθ-*), fut. *ῥέσω* (§ 16, 2).

Most verbs in *ew* have stems in *ε*, and belong to the first class; as *ποιέω* (*ποιε-*), fut. *ποιήσω*.

8. EIGHTH CLASS. (*Reduplicated Verbs.*) A few simple stems are reduplicated in the present by prefixing their first consonant with an *ε*; as *τιτράω* (*τρα-*), *to bore*; *πίπτω* (*πετ-*) for *πι-πετώ*; *γίγνομαι* (*γεν-*) for *γι-γενομαι*. Most verbs of this class end in *μι*; as, *τίθημι* (*θε-*), *δίδωμι* (*δο-*), *ἵστημι* (*στα-*) for *σι-στα-μι*. So *ἔμμι* (*έ-*) for *ι-έ-μι*. See § 125, 2.

9. NINTH CLASS. (*Mixed Class.*) This class includes those verbs in which different parts are derived from essentially different stems; as *φέρω*, *to bear*, *οἶσω*, *ἤνεγκα*, *ἐνήνοχα*, *ἐνήνεγμαι*, *ἤνιχθην*. Here we have three stems (*αι-*, *ενεκ-*, *ενεγκ-*) all entirely independent of the present stem *φερ-*.

NOTE. A verb may belong to more than one class at the same time. Thus, *βαίνω* (*βα-*), *to go*, adds *ν* to its stem (class 5), and then lengthens *βαν-* to *βαιν-* (class 4, II.), like *φαίνω* (*φαν-*). So *γεννώσκω* (*γνο-*) belongs both to class 6 and to class 8.

Modification of the Simple Stem.

§ 109. The vowel of the simple stem may be variously modified in the tenses formed from it.

1. The *second* perfect regularly changes *ε* of the simple stem to *α*, and lengthens *ä* to *η* (after *ρ*, to *ᾶ*). E. g.

Στέργω (*στεργ-*), *ἔστοργα*; *γίγνομαι* (*γεν-*), *γέγονα*; *τίκτω* (*τεκ-*), *τέτοκα*; *φαίνω* (*φᾶν-*), *πέφηνα*; *κράζω* (*κρᾶγ-*), *κέκρᾶγα*.

2. Verbs of the *second class* (§ 108, 2) form the second perfect from the lengthened stem; but *ε*, lengthened from *ι* becomes *αι*. E. g.

Φεύγω (*φῦγ-*), *πέφευγα*; *τήκω* (*τᾶκ-*), *τέτηκα*; *λείπω* (*λειπ-*), *λέλοιπα*.

3. When *ε* in a monosyllabic simple stem either precedes or follows a liquid, it is generally changed to *α* in all tenses formed from the simple stem, except the future and aorist active and middle; except also the second perfect (§ 109, 1). E. g.

Στέλλω (*στελ-*), *ἔσταλκα*, *ἔσταλμαι*, *ἐστάλην*; *τρέπω*, *τέτραμμαι*, *ἐτρέφθην* (Ion.), *ἔτραπον*, *ἐτρέπην*, *ἐτραπόμην*; *τρέφω* (*θρεφ-*), *τέθραμμαι*, *ἐτρέφην*, *ἔτραφον*; *σπείρω* (*σπερ-*), *ἔσπαρμαι*, *ἐσπάρην*.

NOTE 1. Four verbs in *νω* omit *ν* of the stem before terminations

beginning with a consonant; κρίνω (κρίν), *to separate*, κρίνικα, κρίνιμαι, ἐκρίθην; κλίνω (κλίν), *to incline*, κέλνικα, κέλνιμαι, ἐκλίθην; πλύνω (πλύν-), *to wash*, πέπλυνμαι, ἐπλύθην; τείνω (τεν-), *to stretch*, τέτακα, τέταμαι, ἐτάθην (§ 109, 3). So κτείνω (p. 226) in some poetic forms.

When ν is not thus dropped, it regularly becomes γ before κα (§ 16, 5), and irregularly becomes σ before μαι (§ 113, N. 2); as φαίνο (φάν-), πέφαγκα, πέφασμαι, ἐφάνθην.

NOTE 2. For the peculiar modification of the stem in the future and aorist active and middle of liquid verbs, see §§ 120, 121.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TENSES.

§ 110. The letters which are added to the stem of a verb to form the *special stem* of any tense are called the *characteristic* of that tense. Such are the following :—

1. Σ in the future and aorist active and middle, and in the future perfect. But in liquid verbs the future active and middle adds ε to the simple stem, and the aorist merely lengthens the last vowel of the stem (α to η, ε to ει). See §§ 120, 121.

2. Κ in the perfect and pluperfect active. But stems ending in π or β, κ or γ, merely aspirate those letters, those in φ and χ remaining unchanged.

3. Θη in the aorist passive; η in the *second* aorist passive. But θε and ε in the subjunctive, optative, and participle.

4. Θησ in the future passive; ησ in the *second* future passive.

NOTE. The present and imperfect, the second perfect and pluperfect, the second aorist active and middle, and the perfect and pluperfect passive and middle, have no characteristic. In these tenses the stem undergoes only the modifications already described.

§ 111. The stem of a verb with the proper characteristics gives the stem of each tense. Thus, λύω (λυ-), τρίζω (τριβ-), and στέλλω (στελ-) have the following special tense-stems :—

I.	(a.) Pres. & Imp. of all voices	λν-	τριβ-	(a.) στελλ-
	(b.) Pf. & Plup. pass. & mid.			(b.) στέλλ- (§ 109, 8)
II.	(a.) Future active and middle	λυσ-	τριψ-	(a.) στελε- (§ 120, 1)
	(b.) Aorist active and middle			(b.) στείλ- (§ 121)
	(c.) Future Perfect.			(c.) —
III.	Perf. and Plup. active	λυκ-	τριφ-	σταλκ-

IV. (a.) <i>Future passive</i>	λυθησ-	τριφθησ-	—
(b.) <i>Second Future passive</i>	—	—	σταλησ-
V. (a.) <i>Aorist passive</i>	λυθη-(λυθε-)	τριφθη-(τριφθε-)	—
(b.) <i>Second Aorist passive</i>	—	—	σταλη-(σταλε-)

By adding the terminations and connecting vowels (§§ 112, 114–119) to these tense-stems, and prefixing the augment when necessary, any tense of a regular verb can be formed.

ENDINGS AND CONNECTING VOWELS.

Indicative.

§ 112. The endings which are peculiar to the different *persons* of the verb are called *personal endings*. These have one form for the active voice, and another for the passive and middle; but the aorist passive has the endings of the active.

The personal endings of the indicative are as follows:—

<i>Active.</i>			<i>Passive and Middle.</i>		
	<i>Primary Tenses.</i>	<i>Secondary Tenses.</i>		<i>Primary Tenses.</i>	<i>Secondary Tenses.</i>
Sing. 1.	μι or —	ν or —	μαι	μην	
2.	ς (σι)	ς	σαι	σο	
3.	σι (τι) or —	—	ται	το	
Dual 2.	τον	τον	σθον	σθον	
3.	τον	την	σθον	σθην	
Plur. 1.	μεν (μες)	μεν (μες)	μεθα	μεθα	
2.	τε	τε	σθε	σθε	
3.	νσι (ντι)	ν or σαν	νται	ντο	

NOTE. The forms enclosed in () are primitive forms, not Attic, but found in other dialects. The active endings *μι* and *σι* in the first and third person singular are not used in the indicative except in verbs in *μι*, verbs in *ω* having no endings in these persons. The original ending *σι* of the second person singular is found only in the Epic *έσ-σί, ίθου art.* In the third person singular *τι* is Doric, as *τίθη-τι* for *τίθησι*; and it occurs in Attic in *έσ-τί, he is*. In the third person plural *νσι* always drops *ν* and lengthens the preceding vowel, as in *λύουσι* for *λυο-νσι* (§ 16, 5); the original form *ντι* is Doric, as *φέρνντι* for *φέρουσι* (Lat. *ferunt*). The perfect indicative of all verbs,

and the present indicative of verbs in μ (§ 125, 1, N. 2), have $\delta\sigma\iota$ (for $\alpha\sigma\iota$) in the third person plural.*

§ 113. In the perfect and pluperfect passive and middle, and in the aorist passive, the terminations are added directly to the stem of the tense; as $\lambdaέλυ-μαι$, $\lambdaέλυ-σαι$, $\lambdaέλυ-ται$; $\epsilonλελύ-μην$, $\epsilonλελυ-σο$; $\epsilonλύθη-ν$, $\epsilonλύθη-ς$, $\epsilonλύθη$ (§ 111).

NOTE 1. Many pure verbs insert σ before all terminations *not beginning with σ* , in the perfect, pluperfect, and aorist passive. This is especially common in verbs which retain the short vowel of the stem (§ 106, N. 2). Thus, $\tauελίω$, $\tauετέλεσ-μαι$ (for $\tauετελε-μαι$), $\epsilonτελείσθην$, $\tauελεσθῆναι$. (See Note 4.)

NOTE 2. Verbs in $\nu\omega$ generally change ν to σ before μ in the perfect and pluperfect passive and middle, the ν remaining unchanged before other letters. Thus, $\phiαίνω$ (root $\phiά\nu-$), $\piέφασμαι$, $\piέφανται$, $\piεφάνθαι$, $\epsilonφάνθην$. (See Note 4.) The regular change of ν to μ (§ 16, 5) is very rare in verbs in $\nu\omega$.

For four verbs which drop ν in all tenses before consonants, see § 109, 3, N. 1.

* Among the original active endings, inherited from the parent language of the Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, German, &c., were μ , $\sigma\iota$, $\tau\iota$, in the singular, and $\nu\tau\iota$ in the third person plural. In the past tenses, these were first shortened by dropping ι , and became μ , σ , τ , and $\nu\tau$, in which form they appear in Latin. In μ , $\sigma\iota$, and $\tau\iota$, and in the original $\mu\epsilon\varsigma$ in the first person plural (compare Latin *mus*), we see the roots of the personal pronouns, *I*, *thou*, *he*, and *we* (compare $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$, $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}$, $\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$, and the Epic $\delta\mu-μ\epsilon\varsigma$), which were originally appended to the verbal root, instead of being prefixed as in English. These forms therefore really include the pronoun, which is commonly said to be omitted.

A comparison of the various forms of the present indicative of the verb *to be* (whose original stem is *as-*, in Greek and Latin *es-*), as it appears in Sanskrit, the older Greek, Latin, Old Slavic, and Lithuanian (the most primitive modern language, *still spoken* on the Baltic), will illustrate the Greek verbal endings.

Singular.

Sanskrit.	Greek.	Latin.	Old Slavic.	Lithuanian.
1. as-mi	$\epsilon\mu-μ\acute{\iota}$ (for $\epsilon\sigma-μ\acute{\iota}$)	(e)s-um	yes-m'	es-mi
2. asi	$\epsilon\sigma-σ\acute{\iota}$	es	yesi	esi
3. as-ti	$\epsilon\sigma-τ\acute{\iota}$	es-t	yes-t'	es-ti

Plural.

1. s-mas	$\epsilon\sigma-μ\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ (Dor. $\epsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$)	s-u-mus	yes-mi	es-me
2. s-tha	$\epsilon\sigma-τ\acute{\epsilon}$	es-tis	yes-te	es-te
3. s-a-nti	$\epsilon-\nu\tau\acute{\iota}$ (Doric)	s-u-nt	s-u-t'	es-ti

NOTE 3. Such combinations as γγμ, μμμ, ρμμ, drop the middle letter; as ἐλέγχω, ἐλήλεγχ-μαι (for ἐληλεγχ-μαι, ἐληλεγγ-μαι); κάμπτω, κέκαμ-μαι (for κεκαμπ-μαι, κεκαμμ-μαι); τέρπω, τέτερ-μαι (for τετερπ-μαι, τετερμ-μαι). See § 16, 3.

NOTE 4. It will be seen that the endings before which σ is inserted (as in Note 1) are the same as those before which a final lingual (τ, δ, θ) in the stem is changed to σ (§ 16, 1 and 3), and those before which no σ is inserted (those beginning with σ) are those before which a lingual is dropped (§ 16, 2). These classes of verbs therefore inflect these tenses alike as regards σ, the terminations remaining unchanged. On the other hand, the σ before μ in πέφασμαι and ἐπεφάσμην (Note 2) is an irregular substitute for ν of the stem; which ν reappears before all other letters, causing σ to be dropped in σθον and σθε (§ 16, 4). In the following comparison of the perfect passive of τελέω (τελε-) with that of πείθω (πειθ-) and that of φαίνομ (φαν-), the distinction is shown by the hyphens.

Sing.	1.	τετέλε-σ-μαι	πέπεισ-μαι	πέφασ-μαι
	2.	τετέλε-σαι	πέπει-σαι	πέφαν-σαι
	3.	τετέλε-σ-ται	πέπεισ-ται	πέφαν-ται
Dual.	2. 3.	τετέλε-σθον	πέπει-σθον	πέφαν-θον
Plural.	1.	τετελέ-σ-μεθα	πεπείσ-μεθα	πεφάσ-μεθα
	2.	τετέλε-σθε	πέπει-σθε	πέφαν-θε
	3.	τετελε-σ-μένοι εἰσὶ	πεπεισ-μένοι εἰσὶ	πεφασ-μένοι εἰσὶ

§ 114. 1. In all the tenses of verbs in ω not included in § 113, a vowel (or diphthong) called the *connecting vowel* stands between the stem and the ending.

This vowel is added to the stem even when there is no personal ending (§ 112, Note).

The following are the connecting vowels of the indicative, in the present, future, and imperfect of all voices, and in the second aorist active and middle:—

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Pass. & Mid.</i> <i>All tenses.</i>	<i>Dual.</i> <i>All voices & tenses.</i>	<i>Plural.</i> <i>All voices & tenses.</i>
	<i>Active.</i>				
	<i>Primary.</i>	<i>Secondary.</i>			
1.	ω	ο	ο		ο
2.	ει	ε	ε	ε	ε
3.	ει	ε	ε	ε	ο

The connecting vowel is *a* in *all persons* of the aorist middle; and in the perfect and aorist active except the third person sin-

gular, where it is *ε*. In the pluperfect active it is *ει*; but in the third person plural it is *ει* or *ε*, generally *ε*.

Further, the aorist active and middle retain *α* in the dependent moods and the participle, except in the second person singular of the imperative active and in the subjunctive.

2. The personal endings of the indicative united with the connecting vowels are as follows:—

I. Active.

	Pres. & Fut.	Perf.	Aor.	Imp. & 2 Aor.	Plup.
Sing.	1. <i>ω</i>	<i>ᾶ</i>		<i>ων</i>	<i>ειω</i>
	2. <i>εις</i>	<i>ᾶς</i>		<i>ες</i>	<i>εις</i>
	3. <i>ει</i>	<i>ε</i>		<i>ε</i>	<i>ει</i>
Dual	2. <i>ετον</i>	<i>ᾶτον</i>		<i>ετον</i>	<i>εστον</i>
	3. <i>ετον</i>	<i>ᾶτον ᾶτην</i>		<i>ετην</i>	<i>εστην</i>
Plur.	1. <i>ομεν</i>	<i>ᾶμεν</i>		<i>ομεν</i>	<i>ειμεν</i>
	2. <i>ετε</i>	<i>ᾶτε</i>		<i>ετε</i>	<i>ειτε</i>
	3. <i>ουσι</i>	<i>ᾶσι ᾶν</i>		<i>ον</i>	<i>εισαν</i> or <i>εσαν</i>

II. Passive and Middle.

	Pres., Fut., and Fut. Perf.	Imp. Pass. & Mid. & 2 Aor. Middle.	Aor. Middle.
Sing.	1. <i>ομαι</i>	<i>ομην</i>	<i>ᾶμην</i>
	2. <i>η</i> or <i>ει</i> (for <i>εαι</i>)	<i>ου</i> (for <i>εο</i>)	<i>ω</i> (for <i>αο</i>)
	3. <i>εται</i>	<i>ετο</i>	<i>ᾶτο</i>
Dual	2. <i>εσθον</i>	<i>εσθον</i>	<i>ασθον</i>
	3. <i>εσθον</i>	<i>εσθην</i>	<i>ασθην</i>
Plur.	1. <i>ομεθα</i>	<i>ομεθα</i>	<i>ᾶμεθα</i>
	2. <i>εσθε</i>	<i>εσθε</i>	<i>ασθε</i>
	3. <i>ονται</i>	<i>οντο</i>	<i>αυτο</i>

By adding these terminations to the different tense-stems (§ 111), all the tenses of the indicative, except those included in § 113, may be formed.

For forms of the pluperfect in *η* for *ειω*, and *ειω* for *ει*, see § 122.

NOTE 1. The endings *σαι* and *σο* in the second person singular of the passive and middle always drop *σ* after a connecting vowel

(§ 16, 4, N.), and are then contracted with the connecting vowel. Thus, *λύη* or *λύει* is for *λύεσαι*, *λύει*; *ελύου* is for *ελύεσο*, *ελύεο*; *ελύσω* (aor. middle) is for *ελύσασο*, *ελύσας*. (See § 122, 2.)

The second persons *βούλει*, *οἶει*, and *ᾔψει* have no forms in *η*.

NOTE 2. A first person dual in *μεθον* is found very rarely in poetry.

Subjunctive.

§ 115. The Subjunctive has the primary endings of the indicative, with long connecting vowels, *ω*, *η*, and *η*, for *ο* (or *ο*), *ε*, and *ει*.

<i>Active.</i>			<i>Passive and Middle.</i>		
Sing.	Dual.	Plural.	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1. <i>ω</i>		<i>ωμεν</i>	<i>ωμαι</i>		<i>ωμεθα</i>
2. <i>ης</i>	<i>ητον</i>	<i>ητε</i>	<i>η</i> (for <i>ηαι</i>)	<i>ησθον</i>	<i>ησθε</i>
3. <i>η</i>	<i>ητον</i>	<i>ωσι</i> (for <i>ωνσι</i>)	<i>ηται</i>	<i>ησθον</i>	<i>ωνται</i>

For the perfect subjunctive passive and middle, see § 98, 2.

NOTE. The aorist passive subjunctive has the active terminations (as given above), which are contracted with the final *ε* of the characteristic; as *λυθείω*, *λυθῶ*, &c.

Optative.

§ 116. The Optative has the secondary terminations of the indicative, but usually has *μ* for *ν* in the first person singular. The connecting vowel is regularly *ο*; but in the aorist active and middle it is *α*. To this the optative adds the vowel *ι*, making *αι* and *αι*. In the third person plural active, *ε* is inserted before *ν*.

<i>Active.</i>			<i>Passive and Middle.</i>		
Sing.	Dual.	Plural.	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1. <i>οιμι</i>		<i>οιμεν</i>	<i>οιμην</i>		<i>οιμεθα</i>
2. <i>οις</i>	<i>οιτον</i>	<i>οιτε</i>	<i>οιο</i>	<i>οισθον</i>	<i>οισθε</i>
3. <i>οι</i>	<i>οιτην</i>	<i>οιεν</i>	<i>οιτο</i>	<i>οισθην</i>	<i>οιωτο</i>

<i>Aorist Active.</i>			<i>Aorist Middle.</i>		
Sing.	Dual.	Plural.	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1. <i>αιμι</i>		<i>αιμεν</i>	<i>αιμην</i>		<i>αιμεθα</i>
2. <i>αις</i>	<i>αιτον</i>	<i>αιτε</i>	<i>αιο</i>	<i>αισθον</i>	<i>αισθε</i>
3. <i>αι</i>	<i>αιτην</i>	<i>αιεν</i>	<i>αιτο</i>	<i>αισθην</i>	<i>αιωτο</i>

For the perfect optative passive and middle, see § 98, 2.

NOTE 1. The Attic generally uses the Aeolic terminations *eias*, *ειε*, and *ειαν*, for *αις*, *αι*, *αιεν*, in the aorist active. See *λύω* (page 66).

NOTE 2. In certain cases the optative uses the regular secondary ending *ν* in the first person singular, and *σαν* in the third person plural. The endings are then always preceded by *ωη*. This takes place

(a.) in the aorist and second aorist passive, where the characteristic *θε* or *ε* (§ 110, 3) is contracted with *ωη* into *θειη* or *ειη*; as in *λυθε-ωη-ν*, *λυθείην*; *σταλε-ωη-ν*, *σταλείην*. See the paradigm, where contracted forms of the dual and plural are given.

(b.) in the present and second aorist active of verbs in *ημι* and *ωμι*. See § 127, 3.

(c.) in the present of contract verbs. Here the regular connecting vowel *ο* is contracted with *ωη* into *ωη*, to which the endings *ν*, &c., are added; then the form undergoes the regular contraction with the final vowel of the stem. Thus, *φιλε-ο-ωη-ν*, *φιλεοίην*, *φιλοίην*; *τιμα-ο-ωη-ν*, *τιμαοίην*, *τιμήην*. (See § 123.)

A few verbs have *οιην* in the second perfect optative; as *πέφευγα*, *πέφευγοίην*. So *σχοίην*, 2 aor. opt. of *ἔχω*.

Imperative.

§ 117. 1. The personal endings of the imperative are as follows:—

<i>Active.</i>			<i>Passive and Middle.</i>		
Sing.	Dual.	Plural.	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
2. <i>θι</i> or —	<i>τον</i>	<i>τε</i>	<i>σο</i> or <i>ο</i>	<i>σθον</i>	<i>σθε</i>
3. <i>τω</i>	<i>των</i>	<i>τωσαν</i> or <i>ντων</i>	<i>σθω</i>	<i>σθων</i>	<i>σθωσαν</i> or <i>σθων</i>

2. The regular connecting vowel of the imperative is *ε*; but before *ν* it is *ο*, and in the aorist active and middle it is *α*. The second person singular in the aorist active ends in *ον*, and in the aorist middle in *αι*. The endings united with the connecting vowels are as follows:—

<i>Active.</i>			<i>Passive and Middle.</i>		
Sing.	Dual.	Plural.	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
2. <i>ε</i>	<i>ετον</i>	<i>ετε</i>	<i>ου</i> (for <i>εο</i>)	<i>εσθον</i>	<i>εσθε</i>
3. <i>ετω</i>	<i>ετων</i>	<i>ετωσαν</i> or <i>οντων</i>	<i>εσθω</i>	<i>εσθων</i>	<i>εσθωσαν</i> or <i>εσθων</i>
<i>Aorist Active.</i>			<i>Aorist Middle.</i>		
2. <i>ον</i>	<i>ατον</i>	<i>ατε</i>	<i>αι</i>	<i>ασθον</i>	<i>ασθε</i>
3. <i>ατω</i>	<i>ατων</i>	<i>ατωσαν</i> or <i>αντων</i>	<i>ασθω</i>	<i>ασθων</i>	<i>ασθωσαν</i> or <i>ασθων</i>

3. Θ in the second person singular active is found only when no connecting vowel is used. It is retained in verbs in μ , and in the aorist passive (§ 113). The aorist passive adds the ordinary active terminations (θ , $\tau\omega$, &c.) directly to the characteristic $\theta\eta$ (§ 110, 3), after which θ becomes τ (§ 17, 3); as $\lambdaύ\theta\eta\tau$, $\lambdaυθῆ\tau\omega$, &c.

The second aorist passive adds the same terminations to the characteristic η ; as $\sigmaτάλ\eta\theta$, $\sigmaταλή\tau\omega$, &c.

Both aorists have $\epsilon\upsilon\tau\omega\upsilon$ in the third person plural.

Infinitive.

§ 118. The terminations of the infinitive (including the connecting vowels) are as follows:—

Present and Future Active	$\epsilon\iota\nu$
Second Aorist Active	$\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota\text{-}\nu$ (contr. $\text{-}\epsilon\iota\nu$)
Perfect Active	$\acute{\epsilon}\nuαι$
Aorist Active	$αι$
Aorist Passive (no connecting vowel)	$ναι$
Perf. Pass. and Mid. (no connecting vowel)	$\sigmaθαι$
Aorist Middle	$α\text{-}\sigmaθαι$
Other tenses, Passive and Middle	$\epsilon\text{-}\sigmaθαι$

Participles and Verbals.

§ 119. 1. The stem of the active participle ends in $\nu\tau$ (τ in the perfect), which is joined to the stem of the tense by the connecting vowel $ο$ ($α$ in the aorist).

The passive and middle participle ends in $\muενος$, preceded by the connecting vowel $ο$ ($α$ in the aorist middle). The aorist passive participle takes the active form ($\nu\tau$) without a connecting vowel; as, $\lambdaυθε$, $\lambdaυθε\text{-}\nu\tau$ (nom. $\lambdaυθείς$, § 46, 2).

NOTE. Participial stems in $\nu\tau$ add $\sigmaα$ to form the stem of the feminine, where most adjectives add $ια$ (§ 108, 4, Note); as, $\lambdaυον\tau\text{-}\sigmaα$, $\lambdaύουσα$; $\iotaσταν\tau\text{-}\sigmaα$, $\iotaστᾶσα$; $\lambdaυθεν\tau\text{-}\sigmaα$, $\lambdaυθείσα$ (§ 16, 5, N. 1).

2. The stem of the verbal adjectives in $\tauος$ and $τεος$ is formed by adding $\tauο\text{-}$ or $τεο\text{-}$ to the stem of the verb, which has the same form here as in the aorist passive; as $\lambdaυτός$, $\lambdaυτέος$ (stems $\lambdaυ\text{-}\tauο\text{-}$, $\lambdaυ\text{-}\tauεο\text{-}$); $\tauριπτός$, $\πεισιτέος$ (stems $\tauριπ\text{-}\tauο\text{-}$, $\πεισ\text{-}\tauεο\text{-}$).

PECULIAR FORMS OF FUTURE AND AORIST.

§ 120. 1. Liquid verbs form the future active by adding *έω*, contracted *ῶ*, to the simple stem ; and the future middle by adding *έομαι*, contracted *οῦμαι*. See the examples, § 97.

2. Some futures in *εσω* from verbs in *εω* (§ 106, N. 2) drop *σ* and contract *έω* to *ῶ*; as, *καλέω*, fut. *καλέσω*, *καλέω*, *καλώ*; *τελέω*, fut. *τελέσω*, *τελέω*, *τελῶ*. These futures have the same form as the present.

Some futures in *ᾶσω* from verbs in *αζω* are contracted in the same way ; as *βιβάζω*, fut. *βιβάσω*, *βιβάω*, *βιβῶ*. So *ελαίνω* (*ελα-*), fut. *ελάσω*, *ελάω*, *ελῶ*. So in the middle, *μάχομαι* (*μαχε-*), fut. *μαχέσομαι*, *μαχέομαι*, *μαχοῦμαι*.

3. Futures in *ῖσω* and *ῖσομαι* from verbs in *ιζω* regularly drop *σ* and insert *ε*; then *ίέω* and *ίέομαι* are contracted into *ῖῶ* and *ιούμαι*; as *κομίζω*, fut. *κομίσω*, *κομίέω*, *κομῖῶ* (*κομείς*, *κομεί*, &c.); *κομίσομαι*, *κομιούμαι* (*κομει*, *κομείται*, &c.).

The forms described in § 120, 2 and 3, are called *Attic Futures*.

NOTE. A few verbs have a future perfect *active*, generally formed by adding *σω* to the stem of the perfect; as, *θνήσκω* (*τέθνηκα*), *τεθνήξω*; *ῖστημι* (*ἔστηκα*), *ἔστηξω*.

§ 121. Liquid verbs form the aorist active and middle by adding *α*, *αμην*, to the augmented *simple* stem and lengthening the preceding vowel (*α* to *η*, and *ε* to *ει*); as *ἀγγέλλω* (*ἀγγελ-*) *ἤγγεila*; *φαίνω* (*φᾶν-*), *ἔφηνα*, *ἔφηνάμην*.

NOTE 1. Some verbs in *αωω* (especially those in *ιαωω* and *ραωω*) change *αι* to *ᾶ* (not *α*) in the aorist; as *πιαίνω*, *ἐπιᾶνα*; *περαίνω*, *ἐπέρανα*; *κερδαίνω*, *ἐκέρδανα*.

NOTE 2. Three verbs, *δίδωμι*, *ἵημι*, and *τίθημι*, form the aorist in *κα*: — *ἔδωκα*, *ἦκα*, *ἔθηκα*. These forms are seldom used except in the indicative; and they are most common in the singular, where the second aorists *ἔδων*, *ἦν*, and *ἔθην* are not in use. (See § 126, 2, and § 129.) Even *ἡκάμην* and *ἐθηκάμην* occur, the latter not in Attic Greek.

Dialectic Forms of Verbs in Ω.

§ 122. 1. AUGMENT. The temporal augment is often omitted by Herodotus, and both syllabic and temporal augment by the Epic and Lyric poets.

In Homer, a liquid (especially *λ*) may be doubled, like *ρ*, after the

augment ϵ ; as ἔλλαχον for ἔλαχον. So sometimes σ ; as ἐσσεύοντο from σεῖω.

The second aorist active and middle in all the forms sometimes has a reduplication in Homer; as φράζω, *to tell*, πέφραδε; κάμνω, *to labor*, subj. κεκάμω; κέλομαι, *to order*, κεκλόμην (for ἐκελόμην). The indicative here may prefix the syllabic augment to the reduplication; as ἐκεκλόμην, ἐπεφνον (from φεν-), ἐπέφραδον.

2. TERMINATIONS. Doric μες for μεν, τᾶν for την, μᾶν for μην, οντι for ονσι, αντι for ἀσι. Hom. τον for την, σθον for σθην, in the dual. Poetic μεσθα for μεθα.

(Indicative.) When σ is dropped inσαι and σο of the second person (§ 114, 2, N. 1), the Ionic often keeps the uncontracted forms εαι, ηαι, αο, εο; but εο may become εν. In Hom.σαι and σο sometimes drop σ even in the perf. and pluperf.; as μέμνηται for μέμνησαι, ἔσσου for ἔσσουσο.

The Ionic has *iterative* endings σκον and σκομην in the imperfect, and in both aorists active and middle. They are added to the tense-stem, with ϵ (α in first aorist) inserted after a preceding consonant; as ἔχω, ἔχ-εσκον; πωλέομαι, πωλέ-σκετο; ἐρύω, ἐρύσ-ασκε. These forms denote *repetition*, and omit the augment.

The Ionic has αται and ατο for νται and ντο in the third person plural of the perfect and pluperfect, and ατο for ντο in the optative. Hdt. has αται and ατο also in the present and imperfect of verbs in μ (§ 128). Before these endings, π, β, κ, and γ are aspirated (φ, χ); as κρύπτω (κρυβ-), κεκρύφ-αται, λέγω, λελέχ-αται, λελέχ-ατο. These forms occur occasionally in Attic. When they are used, the periphrastic forms (§ 98, 1) are of course unnecessary.

The Ionic has εα, εας, εε(ν), for ειν, εις, ει, in the pluperfect; whence come Attic forms in η, ης (for εα, εας), and ειν (for εεν).

The Ionic has the uncontracted forms of the future of liquid verbs (in εω and εομαι), and of the aorist subjunctive passive (in εω); as μενέω, λυθιέω (Attic μενώ, λυθῶ). So in the aorist subj. act. of verbs in μ , the Homeric forms of which belong also to the ordinary aorist subj. passive. (See § 128.)

The Doric has σεω, σεομαι (contracted σῶ, σοῦμαι or σεῦμαι) for σω, σομαι in the future. The Attic has σοῦμαι in the future middle of a few verbs; as πλέω, *to sail*, πλεύσομαι or πλευσοῦμαι; πνέω, *to breathe*, πνέσομαι or πνευσοῦμαι; φεύγω, *to flee*, φεύξομαι or φευξοῦμαι; πίπτω, (πεσ-), only πεσοῦμαι.

In Homer, σ is often doubled in the future and aorist after a *short* vowel; as γελᾶω, *to laugh*, ἐγέλασσα for ἐγέλασα.

In Homer, ησαν in the aor. pass. indic. often becomes εν; as ὤρμηθεν for ὤρμήθησαν. So in the aor. active of verbs in μ (§ 128).

In Homer, the second aorist middle sometimes omits the connecting vowel; as in *ἄλτο*, *ἄλμενος* (for *ἄλετο*, &c.), from *ἄλλομαι* (*αλ-*), *το* leap.

(*Subj. and Opt.*) In Homer, the subjunctive often has the short connecting vowels of the indicative (*ε* and *ο* for *η* and *ω*); as *ἴομεν*, *μίσσεται* (for *ἴωμεν*, *μίσσηται*). In the subjunctive active, Hom. often has *ωμι*, *ησθα*, *ησι*, for *ω*, *ης*, *η*. For the aor. pass. subj. see § 128, 2.

The Aeolic forms of the aorist optative active, *ειας*, *ειε*, and *ειαν*, are the regular forms in all dialects; the Aeolic uses also first persons in *εια* and *ειμεν*.

(*Infinit.*) Homer has *ἔμεναι* and *ἔμεν* in the infinitive for *εἶν*; as *ἀμυνόμεναι* or *ἀμυνέμεν* for *ἀμύνειν*; *ἐλθέμεναι* or *ἐλθέμεν* for *ἐλθεῖν*. The Ionic has the uncontracted second aorist infinitive in *ἔειν* for *εἶν*; as *βαλέειν*, *βαλεῖν*; *ιδείειν*, *ιδεῖν*.

CONTRACT VERBS.

§ 123. Verbs in *αω*, *εω*, and *οω* are contracted in the present and imperfect. These tenses of *τιμάω* (*τιμα-*), *to honor*, *φιλέω* (*φιλε-*), *to love*, and *δηλώω* (*δηλο-*), *to manifest*, are thus inflected in the contracted forms:—

Active.

Present Indicative.

Present Subjunctive.

S.	1.	τιμῶ	φιλῶ	δηλῶ	τιμῶ	φιλῶ	δηλῶ
	2.	τιμᾶς	φιλεῖς	δηλοῖς	τιμᾶς	φιλήης	δηλοῖς
	3.	τιμᾶ	φιλεῖ	δηλοῖ	τιμᾶ	φιλήη	δηλοῖ
D.	2.	τιμᾶτον	φιλείτον	δηλοῦτον	τιμᾶτον	φιλήτον	δηλώτον
	3.	τιμᾶτον	φιλείτον	δηλοῦτον	τιμᾶτον	φιλήτον	δηλώτον
P.	1.	τιμῶμεν	φιλοῦμεν	δηλοῦμεν	τιμῶμεν	φιλώμεν	δηλώμεν
	2.	τιμᾶτε	φιλείτε	δηλοῦτε	τιμᾶτε	φιλήτε	δηλώτε
	3.	τιμῶσι	φιλοῦσι	δηλοῦσι	τιμῶσι	φιλώσι	δηλώσι

Present Optative.

S.	1.	τιμῶμι, τιμῶην	φιλοῖμι, φιλοίην	δηλοῖμι, δηλοίην
	2.	τιμῶς, τιμῶης	φιλοῖς, φιλοίης	δηλοῖς, δηλοίης
	3.	τιμῶ, τιμῶη	φιλοῖ, φιλοίη	δηλοῖ, δηλοίη
D.	2.	τιμῶτον, τιμῶήτον	φιλοῖτον, φιλοίήτον	δηλοῖτον, δηλοίήτον
	3.	τιμῶτην, τιμῶήτην	φιλοῖτην, φιλοίήτην	δηλοῖτην, δηλοίήτην
P.	1.	τιμῶμεν, τιμῶήμεν	φιλοῖμεν, φιλοίήμεν	δηλοῖμεν, δηλοίήμεν
	2.	τιμῶτε, τιμῶήτε	φιλοῖτε, φιλοίήτε	δηλοῖτε, δηλοίήτε
	3.	τιμῶεν, τιμῶήσαν	φιλοῖεν, φιλοίήσαν	δηλοῖεν, δηλοίήσαν

Present Imperative.

Sing.	2.	τίμα	φίλει	δήλῶ
	3.	τιμάτω	φιλείτω	δηλούτω
Dual.	2.	τιμᾶτον	φιλείτον	δηλούτον
	3.	τιμάτων	φιλείτων	δηλούτων
Plur.	2.	τιμᾶτε	φιλείτε	δηλούτε
	3.	τιμάτωσαν or τιμώντων	φιλείτωσαν or φιλούντων	δηλούτωσαν or δηλούντων

Pres. Infin. τιμᾶν φιλεῖν δηλοῦν

Pres. Partic. τιμών φιλῶν δηλῶν

Imperfect.

Sing.	1.	ἐτίμων	ἐφίλουν	ἐδήλουν
	2.	ἐτίμας	ἐφίλεις	ἐδήλους
	3.	ἐτίμα	ἐφίλει	ἐδήλου
Dual.	2.	ἐτιμᾶτον	ἐφιλείτον	ἐδηλούτον
	3.	ἐτιμάτην	ἐφιλείτην	ἐδηλούτην
Plur.	1.	ἐτιμῶμεν	ἐφιλούμεν	ἐδηλούμεν
	2.	ἐτιμᾶτε	ἐφιλείτε	ἐδηλούτε
	3.	ἐτίμων	ἐφίλουν	ἐδήλουν

Passive and Middle.

Present Indicative.

Sing.	1.	τιμῶμαι	φιλοῦμαι	δηλοῦμαι
	2.	τιμᾷ	φιλῇ, φιλεῖ	δηλοῖ
	3.	τιμᾶται	φιλεῖται	δηλοῦται
Dual.	2.	τιμᾶσθον	φιλείσθον	δηλοῦσθον
	3.	τιμᾶσθον	φιλείσθον	δηλοῦσθον
Plur.	1.	τιμώμεθα	φιλούμεθα	δηλούμεθα
	2.	τιμᾶσθε	φιλείσθε	δηλούσθε
	3.	τιμῶνται	φιλοῦνται	δηλοῦνται

Present Subjunctive.

Sing.	1.	τιμῶμαι	φιλῶμαι	δηλῶμαι
	2.	τιμᾷ	φιλῇ	δηλοῖ
	3.	τιμᾶται	φιλῇται	δηλῶται
Dual.	2.	τιμᾶσθον	φιλῇσθον	δηλῶσθον
	3.	τιμᾶσθον	φιλῇσθον	δηλῶσθον
Plur.	1.	τιμώμεθα	φιλώμεθα	δηλώμεθα
	2.	τιμᾶσθε	φιλῇσθε	δηλῶσθε
	3.	τιμῶνται	φιλῶνται	δηλῶνται

Present Optative.

Sing.	1.	τιμήμην	φιλοίμην	δηλοίμην
	2.	τιμήω	φιλοίω	δηλοίω
	3.	τιμήωτο	φιλοίτο	δηλοίτο
Dual.	2.	τιμήσθον	φιλοίσθον	δηλοίσθον
	3.	τιμήσθην	φιλοίσθην	δηλοίσθην
Plur.	1.	τιμήμεθα	φιλοίμεθα	δηλοίμεθα
	2.	τιμήσθε	φιλοίσθε	δηλοίσθε
	3.	τιμήντο	φιλοίντο	δηλοίντο

Present Imperative.

Sing.	2.	τιμή	φιλοῦ	δηλοῦ
	3.	τιμάσθω	φιλείσθω	δηλούσθω
Dual.	2.	τιμᾶσθον	φιλείσθον	δηλούσθον
	3.	τιμάσθων	φιλείσθων	δηλούσθων
Plur.	2.	τιμᾶσθε	φιλείσθε	δηλούσθε
	3.	τιμάσθωσαν or τιμάσθων	φιλείσθωσαν or φιλείσθων	δηλούσθωσαν or δηλούσθων

Present Infinitive and Participle.

Infinitive.	τιμᾶσθαι	φιλείσθαι	δηλούσθαι
Participle.	τιμώντος	φιλούμενος	δηλούμενος

Imperfect.

Sing.	1.	ἐτιμήμην	ἐφιλούμην	ἐδηλούμην
	2.	ἐτιμήω	ἐφιλοίω	ἐδηλοίω
	3.	ἐτιμήωτο	ἐφιλοίτο	ἐδηλοίτο
Dual.	2.	ἐτιμᾶσθον	ἐφιλείσθον	ἐδηλούσθον
	3.	ἐτιμάσθην	ἐφιλείσθην	ἐδηλούσθην
Plur.	1.	ἐτιμώνμεθα	ἐφιλούμεθα	ἐδηλούμεθα
	2.	ἐτιμᾶσθε	ἐφιλείσθε	ἐδηλούσθε
	3.	ἐτιμώντο	ἐφιλούντο	ἐδηλούντο

The uncontracted forms of these tenses are never used in Attic Greek. Those of verbs in *aw* sometimes occur in Homer; those of verbs in *ew* are common in Homer and Herodotus; but those of verbs in *ow* are never used. See, however, § 124.

NOTE 1. Dissyllabic verbs in *ew* contract only *ee* and *eei*. Thus *πλέω*, *to sail*, has pres. *πλέω*, *πλείς*, *πλεῖ*, *πλείτον*, *πλέομεν*, *πλείτε*, *πλείουσι*; imperf. *ἔπλειον*, *ἔπλεις*, *ἔπλει*, &c.; infin. *πλεῖν*; partic. *πλέον*.

Δέω, to bind, is the only exception, and is contracted in most forms; as *δοῦσι*, *δοῦμαι*, *δοῦνται*, *ἔδουν*, partic. *δῶν*, *δοῦν*.

NOTE 2. A few verbs in *aw* have *η* for *α* in the contracted forms; as *διψάω*, *διψῶ*, to thirst, *διψῆς*, *διψῆ*, *διψῆτε*; imperf. *ἐδίψων*, *ἐδίψης*, *ἐδίψη*; infin. *διψῆν*. So *ζάω*, to live, *πεινάω*, to hunger, *χράω* with *χράομαι*, and a few others.

NOTE 3. *Ψιγῶω*, to shiver, has infinitive *ψιγῶν* (for *ψιγοῦν*), and other similar forms in *ω*. *Ἰδρώω*, to sweat, has *ιδρώσι*, *ιδρώη*, *ιδρώντι*, &c.

NOTE 4. The third person singular of the imperfect active does not take *ν* movable in the contracted form; thus *ἐφίλειε* or *ἐφίλειεν*, but *ἐφίλει* (never *ἐφίλειεν*). Except *ἐχρήν* or *χρήν* (for *ἔχραεν*, see Note 2), and a very few poetic forms.

Dialectic Forms of Contract Verbs.

§ 124. 1. (*Verbs in aw*.) Verbs in *aw* are generally contracted regularly in Homer and Herodotus, except in the following cases:—

In Homer, a contracted *ω* is often protracted into *ow* or *ωω*, and a contracted *α* into *āā* or *āā*; as *δρόω* for *δρῶ*, *δρόωσι* for *δρῶσι*, *δρόωμι* for *δρῶμι*; *μενοινῶω* for *μενοινῶ*, *ἡβῶωστα* for *ἡβῶστα*; *δράασθε* for *δρᾶσθε*, *δράα* for *δρᾶ*, *αἰτιῶω* for *αἰτιῶ* (opt. of *αἰτιάομαι*). The long vowel (*ω* or *ā*) is prefixed chiefly when the preceding vowel is long, to suit the metre. Sometimes *ω* is protracted into *ωο*, as in *ἡβῶωντες* for *ἡβῶντες*; and sometimes *ω* becomes *ωοι*, as *ἡβῶωμι* for *ἡβῶμι*.

Homer sometimes has *εον* for *αον* in the imperfect. Herodotus changes *α* to *ε* before *ω*, *ου*, and *ο*; as *ὀρέω*, *ὀρέομεν*, *ὀρέουσι*, *ὄρεον*.

2. (*Verbs in ew*.) Verbs in *ew* generally remain uncontracted in both Homer and Herodotus. But sometimes *εο* or *εου* becomes *ευ*; and in Homer, sometimes *εε* or *εει* becomes *ει*.

The Ionic often drops the connecting vowel *ε* in the second person singular of the passive and middle, thus changing *έσαι*, *έσο*, into *έαι*, *έο*; as *μυθείαι* for *μυθέσαι* (from *μυθέομαι*), *φοβέαι* and *φοβέο* (from *φοβέομαι*), *ἐξηγέο* (from *ἐξηγέομαι*). Besides thus omitting *ε*, the forms *έσαι* and *έσο* are often in Homer contracted into *είαι* and *είο*; as *μυθείαι*, *αἰδέαι*, *αἰδέο*.

In Homer, final *ε* of the stem is often lengthened into *ει*; as *νικέειω*, *πνέειω*, for *νικέω*, *πνέω*. So in *ἐτελεί-ετο* from *τελέω*, *τελείω*. A similar change takes place in *εω* of the aorist passive subjunctive, &c. (§ 128).

3. (*Verbs in ow*.) Verbs in *ow* are always contracted; but Herodotus sometimes has *ευ* for *ου*, as in *ἐδικαίειν*, *ἀξιεύμεθα*. In Homer, protracted forms occur, which would naturally come from verbs in *aw*; as *ἀρόωσι* (from *ἀρόω*, to plough), formed as if from *ἀρά-ω*, like *ἀρόωσι*, above; so *δηϊόωντο* (from *δηϊόω*).

VERBS IN MI.

§ 125. 1. Some pure verbs omit the connecting vowels in most forms of the present and imperfect, and of the second aorist active and middle. The terminations (§ 112) are added directly to the stem; the final vowel of which is lengthened in the singular of the present and imperfect indicative, and throughout the second aorist indicative, imperative, and infinitive, in the active voice. See § 127, N. 1.

NOTE 1. As the original terminations *μι* and *σι* are retained in the present indicative of these verbs, they are called *verbs in μι*. (See § 93.) The forms of the second aorist here mentioned very often do not belong to presents in *μι*, but are irregular tenses of verbs in *αι*. Such are *ἔβην*, *ἔγνων*, *ἐπράμην*, from *βαίνω*, *γινώσκω*, *πείρομαι*. Such tenses are called *μι-forms*. (See § 130.)

These forms generally retain the original *σαι* and *σο* in the second person passive and middle. But in the second aorist and in the subjunctive and optative, *σ* is omitted and contraction takes place; as in *θοῦ* for *θέσο*, *ἔθου* for *ἔθεσο*. This sometimes takes place in other forms. The secondary tenses have *σαν* in the third person plural.

NOTE 2. The third person plural has a connecting vowel *α* before *σι* making *ᾶσι*, which is contracted with a preceding *α*; as *ιστᾶσι* for *ιστα-α-σι*, *τιθέ-ᾶσι*, *διδό-ᾶσι*, *δεικνύ-ᾶσι*. Forms in *εῖσι*, *οῦσι*, and *ὄσι*, from stems in *ε*, *ο*, and *υ*, are rare in Attic, but regular in Ionic.

2. Many verbs in *μι* prefix a reduplication to the stem in the present and imperfect. (§ 108, 8.) This consists of the first consonant of the stem with *ε*; but stems beginning with two consonants prefix *ι*. Thus, *τίθημι* (stem *θε-*), *δίδωμι* (*δο-*), *ἵστημι* (*στα-*).

§ 126. 1. The following is a synopsis of *ἵστημι*, to set (stem *στα-*), *τίθημι*, to put (stem *θε-*), *δίδωμι*, to give (stem *δο-*), and *δείκνυμι*, to show (stem *δεικνυ-*).

As *ἵστημι* wants the second aorist middle, *ἐπράμην*, I bought (from a stem *πρια-* which has no present), is added; and as *δείκνυμι* wants the second aorist active, *ἔδυν*, I entered (from *δύνω*, formed as if from *δυ-μι*), is added. The optative *δύην* (contracted for *δυ-ιην*) is found in Homer. Ordinary verbs in *υμι* have no second aorist middle.

Active.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Pres.	ἵστημι	ἵσθῶ	ἵσταίην	ἵστη	ἵσταναι	ἱστάς
	τίθημι	τιθῶ	τιθείην	τίθει	τιθέναι	τιθείς
	δίδωμι	διδῶ	δίδοιην	δίδου	διδόναι	διδούς
	δείκνυμι	δεικνύω	δεικνύοιμι	δείκνυ	δεικνύναι	δεικνύς
Imp.	ἵστη					
	ἐτίθην					
	ἐδίδων					
	ἐδείκνυν					
2 Aor.	ἔστην	στῶ	σταίην	στήθι	στήναι	στάς
	[ἔθην]	θῶ	θείην	θείς	θεῖναι	θείς
	[ἔδων]	δῶ	δοίην	δός	δοῖναι	δούς
	ἔδυν	δύω	δύην (Epic)	δύθι	δύναι	δύς

Passive and Middle.

Pres.	ἵσταμαι	ἵσθμαι	ἵσταμην	ἵστασο	ἵστασθαι	ἱστάμενος
	τίθεμαι	τιθῶμαι	τιθείμην	τίθεσο	τίθεσθαι	τιθέμενος
	δίδομαι	διδῶμαι	δίδοιμην	δίδοσο	δίδοσθαι	διδόμενος
	δείκνυμαι	δεικνύομαι	δεικνύοιμην	δείκνυσο	δεικνυσθαι	δεικνύμενος
Imp.	ἱστάμην					
	ἐτιθέμην					
	ἐδιδόμην					
	ἐδείκνυμην					
2 Aor.	ἐπρίαμην	πρίωμαι	πριαίμην	πρίω	πριασθαι	πριάμενος
	ἐθέμην	θῶμαι	θείμην	θεῶ	θέσθαι	θέμενος
Mid.	ἐδόμην	δῶμαι	δοίμην	δοῦ	δόσθαι	δόμενος
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

NOTE. The principal parts (§ 92) of ἵστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι, and δείκνυμι are as follows:—

ἵστημι, στήσω, ἕστησα, ἕστηκα, ἕσταμαι, ἐστάθην.

τίθημι, θήσω, ἔθηκα (§ 121, N. 2), τέθεικα, τέθειμαι, ἐτέθην.

δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόθην.

δείκνυμι, δείξω, ἔδειξα, δέδειχα, δέδειγμαι, ἐδείχθην.

2. The peculiar forms of these verbs, which are included in the synopsis, are thus inflected:—

Indicative Active.

Present.

Sing.	1.	ἴσθημι	τίθῃμι	δίδωμι	δείκνυμι
	2.	ἴσθης	τίθης	δίδως	δείκνυς
	3.	ἴσθῃσι	τίθῃσι	δίδωσι	δείκνυσι
Dual.	2.	ἴσθατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
	3.	ἴστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
Plur.	1.	ἴσθμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν
	2.	ἴστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
	3.	ἴσθῃσι	τιθέσῃσι	διδόσῃσι	δεικνύσῃσι

Imperfect.

Sing.	1.	ἴσθην	ἐτίθην	[ἐδίδων] ἐδίδουν	ἐδείκνυν
	2.	ἴσθης	ἐτίθης, ἐτίθεις	[ἐδίδως] ἐδίδους	ἐδείκνυς
	3.	ἴσθῃ	ἐτίθῃ, ἐτίθει	[ἐδίδω] ἐδίδου	ἐδείκνυ
Dual.	2.	ἴσθατον	ἐτίθετον	ἐδίδοτον	ἐδείκνυτον
	3.	ἴσθᾶτην	ἐτιθέτην	ἐδιδύτην	ἐδεικνύτην
Plur.	1.	ἴσθμεν	ἐτίθεμεν	ἐδίδομεν	ἐδείκνυμεν
	2.	ἴστατε	ἐτίθετε	ἐδίδοτε	ἐδείκνυτε
	3.	ἴστασαν	ἐτίθεσαν	ἐδίδοσαν	ἐδείκνυσαν

Second Aorist.

Sing.	1.	ἔσθην	[ἔθην]	[ἔδων]	ἔδυν
	2.	ἔσθης	[ἔθης]	[ἔδως]	ἔδυσ
	3.	ἔσθῃ	[ἔθῃ]	[ἔδω]	ἔδυσ
Dual.	2.	ἔσθητον	ἔθετον	ἔδοτον	ἔδυτον
	3.	ἑσθήτην	ἐθέτην	ἐδύτην	ἐδύτην
Plur.	1.	ἔσθημεν	ἔθεμεν	ἔδομεν	ἔδυμεν
	2.	ἔσθητε	ἔθετε	ἔδοτε	ἔδυτε
	3.	ἔσθησαν	ἔθεσαν (§ 127, N. 1)	ἔδοσαν (§ 127, N. 1)	ἔδυσαν

Subjunctive Active.

Present.

Sing.	1.	ιστῶ	τιθῶ	διδῶ	δεικνύω
	2.	ιστῆς	τιθῆς	διδῆς	δεικνύης
	3.	ιστῇ	τιθῇ	διδῷ	δεικνύῃ
Dual.	2.	ιστῆτον	τιθῆτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον
	3.	ιστῆτον	τιθῆτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον
Plur.	1.	ιστῶμεν	τιθῶμεν	διδῶμεν	δεικνύομεν
	2.	ιστῆτε	τιθῆτε	διδῶτε	δεικνύετε
	3.	ιστῶσι	τιθῶσι	διδῶσι	δεικνύουσι

Second Aorist.

Sing.	1.	στῶ	θῶ	δῶ	δύω, &c.
	2.	σῆς	θῆς	δῆς	regular
	3.	σῇ	θῇ	δῷ	
Dual.	2.	σῆτον	θῆτον	δῶτον	
	3.	σῆτον	θῆτον	δῶτον	
Plur.	1.	στῶμεν	θῶμεν	δῶμεν	
	2.	σῆτε	θῆτε	δῶτε	
	3.	στῶσι	θῶσι	δῶσι	

Optative Active.

Present.

Sing.	1.	ισταίην	τιθείην	διδοίην	δεικνύοιμι
	2.	ισταίης	τιθείης	διδοίης	δεικνύοις
	3.	ισταίῃ	τιθείῃ	διδοίῃ	δεικνύοι
Dual.	2.	ισταίητον	τιθείητον	διδοίητον	δεικνύοιτον
	3.	ισταιήτην	τιθειήτην	διδοιήτην	δεικνυοιήτην
Plur.	1.	ισταίημεν	τιθείημεν	διδοίημεν	δεικνύοιμεν
	2.	ισταίητε	τιθείητε	διδοίητε	δεικνύοιτε
	3.	ισταίησαν	τιθείησαν	διδοίησαν	δεικνύοιεν

Or thus contracted :—

Dual.	2.	ισταῖτον	τιθεῖτον	διδοῖτον	
	3.	ισταίτην	τιθείτην	διδοίτην	
Plur.	1.	ισταῖμεν	τιθεῖμεν	διδοῖμεν	
	2.	ισταῖτε	τιθεῖτε	διδοῖτε	
	3.	ισταῖεν	τιθεῖεν	διδοῖεν	

Second Aorist.

Sing.	1.	σταίην	θείην	δοίην	δύην (Epic)
	2.	σταίης	θείης	δοίης	δύης
	3.	σταίη	θείη	δοίη	δύη
Dual.	2.	σταίητον	θείητον	δοίητον	δύητον
	3.	σταίήτην	θείήτην	δοίήτην	δύήτην
Plur.	1.	σταίημεν	θείημεν	δοίημεν	δύημεν
	2.	σταίητε	θείητε	δοίητε	δύητε
	3.	σταίησαν	θείησαν	δοίησαν	δύησαν

Or thus contracted :—

Dual.	2.	σταῖτον	θεῖτον	δοῖτον	δύτον
	3.	σταίτην	θείτην	δοίτην	δύτην
Plur.	1.	σταῖμεν	θεῖμεν	δοῖμεν	δύμεν
	2.	σταῖτε	θεῖτε	δοῖτε	δύτε
	3.	σταῖεν	θεῖεν	δοῖεν	δύεν

Imperative Active.

Present.

Sing.	2.	ἵστη	τίθει	δίδου	δείκνυ
	3.	ἱστάτω	τιθείτω	διδότω	δεικνύτω
Dual.	2.	ἵστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
	3.	ἱστάτων	τιθέτων	διδότων	δεικνύτων
Plur.	2.	ἵστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
	3.	ἱστάτωσαν	τιθέτωσαν	διδότωσαν	δεικνύτωσαν
		OR ἱστάντων	OR τιθέντων	OR διδόντων	OR δεικνύντων

Second Aorist.

Sing.	2.	στήθι	θείς	δός	δύθι
	3.	στήτω	θέτω	δότη	δύτω
Dual.	2.	στήτον	θέτον	δότον	δύτον
	3.	στήτων	θέτων	δότων	δύτων
Plur.	2.	στήτε	θέτε	δότε	δύτε
	3.	στήτωσαν	θέτωσαν	δότησαν	δύτωσαν
		OR στάντων	OR θέντων	OR δόντων	OR δύντων

Infinitive Active.

Pres.	ἱστάναι	τιθέναι	διδόναι	δεικνύναι
2 Aor.	στήναι	θεῖναι	δοῦναι	δύναι

Participle Active.

Pres.	ἰστάς	τιθείς	διδούς	δεικνύς
2 Aor.	στάς	θείς	δούς	δύς

Indicative Passive and Middle.

Present.

Sing.	1.	ἰστάμαι	τίθεμαι	δίδομαι	δείκνυμαι
	2.	ἰστασαι	τίθσαι or τίθῃ	δίδοσαι	δείκνυσαι
	3.	ἰσταται	τίθεται	δίδοται	δείκνυται
Dual.	2.	ἰστασθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
	3.	ἰτάσθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
Plur.	1.	ἰσάμεθα	τιθέμεθα	διδόμεθα	δεικνύμεθα
	2.	ἰτασθε	τίθεσθε	δίδοσθε	δείκνυσθε
	3.	ἰστανται	τίθενται	δίδονται	δείκνυνται

Imperfect.

Sing.	1.	ἰσάμην	ἐτιθέμην	ἐδιδόμην	ἐδεικνύμην
	2.	ἰτασο or ἰτω	ἐτίθεσο or ἐτίθου	ἐδίδοσο or ἐδίδου	ἐδείκνυσο
	3.	ἰτατο	ἐτίθετο	ἐδίδοτο	ἐδείκνυτο
Dual.	2.	ἰτασθον	ἐτίθεσθον	ἐδίδοσθον	ἐδείκνυσθον
	3.	ἰτάσθην	ἐτιθέσθην	ἐδιδόσθην	ἐδεικνύσθην
Plur.	1.	ἰσάμεθα	ἐτιθέμεθα	ἐδιδόμεθα	ἐδεικνύμεθα
	2.	ἰτασθε	ἐτίθεσθε	ἐδίδοσθε	ἐδείκνυσθε
	3.	ἰσαντο	ἐτίθεντο	ἐδίδοντο	ἐδείκνυντο

Second Aorist Middle.

Sing.	1.	ἐπριάμην	ἐθέμην	ἐδόμην
	2.	ἐπρίω	ἔθου	ἔδου
	3.	ἐπρίατο	ἔθετο	ἔδοτο
Dual.	2.	ἐπρίασθον	ἔθεσθον	ἔδοσθον
	3.	ἐπριάσθην	ἐθίσθην	ἐδόσθην
Plur.	1.	ἐπριάμεθα	ἐθέμεθα	ἐδόμεθα
	2.	ἐπρίασθε	ἔθεσθε	ἔδοσθε
	3.	ἐπρίαντο	ἔθεντο	ἔδοντο

Subjunctive Passive and Middle.

Present.

Sing.	1.	ιστώμαι	τιθῶμαι	διδῶμαι	δεικνύμαι
	2.	ιστῇ	τιθῇ	διδῷ	δεικνύῃ
	3.	ιστῇται	τιθῇται	διδῶται	δεικνύηται
Dual.	2.	ιστῆσθον	τιθῆσθον	διδῶσθον	δεικνύσθον
	3.	ιστῆσθον	τιθῆσθον	διδῶσθον	δεικνύσθον
Plur.	1.	ιστώμεθα	τιθώμεθα	διδώμεθα	δεικνύμεθα
	2.	ιστῆσθε	τιθῆσθε	διδῶσθε	δεικνύσθε
	3.	ιστώνται	τιθώνται	διδῶνται	δεικνύνται

Second Aorist Middle.

Sing.	1.	πρίωμαι	θῶμαι	δῶμαι
	2.	πρίῃ	θῇ	δῷ
	3.	πρίῃται	θῇται	δῶται
Dual.	2.	πρίσθον	θῆσθον	δῶσθον
	3.	πρίσθον	θῆσθον	δῶσθον
Plur.	1.	πρίώμεθα	θώμεθα	δώμεθα
	2.	πρίσθε	θῆσθε	δῶσθε
	3.	πρίωνται	θώνται	δῶνται

Optative Passive and Middle.

Present.

Sing.	1.	ισταίμην	τιθείμην	διδοίμην	δεικνυίμην
	2.	ισταίῳ	τιθείῳ	διδοίῳ	δεικνυίῳ
	3.	ισταίῳτο	τιθείῳτο	διδοίῳτο	δεικνυίῳτο
Dual.	2.	ισταίσθον	τιθείσθον	διδοίσθον	δεικνυίσθον
	3.	ισταίσθην	τιθείσθην	διδοίσθην	δεικνυίσθην
Plur.	1.	ισταίμεθα	τιθείμεθα	διδοίμεθα	δεικνυίμεθα
	2.	ισταίσθε	τιθείσθε	διδοίσθε	δεικνυίσθε
	3.	ισταίωτο	τιθείωτο	διδοίωτο	δεικνυίωτο

Second Aorist Middle.

Sing.	1.	πρίαμην	θείμην	δοίμην
	2.	πρίαο	θείο	δοίο
	3.	πρίατο	θείτο	δοίτο
Dual.	2.	πρίασθον	θείσθον	δοίσθον
	3.	πρίασθην	θείσθην	δοίσθην
Plur.	1.	πρίαίμεθα	θείμεθα	δοίμεθα
	2.	πρίασθε	θείσθε	δοίσθε
	3.	πρίαυτο	θείυτο (§ 127, 2.)	δοίυτο

Imperative Passive and Middle.

Present.

Sing.	2.	ἴτασο	τίθεσο	δίδοσο	δείκνυσσο
		or ἴτω	or τίθου	or δίδου	
	3.	ἰτάσθω	τιθέσθω	διδόσθω	δεικνύσθω
Dual.	2.	ἴτασθον	τίθεσθον	διδόσθον	δείκνυσθον
	3.	ἰτάσθων	τιθέσθων	διδόσθων	δεικνύσθων
Plur.	2.	ἴτασθε	τίθεσθε	διδόσθε	δείκνυσθε
	3.	ἰτάσθωσαν	τιθέσθωσαν	διδόσθωσαν	δεικνύσθωσαν
		or ἰτάσθων	or τιθέσθων	or διδόσθων	or δεικνύσθων

Second Aorist Middle.

Sing.	2.	πρίω	θοῦ	δοῦ
	3.	πρίασθω	θείσθω	δόσθω
Dual.	2.	πρίασθον	θείσθον	δόσθον
	3.	πρίασθων	θείσθων	δόσθων
Plur.	2.	πρίασθε	θείσθε	δόσθε
	3.	πρίασθωσαν	θείσθωσαν	δόσθωσαν
		or πρίασθων	or θείσθων	or δόσθων

Infinitive Passive and Middle.

Pres.	ἴτασθαι	τίθεσθαι	δίδοσθαι	δείκνυσθαι
2 A. M.	πρίασθαι	θείσθαι	δόσθαι	

Participle Passive and Middle.

Pres.	ἰτάμενος	τιθέμενος	διδόμενος	δεικνύμενος
2 A. M.	πρίαμενος	θέμενος	δόμενος	

REMARK. The following remarks apply only to the tenses which are mentioned in § 125, 1. In other tenses verbs in μ follow the general rules for verbs in ω (§ 93, Note).

§ 127. 1. Most verbs in μ may be inflected in some of their parts like verbs in $\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, $\omicron\omega$, and $\upsilon\omega$. Especially, verbs in $\upsilon\mu$ form their present subjunctive and optative like verbs in $\upsilon\omega$. The forms $\epsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\iota$ (as if from $\tau\epsilon\theta\acute{\iota}\omega$), and $\epsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\upsilon\nu$, $\epsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, $\epsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\upsilon$ (as if from $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\omega$) are much more common than the regular forms. (See the paradigms, and § 127, 3.)

2. The subjunctive of verbs in $\eta\mu$ and $\omega\mu$ has the regular connecting vowels ω and η , which are contracted with the final vowel of the stem; as $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\omega}$, $\theta\acute{\omega}$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$, for $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\iota}\omega$ $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\iota}\omega\mu\alpha\iota$; $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\omega}$ for $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\omega$. Verbs in μ from stems in α have $\acute{\alpha}$, $\eta\varsigma$, η in the subjunctive, as if from $\epsilon\omega$, $\epsilon\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\eta$ (see $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$ and § 128, 2); those from stems in \omicron have $\acute{\omega}$, $\phi\varsigma$, ϕ (§ 9, 2 & 4), not $\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\iota$ (§ 9, 4, N.).

3. The optative active of verbs in $\eta\mu$ and $\omega\mu$ is formed like the aorist optative passive of verbs in ω , by adding to the stem the secondary endings (§ 112) preceded by $\iota\eta$; as $\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\text{-}\iota\eta\text{-}\nu$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\iota\eta\text{-}\nu$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\text{-}\iota\eta\text{-}\nu$. (See § 116, N. 2.) The optative passive and middle adds to the stem the regular endings preceded by ι ; as $\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\text{-}\iota\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\iota\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\text{-}\iota\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ ($\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron$, &c., § 24, 1). $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$ sometimes has $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\omicron\iota\mu\eta\nu$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\omicron\iota\omicron$, &c. for $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\iota\mu\eta\nu$, and (in composition) $\theta\acute{\iota}\omicron\iota\mu\eta\nu$, &c. for $\theta\epsilon\iota\mu\eta\nu$, as if from $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\iota}\omega$. See also $\eta\eta\mu$, p. 109.

4. The present imperative active commonly omits $\theta\iota$ in the second person singular, and lengthens the final vowel of the stem (α , ϵ , \omicron , υ) to η , $\epsilon\iota$, $\omicron\upsilon$, υ . The second aorist retains $\theta\iota$, except in $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, $\delta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, and $\epsilon\acute{\varsigma}$, also in $\sigma\chi\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ (from $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$).

5. The infinitive active adds $\nu\alpha\iota$ to the tense-stem; the infinitive passive and middle adds $\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$. Thus, $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\nu\alpha\iota$, $\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\text{-}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$; $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\text{-}\nu\alpha\iota$, $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\text{-}\nu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\omicron\upsilon\text{-}\nu\alpha\iota$ (§ 125, 1); $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\text{-}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\delta\acute{\omicron}\text{-}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$.

6. The stem of the participle active is formed by adding $\nu\tau$ to the tense-stem; that of the participle passive and middle by adding $\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron$. (See § 119, 1, and § 46.)

NOTE 1. The second aorist active of two verbs, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$ and $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu$, lengthens the vowel of the stem only in the infinitive; the forms $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$, $\eta\varsigma$, η , $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\omega\nu$, $\text{-}\omega\varsigma$, $\text{-}\omega$, not being in use in the singular of the indicative. These verbs (as inflected in § 126, 2) are therefore irregular in the indicative and imperative of this tense; the regular form being seen in $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega\nu$ (stem $\gamma\omega\text{-}$), which has 2 aor. act. indic. $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega\nu$.

-ως, -ω, -ωτον, -ωτην, -ωμεν, -ωτε, -ωσαν; subj. γνῶ (like δῶ), opt. γνοίην (like δοίην), imperat. γνῶθι, γνῶτω, γνῶτον, γνῶτων, γνῶτε, γνῶτωσαν; infin. γνῶναι; partic. γνούς (γνόντ-).

For three aorists in κα, see § 121, Note 2.

NOTE 2. A few deponent verbs accent the subjunctive and optative as if there were no contraction. Such are δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, κρέμαμαι, ἐπριάμην (§ 126, 2); as δύωμαι, δύναιτο (not δυνῶμαι, δυναίτο); and sometimes other verbs in μι. The infinitive πρίασθαι (§ 126) is accented like a present. (See § 26, N. 3.)

Dialectic Forms of Verbs in MI.

§ 128. 1. *Indicative.* Doric τι, ντι, for σι, νσι. Epic sometimes σθα for σ in 2 pers. sing. For 3 pers. plur. in εἰσι, οὔσι, ὄσι, see § 125, N. 2. Epic ν for σαν in 3 pers. plur., with preceding vowel short; as ἔσταν for ἔστησαν, ἰεν for ἴεσαν:—in aor. pass. εν for ησαν; as ἐκόσμηθεν for ἐκοσμήθησαν. The Ionic σκον and σκομην (§ 122, 2) have no connecting vowel in verbs in μι; as ἴστα-σκον. Herod. often has αται and ατο (§ 122, 2) for νται and ντο in the pres. and imperf., changing a preceding α to ε; as τιθέ-αται, δυνέ-αται (δυνα-), ἐδυνέ-ατο. (See § 128, 2.)

2. *Subj.* The Ionic sometimes leaves εω uncontracted in the subj. of verbs in ημι; as in θέωμεν for θῶμεν, διαθέωνται for διαθῶνται. It forms the subj. in εω and εωμαι even from stems in α; as στέωμεν for στῶμεν (στα-ωμεν), ἐπιστεύωνται for ἐπίστωνται (ἐπίστα-ωνται, § 127, N. 2).

In Homer, when the 2 aor. act. subj. is uncontracted, the vowel of the stem is generally lengthened (ε to ει or η, and ο to ω); in which case the short connecting vowels ο and ε are used in the dual and plural, except before σι (for νσι). Thus, in place of Attic θῶ, &c. and στῶ, &c., we find θείω, θείης, θείη, θείομεν, στήης, στήη, στείομεν, παρστήητον, περι-στήωσι. Also θείομαι for θῶμαι. So, for δῶ, &c., we have δῶη (also δῶησι and δῶσι), δῶομεν, δῶωσι. The same forms are found in the aor. pass. subj. (§ 115, N.); as δαείω (for δαῶ) from indic. ἐδάην, δαμείης and δαμῆη (for δαμῆς and δαμῆ) from ἐδάμην, μυγείη (for μυγῆ) from ἐμύγην.

3. *Infin. and Partic.* Homer has μεναι and μεν for ναι; as ἰστάμεναι or ἴστα-μεν, sometimes with lengthened vowel, as τιθή-μεναι. So in aor. pass. ὁμοιωθή-μεναι for ὁμοιωθή-ναι (from ὁμοῖω, to liken).

The participle passive and middle sometimes has ημενος for αμενος or εμενος in Homer; as τιθήμενος.

Irregular Verbs in MI.

§ 129. The verbs εἰμί, to be, εἶμι, to go, ἵημι, to send, ἔημι, to say, and κείμαι, to lie, are thus inflected.

I. *Εἰμί*, to be (stem *ἐσ-*, Latin, *es-se*).*Present.*

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.
Sing.	1. εἰμί	ᾗ	εἴην	
	2. εἶ	ῆς	εἴης	ἴσθι
	3. ἐστί	ῆ	εἴη	ἴστω
Dual.	2. ἐστών	ῆτον	εἴητον, εἴτων	ἴστων
	3. ἐστών	ῆτον	εἴητην, εἴτην	ἴστων
Plur.	1. ἐσμέν	ᾶμεν	εἴημεν, εἴμεν	
	2. ἐστέ	ῆτε	εἴητε, εἴτε	ἴστε
	3. εἰσὶ	ᾶσι	εἴησαν, εἴεν	ἴτωσαν, ἴστων, ὄστων

Present Infinitive. εἶναι*Pres. Partic.* ὢν, οὔσα, ὄν*Imperfect.**Fut. Indicative.*

Sing.	1. ἦν or ῆ	ἴσομαι
	2. (ῆς), ῆσθα	ἴσῃ, ἴσει
	3. ἦν	ἴσται (poet. ἴσεται)
Dual.	2. ῆστων or ῆτον	ἴσεσθον
	3. ῆστην or ῆτην	ἴσεσθον
Plur.	1. ἦμεν	ἴσόμεθα
	2. ῆτε or ῆστε	ἴσεσθε
	3. ῆσαν	ἴσονται

Fut. Opt. ἐσσίμην, ἴσοιο, ἴσοιτο, &c. regular.*Fut. Infin.* ἴσεσθαι*Fut. Partic.* ἴσόμενοςA middle form *ἦμην*, *I was*, rarely occurs in the imperfect.

NOTE. DIALECTS. *Pres. Indic.* Aeolic *ἐμμί*, the most primitive form, nearest to *ἐσ-μ* (see foot-note on p. 85). Ionic *εἶς*, Hom. *ἐσσί* (for *εἶ*); Ionic *εἰμέν* (for *ἐσμέν*); Ionic *ἔασι*, Doric *ἐντί* (for *εἰσὶ*). *Imperf.* Hom. *ῆα*, *ῆα*, *ῆον* (in 1 pers. sing.); *ῆσθα* (2 pers.); *ῆεν*, *ῆην*, *ῆην* (3 pers.); *ῆσαν* (for *ῆσαν*). Hdt. *ῆα*, *ῆας*, *ῆατε*. Ionic (iterative) *ῆσκον*. *Future.* Hom. *ἴσομαι*, &c., with *ἴσσεῖται*.

Subj. Ionic *ῆω*, &c., *ῆωσι*; Hom. also *εἶω*. Ionic *ῆοις*, *ῆοι*. *Imper.* Hom. *ἴσ-σο* (the regular form). *Infin.* Hom. *ἔμμεναι*, *ἔμναι*, *ἔμην*. *Partic.* Ionic *ἔών*, *ἔούσα*, *ἔόν*.

Active.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Pres.	ἵστημι	ἵσθῶ	ἵσταίην	ἵστη	ἵσταναι	ἱστάς
	τίθημι	τιθῶ	τιθείην	τίθει	τιθέναι	τιθείς
	δίδωμι	διδῶ	διδόίην	δίδου	διδόναι	διδούς
	δείκνυμι	δεικνύω	δεικνύοιμι	δείκνυ	δεικνύναι	δεικνύς
Imp.	ἵστη					
	ἐτίθην					
	ἐδίδων					
	ἐδείκνυν					
2 Aor.	ἔστην	στῶ	σταίην	στήθι	στήναι	στάς
	[ἔθην]	θῶ	θείην	θείς	θεῖναι	θείς
	[ἔδων]	δῶ	δοίην	δός	δοῦναι	δούς
	ἔδυν	δύω	δύην (Epic)	δύθι	δύναι	δύς

Passive and Middle.

Pres.	ἵσθῃμαι	ἵσθῶμαι	ἱσταίμην	ἱστάσο	ἱστασθαι	ἱστάμενος
	τίθῃμαι	τιθῶμαι	τιθείμην	τίθεςο	τίθεσθαι	τιθέμενος
	δίδῃμαι	διδῶμαι	διδόίμην	δίδοσο	δίδοσθαι	διδόμενος
	δείκνυμαι	δεικνύωμαι	δεικνυόμην	δείκνυσο	δεικνυσθαι	δεικνύμενος
Imp.	ἱστάμην					
	ἐτιθέμην					
	ἐδιδόμην					
	ἐδείκνυμην					
2 Aor.	ἐπρίάμην	πρίωμαι	πριαίμην	πρίω	πριασθαι	πριάμενος
Mid.	ἐθέμην	θῶμαι	θείμην	θοῦ	θέσθαι	θέμενος
	ἐδόμην	δῶμαι	δοίμην	δοῦ	δόσθαι	δόμενος

NOTE. The principal parts (§ 92) of ἵστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι, and δείκνυμι are as follows:—

*ἵστημι, στήσω, ἕστησα, ἕστηκα, ἕσταμαι, ἕσταθην.

τίθημι, θήσω, ἔθηκα (§ 121, N. 2), τέθεικα, τέθειμαι, ἐτέθη.

δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόθην.

δείκνυμι, δείξω, ἔδειξα, δέδειχα, δέδειγμαι, ἐδείχθην.

2. The peculiar forms of these verbs, which are included in the synopsis, are thus inflected:—

Indicative Active.

Present.

Sing.	1.	ἴσθμι	τίθμι	δίδωμι	δείκνυμι
	2.	ἴσθης	τίθης	δίδως	δείκνυς
	3.	ἴσθσι	τίθσι	δίδωσι	δείκνυσι
Dual.	2.	ἴσθατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
	3.	ἴστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
Plur.	1.	ἴσθμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν
	2.	ἴστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
	3.	ἴσθασι	τιθέασι	διδόασι	δεικνύασι

Imperfect.

Sing.	1.	ἴσθην	ἐτίθην	[ἐδίδων] ἐδίδουν	ἐδείκνυν
	2.	ἴσθης	ἐτίθης, ἐτίθεις	[ἐδίδως] ἐδίδους	ἐδείκνυς
	3.	ἴσθῃ	ἐτίθῃ, ἐτίθει	[ἐδίδω] ἐδίδου	ἐδείκνυ
Dual.	2.	ἴσθατον	ἐτίθετον	ἐδίδοτον	ἐδείκνυτον
	3.	ἴσάτην	ἐτιθέτην	ἐδιδότην	ἐδεικνύτην
Plur.	1.	ἴσθμεν	ἐτίθεμεν	ἐδίδομεν	ἐδείκνυμεν
	2.	ἴστατε	ἐτίθετε	ἐδίδοτε	ἐδείκνυτε
	3.	ἴστασαν	ἐτίθεσαν	ἐδίδοσαν	ἐδείκνυσαν

Second Aorist.

Sing.	1.	ἔσθην	[ἔθην]	[ἔδων]	ἔδυν
	2.	ἔσθης	[ἔθης]	[ἔδως]	ἔδυσ
	3.	ἔσθῃ	[ἔθῃ]	[ἔδω]	ἔδυσ
Dual.	2.	ἔσθητον	ἔθετον	ἔδοτον	ἔδυτον
	3.	ἑσθήτην	ἐθέτην	ἐδότην	ἐδύτην
Plur.	1.	ἔσθμεν	ἔθεμεν	ἔδομεν	ἔδυμεν
	2.	ἔσθητε	ἔθετε	ἔδοτε	ἔδυτε
	3.	ἔσθησαν	ἔθεσαν (§ 127, N. 1)	ἔδοσαν (§ 127, N. 1)	ἔδυσαν

Subjunctive Active.

Present.

Sing.	1.	ἴστω	τιθῶ	διδῶ	δεικνύω
	2.	ἴσῃς	τιθῇς	διδῆς	δεικνύης
	3.	ἴσῃ	τιθῇ	διδῷ	δεικνύῃ
Dual.	2.	ἴσῃτον	τιθῃτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον
	3.	ἴσῃτον	τιθῃτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον
Plur.	1.	ἴσῶμεν	τιθῶμεν	διδῶμεν	δεικνύωμεν
	2.	ἴσῃτε	τιθῇτε	διδῶτε	δεικνύητε
	3.	ἴσῶσι	τιθῶσι	διδῶσι	δεικνύωσι

Second Aorist.

Sing.	1.	σῶ	θῶ	δῶ	δύω, &c.
	2.	σῇς	θῇς	δῆς	regular
	3.	σῇ	θῇ	δῷ	
Dual.	2.	σῃτον	θῃτον	δῶτον	
	3.	σῃτον	θῃτον	δῶτον	
Plur.	1.	σῶμεν	θῶμεν	δῶμεν	
	2.	σῃτε	θῇτε	δῶτε	
	3.	σῶσι	θῶσι	δῶσι	

Optative Active.

Present.

Sing.	1.	ἴσταιην	τιθείην	διδοίην	δεικνύοιμι
	2.	ἴσταιης	τιθείης	διδοίης	δεικνύοις
	3.	ἴσταιη	τιθείη	διδοίη	δεικνύοι
Dual.	2.	ἴσταιήτον	τιθείήτον	διδοιήτον	δεικνύοιτον
	3.	ἴσταιήτην	τιθείήτην	διδοιήτην	δεικνύοιτην
Plur.	1.	ἴσταιήμεν	τιθείημεν	διδοίημεν	δεικνύοιμεν
	2.	ἴσταιήτε	τιθείητε	διδοίητε	δεικνύοιτε
	3.	ἴσταιήσαν	τιθείησαν	διδοίησαν	δεικνύοιεν

Or thus contracted :—

Dual.	2.	ἴσταίτον	τιθείτον	διδοίτον	
	3.	ἴσταίτην	τιθείτην	διδοίτην	
Plur.	1.	ἴσταίμεν	τιθείμεν	διδοίμεν	
	2.	ἴσταίτε	τιθείτε	διδοίτε	
	3.	ἴσταίεν	τιθείεν	διδοίεν	

Second Aorist.

Sing.	1.	σταίην	θείην	δοίην	δύην (Epic)
	2.	σταίης	θείης	δοίης	δύης
	3.	σταίη	θείη	δοίη	δύη
Dual.	2.	σταίητον	θείητον	δοίητον	δύητον
	3.	σταίήτην	θείήτην	δοίήτην	δύήτην
Plur.	1.	σταίημεν	θείημεν	δοίημεν	δύημεν
	2.	σταίητε	θείητε	δοίητε	δύητε
	3.	σταίησαν	θείησαν	δοίησαν	δύησαν

Or thus contracted : —

Dual.	2.	σταῖτον	θεῖτον	δοῖτον	δῦτον
	3.	σταίτην	θείτην	δοίτην	δύτην
Plur.	1.	σταῖμεν	θεῖμεν	δοῖμεν	δῦμεν
	2.	σταίτε	θείτε	δοίτε	δύτε
	3.	σταίεν	θείεν	δοίεν	δύεν

Imperative Active.

Present.

Sing.	2.	ἴσθη	τίθει	δίδου	δείκνυ
	3.	ιστάτω	τιθέτω	διδότω	δεικνύτω
Dual.	2.	ἴστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
	3.	ιστάτων	τιθέτων	διδότων	δεικνύτων
Plur.	2.	ἴστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
	3.	ιστάτωσαν	τιθέτωσαν	διδότωσαν	δεικνύτωσαν
		Οἱ ιστάντων	Οἱ τιθέντων	Οἱ διδόντων	Οἱ δεικνύτων

Second Aorist.

Sing.	2.	στήθι	θές	δός	δῦθι
	3.	στήτω	θέτω	δότω	δύτω
Dual.	2.	στήτον	θέτον	δότον	δύτον
	3.	στήτων	θέτων	δότων	δύτων
Plur.	2.	στήτε	θέτε	δότε	δύτε
	3.	στήτωσαν	θέτωσαν	δότωσαν	δύτωσαν
		Οἱ στάντων	Οἱ θέντων	Οἱ δόντων	Οἱ δύντων

Infinitive Active.

Pres.	ιστάναι	τιθέναι	διδόναι	δεικνύναι
2 Aor.	στήναι	θέναι	δύναι	δύναι

Participle Active.

Pres.	ιστάς	τιθείς	διδούς	δεικνύς
2 Aor.	στάς	θείς	δούς	δύς

Indicative Passive and Middle.

Present.

Sing.	1.	ισταμαι	τιθεμαι	διδομαι	δεικνυμαι
	2.	ιστασαι	τιθεσαι or τίθῃ	διδοσαι	δεικνυσαι
	3.	ισταται	τιθεται	διδοται	δεικνυται
Dual.	2.	ιστασθον	τιθεσθον	διδοσθον	δεικνυσθον
	3.	ιστασθον	τιθεσθον	διδοσθον	δεικνυσθον
Plur.	1.	ιστάμεθα	τιθέμεθα	διδόμεθα	δεικνύμεθα
	2.	ιστασθε	τιθεσθε	διδοσθε	δεικνυσθε
	3.	ιστανται	τιθενται	διδονται	δεικνυνται

Imperfect.

Sing.	1.	ιστάμην	ἐτιθέμην	ἐδιδόμην	ἐδεικνύμην
	2.	ιστασο or ἴστω	ἐτίθεσο or ἐτίθου	ἐδίδοσο or ἐδίδου	ἐδείκνυσσο
	3.	ιστατο	ἐτίθετο	ἐδίδοτο	ἐδείκνυτο
Dual.	2.	ιστασθον	ἐτίθεσθον	ἐδίδοσθον	ἐδείκνυσθον
	3.	ιστάσθην	ἐτιθείσθην	ἐδιδόσθην	ἐδεικνύσθην
Plur.	1.	ιστάμεθα	ἐτιθέμεθα	ἐδιδόμεθα	ἐδεικνύμεθα
	2.	ιστασθε	ἐτίθεσθε	ἐδίδοσθε	ἐδείκνυσθε
	3.	ισταντο	ἐτίθεντο	ἐδίδοντο	ἐδείκνυντο

Second Aorist Middle.

Sing.	1.	ἐπριάμην	ἐθέμην	ἐδόμην
	2.	ἐπρίω	ἔθου	ἔδου
	3.	ἐπρίατο	ἔθετο	ἔδοτο
Dual.	2.	ἐπρίασθον	ἔθεσθον	ἔδοσθον
	3.	ἐπριάσθην	ἐθέσθην	ἐδόσθην
Plur.	1.	ἐπριάμεθα	ἐθέμεθα	ἐδόμεθα
	2.	ἐπρίασθε	ἔθεσθε	ἔδοσθε
	3.	ἐπρίαντο	ἔθεντο	ἔδοντο

Subjunctive Passive and Middle.

Present.

Sing.	1.	ιστώμαι	τιθῶμαι	διδῶμαι	δεικνύμαι
	2.	ιστῇ	τιθῇ	διδῷ	δεικνύῃ
	3.	ιστῇται	τιθῇται	διδῶται	δεικνύηται
Dual.	2.	ιστήσθον	τιθήσθον	διδῶσθον	δεικνύσθον
	3.	ιστήσθον	τιθήσθον	διδῶσθον	δεικνύσθον
Plur.	1.	ιστώμεθα	τιθώμεθα	διδώμεθα	δεικνύμεθα
	2.	ιστήσθε	τιθήσθε	διδῶσθε	δεικνύσθε
	3.	ισῶνται	τιθῶνται	διδῶνται	δεικνύνται

Second Aorist Middle.

Sing.	1.	πρίωμαι	θῶμαι	δῶμαι
	2.	πρίῃ	θῇ	δῷ
	3.	πρίῃται	θῇται	δῶται
Dual.	2.	πρίσθον	θῆσθον	δῶσθον
	3.	πρίσθον	θῆσθον	δῶσθον
Plur.	1.	πρίώμεθα	θώμεθα	δώμεθα
	2.	πρίσθε	θῆσθε	δῶσθε
	3.	πρίωνται	θῶνται	δῶνται

Optative Passive and Middle.

Present.

Sing.	1.	ισταίμην	τιθείμην	διδοίμην	δεικνυίμην
	2.	ισταίῳ	τιθείῳ	διδοίῳ	δεικνυίῳ
	3.	ισταίῳτο	τιθείῳτο	διδοίῳτο	δεικνυίῳτο
Dual.	2.	ισταίισθον	τιθείισθον	διδοίισθον	δεικνυίισθον
	3.	ισταίισθην	τιθείισθην	διδοίισθην	δεικνυίισθην
Plur.	1.	ισταίμεθα	τιθείμεθα	διδοίμεθα	δεικνυίμεθα
	2.	ισταίισθε	τιθείισθε	διδοίισθε	δεικνυίισθε
	3.	ισταίντο	τιθείντο	διδούντο	δεικνυύντο

But the subject is generally omitted, when it is the same as the subject or the object of the leading verb; as βούλεται ἀπελθεῖν, *he wishes to go away*; παραινοῦμέν σοι μένειν, *we advise you to remain*.

NOTE 1. The subject nominative of the first or second person is omitted, except when special emphasis is required. (See foot-note, page 85.)

The nominative of the third person is omitted, —

(a.) When it is expressed or implied in the context;

(b.) When it is a general word for *persons*, as λέγουσι, *they say*, it is said;

(c.) When it is indefinite, as ὄψῃ ἦν, *it was late*, καλῶς ἔχει, *it is well*; and in passives like παρεσκευάσται μοι, *I am prepared* (*preparation has been made by me*, like *ventum est* in Latin); also in the impersonal construction with the verbal in τέον, as in πιστέον (ἐστί) τῷ νόμῳ, *we must obey the law*.

(d.) When the verb implies its own subject, as κηρύσσει, *the herald* (κηρυξ) *proclaims*, ἐσάλπιγξε, *the trumpeter sounded the trumpet*, κωλύει, *a hindrance occurs*.

(e.) With verbs like ὕει, *it rains*, ἀστράπτει, *it lightens*, σειεί, *there is an earthquake* (*it shakes*), where, however, some subject like Ζεὺς or θεός was originally supplied.

NOTE 2. Many verbs in the third person singular have an infinitive or a sentence as their subject. These are called *impersonal* verbs. Such are δεῖ and χρή, *it is required*, *one ought*, πρέπει and προσήκει, *it is proper*, ἔνεστι and ἔξεστι, *it is possible*, δοκεῖ, *it seems good*, συμβαίνει, *it happens*, and the like; as δεῖ ἡμᾶς ἀπελθεῖν, *we must go away* (i. e. *that we go away is required*).

The name *impersonal* is applied with still greater propriety (though less frequently) to the verbs included in (c) and (d) of Note 1.

Subject Nominative and Verb.

§ 135. 1. A verb agrees with its subject nominative in number and person; as (ἐγὼ) λέγω, *I say*, οὗτος λέγει, *this man says*, οἱ ἄνδρες λέγουσιν, *the men say*.

2. But a nominative in the *neuter plural* regularly takes a singular verb; as ταῦτα ἐγένετο, *these things happened*, τὰ οἰκήματα ἔπεσεν, *the buildings fell*. So ἀδύνατά ἐστι (or ἀδύνατόν ἐστι), *it is impossible*.

3. A singular collective noun *may* take a plural verb; as τὸ πλῆθος ἐψηφίσαντο πολεμεῖν, *the majority voted for war*.

NOTE 1. When several subjects are connected by *and*, they generally have a plural verb. But the verb often agrees with one of the subjects (generally the nearest) and is understood with the rest, which generally happens when they are connected by *or* or *nor*. E. g.

Συμφωνοῦμεν ἐγὼ καὶ ὑμεῖς, *I and you agree*; σοφοὶ ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ ἡμεν, *I and you were wise*; καὶ σὺ καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοὶ παρῆσθε, *both you and your brothers were present*. Ἐμὲ οὐτε καιρὸς ... οὐτ' ἐλπίς οὐτε φόβος οὐτ' ἀλλό οὐδὲν ἐπ' ἤρεν.

NOTE 2. If the subjects are of different persons, the verb is in the first person rather than the second, and in the second rather than the third. (See examples under Note 1.)

NOTE 3. A verb in the dual may follow two subjects in the singular, or even a plural subject denoting two persons or things. But even a subject in the dual may have a verb in the plural. (See II. IV. 453; V. 10, 275; XVI. 218.)

NOTE 4. Sometimes a verb agrees with the predicate nominative; as αἱ χορηγίαι ἱκανὸν εὐδαιμονίας σημεῖόν ἐστιν, *the prizes for choruses are a sufficient sign of prosperity*.

Predicate.

§ 136. After verbs signifying to *be*, to *become*, to *appear*, to *be called*, *chosen*, *considered*, and the like, a noun in the predicate is in the same case as the subject, both denoting the same person or thing. E. g.

Οὗτός ἐστι βασιλεὺς, *this man is king*; Ἀλέξανδρος θεὸς ὠνομάζετο, *Alexander was named a God*; ἡρέθη στρατηγός, *he was chosen general*; ἡ πόλις φρούριον κατέστη, *the city became a fortress*; λέγουσι τοῦτον γενέσθαι βασιλέα, *they say that this man was made king*.

This applies also to the case of a predicate adjective (§ 138). See, however, § 138, Note 8.

APPOSITION.

§ 137. A noun annexed to another noun to describe it agrees with it in case. This is called *apposition*. E. g.

Δαρείος ὁ βασιλεὺς, *Darius the king*. Ἀθῆναι, μεγάλη πόλις, *Athens, a great city*. Ὑμᾶς τοὺς σοφοὺς, *you, the wise ones*. Ἡμῶν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, *of us, the Athenians*. Θημιστοκλῆς ἦκω (sc. ἐγώ), *I Themistocles am come*. Φιλῆσιος καὶ Λύκων οἱ Ἀχαιοί, *Phileasius and Lycon the Achaeans*.

NOTE 1. Possessive pronouns and adjectives may have a genitive in apposition with a genitive which they imply; as ὁ ἐμὸς τοῦ ταλα-

πῶρου βίος, *the life of me, miserable one*; Ἀθηναῖος ὢν, πόλεως τῆς μεγίστης, *being (a citizen) of Athens, the greatest city*. So τὰ ὑμέτερα αὐτῶν (for τὰ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν), *your own*.

NOTE 2. A noun which would regularly stand in the *partitive* genitive (§ 168) sometimes takes the case of the words denoting its parts; as οἰκίαι αἱ μὲν πολλαὶ πεπτώκεσαν, ὀλίγαι δὲ περιῶσαν, *most of the houses had fallen, but a few remained* (where we should expect τῶν οἰκῶν). This is called *partitive* apposition.

NOTE 3. A noun may be in apposition with a whole sentence, generally being in the nominative or accusative, according to the case of the principal word of the sentence; as Ἑλένην κτάνωμεν, Μενέλεωφ λύπην πικράν, *let us kill Helen, (which will be) a bitter grief to Menelaus*.

NOTE 4. A noun is often in apposition with the subject or the object of a sentence, where we use *as* or *a like* word; as ἵπποι ἤγοντο θύματα τῷ Ἠλίῳ, *horses were brought as offerings to the Sun* (in active, ἵππους ἄγειν θύματα, *to bring horses as offerings*). So τίνας διδάσκαλοι ἦκετε, *as teachers of what are you come?* Many cases included under § 136 are really cases of apposition. See § 166, N. 2.

ADJECTIVES.

§ 138. Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case. This rule applies also to the article, and to adjective pronouns and participles. E. g.

Ὁ σοφὸς ἀνὴρ, *the wise man*; τοῦ σοφοῦ ἀνδρός, τῷ σοφῷ ἀνδρί, τὸν σοφὸν ἄνδρα, τῶν σοφῶν ἀνδρῶν, &c. Οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ, *this man*; τούτου τοῦ ἀνδρός, τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν. Αἱ ἀρισταὶ δοκοῦσαι εἶναι φύσεις, *the natures seeming to be best*.

REMARK. The adjective may be either *attributive* or *predicate*. An *attributive* adjective simply qualifies the noun without the intervention of a verb (like all the adjectives above except ἀρισταί). The *predicate* adjective is connected with its noun by a copula (§ 133, 1, Note 1) expressed or implied, or by one of the verbs included in § 136, as ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός ἐστιν, *the man is good*; καλεῖται ἀγαθός, *he is called good*; ποιεῖν τοὺς Μήδους ἀσθενεῖς, *to make the Medes (to be) weak*. See the examples under § 142, 3.

NOTE 1. (a.) An *attributive* adjective belonging to several nouns generally agrees with the nearest or the most prominent one, and is understood with the rest; as τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα καὶ γυναῖκα, *the good man and woman*; παντὶ καὶ λόγῳ καὶ μηχανῇ, *by every word and device*.

(b.) But such an adjective is occasionally plural if it belongs to several singular nouns, or dual if it belongs to two; as *σοφρόνων ἐστὶ καὶ ἀνδρὸς καὶ γυναικὸς οὕτως ποιεῖν*, *it is the part of prudent (persons) both men and women thus to do*.

NOTE 2. (a.) A *predicate* adjective is regularly plural if it belongs to several singular nouns, or dual if it belongs to two. If the nouns are of different genders, the adjective is commonly masculine if one of the nouns denotes a male *person*, and commonly neuter if all denote things.

(b.) But it sometimes follows both the gender and number of the nearest or most prominent noun.

(c.) A predicate adjective is sometimes neuter, being used like a noun (§ 139), when its noun is masculine or feminine; as *καλὴν ἡ ἀλήθεια*, *a beautiful thing is truth*.

NOTE 3. A collective noun in the singular may take a plural *participle*; as *Τροίαν ἐλόντες Ἀργείων στῆλος*, *the Argives' army having taken Troy*.

NOTE 4. An adjective may conform to the *real* rather than the *grammatical* gender of a noun denoting a person; as *φίλε τέκνον*, *dear child!*

NOTE 5. The masculine form of the dual is very often used for the feminine in adjective pronouns and the article. Especially rare are the feminines *τά, ταῦτα*.

NOTE 6. *Δύο, two*, is often used with a plural noun. "*Ὅσσοι, the eyes*, and *δουρε, two spears*, in Homer, may have plural adjectives.

NOTE 7. An adjective, especially a numeral, is often used where we should use an adverb; as *οὗτοι ὕστεροι ἀφίκοντο*, *these came later*; *ἐκόντες ἦλθον*, *they came willingly*.

NOTE 8. When the subject of an infinitive is not expressed (§ 134, 2), adjective words referring to the omitted subject are put in the case in which that subject last occurred (either expressed or understood); as *ὁ πατὴρ βούλεται εἶναι σοφός*, *the father wishes to be wise*; (but *βούλεται τὸν υἱὸν εἶναι σοφόν*, *he wishes that his son may be wise*, or *βούλεται ἑαυτὸν εἶναι σοφόν*). *Πρέπει αὐτῷ εἶναι προθύμῳ*, *it becomes him to be eager*; *οὐχ ὁμολογήσω ἄκλητος ἦκειν*, *I shall not admit that I am come uninvited*; *οὐκ ἔφη αὐτὸς, ἀλλ' ἐκείνον στρατηγεῖν*, *he said that not (he) himself, but he (Nicias) was general* (*αὐτός* is adjective, § 145).

The same principle applies to predicate nouns; as *πολλοὶ τῶν προσποιησαμένων εἶναι σοφιστῶν*, *many of those who pretended to be sophists*.

The accusative, however, sometimes occurs in sentences like these.

Adjective used as a Noun.

§ 139. 1. An adjective or participle may be used as a noun; as φίλος, *a friend*; κακή, *a base woman*; οἱ κακοί, *the bad*; τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, *to the good*; τῶν κρατούντων, *of those in power*; κακά, *evils*; τὰ θνητά, *mortal things*; ὁ πολλὰ εἰδώς, *he who knows much* (§ 276, 2).

2. The neuter singular of an adjective with the article is often used as an abstract noun; as τὸ καλόν, *beauty* (= κάλλος), τὸ δίκαιον, *justice* (= δικαιοσύνη).

NOTE. The participle, which is a verbal adjective, may be thus used for the infinitive, which is a verbal noun; as τὸ δεδιός, *fear* (= τὸ δεδιέναι); ἐν τῇ μὴ μελετῶντι, *in the not practising* (= ἐν τῇ μὴ μελετᾶν).

THE ARTICLE.

Homeric Use of the Article.

§ 140. In the oldest Greek (as in Homer) the article appears generally as a demonstrative or personal pronoun, sometimes as a relative. E. g.

Τὴν δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω, *but I will not free her*; τοῦ δὲ κλύε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων, *and Phoebus Apollo heard him*; ὁ γὰρ ἦλθε θεὸς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν, *for he came, &c.* As relative, πῦρὰ πολλὰ τὰ καίετο, *many fires which were burning*; δῶρα τὰ ἔδωκαν, *gifts which they gave*.

NOTE 1. Even in Homer, the article is used with adjectives and participles as in Attic Greek; as οἱ γὰρ ἀριστοὶ ἐν νηυσὶν κίεσθαι, *for the bravest sit in the ships*; οἱ ἄλλοι, *the others*; τὰ τ' ἐόντα τὰ τ' ἐσόμενα, *both things that are and things that are to be*.

NOTE 2. When the article is used with nouns in Homer, it is generally a pronoun, with which the noun is in apposition; as ὁ δ' ἔβραχε χάλκεος Ἀρης, *and he—brazen Ares.—roared*; ἡ δ' αἰκουσ' ἄμα τοῖσι γυνὴ κίεν, *and she—the woman—went with them unwilling*.

Nearer the Attic use of the article are examples like these: αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖσι γέρων ὁδὸν ἡγεμόνευεν, *but he—the old man—showed them the way*; τὸν δ' ὅλον πατέρ' εἶπον, *and he found him—the father—alone*.

Hardly, if at all, to be distinguished from the Attic article is that found in examples like these: ὅτε δὴ τὴν νῆσον ἀφίκετο, *when now he came to the island*; τό τε σθένος Ὀρίωνος, *and the might of Orion*; αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες ἰστάμεναι θαύμαζον, *and the women standing wondered*.

It is therefore often difficult to decide the exact force of an article in early Greek. The above examples show a gradual transition, even in Homer, from the original pronoun to the true definite article.

NOTE 3. The last examples in Note 2 are exceptional, and in such cases the nouns usually stand without the article in Homer, as in Latin. Thus *δεινὴ δὲ κλαγγὴ γέινετ' ἀργυρέοιο βιοῖο* would in Attic Greek require *ἡ κλαγγή* and *τοῦ βιοῦ*.

NOTE 4. Herodotus generally uses the forms of the article beginning with *τ* in the place of the ordinary relative, — of which he uses only the forms *ὅς*, *ἥ*, *οἷ*, and *αἷ*, except after prepositions. Thus *ὅρως ἱρὸς, τῷ ὀνόματι Φοῖνιξ*, *a sacred bird, whose name is Phoenix*. In other respects he uses the article as it is used in Attic prose.

The Lyric poets follow the Homeric usage more closely with respect to the article; and the Attic poets, especially in the chorus, admit Homeric uses.

Attic Use of the Article.

§ 141. In Attic Greek the article generally corresponds to the English definite article *the*; as *ὁ ἀνὴρ*, *the man*; *τῶν πόλεων*, *of the cities*; *τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν*, *to the Greeks*.

NOTE 1. The Greek uses the article in certain cases in which the English omits it. Such are the following: —

(a.) Proper names may take the article; as *ὁ Σωκράτης*, *Socrates*.

(b.) Abstract nouns generally take the article; as *ἡ ἀρετή*, *virtue*, *ἡ δικαιοσύνη*, *Justice* (also *δικαιοσύνη*).

(c.) Nouns qualified by a demonstrative or possessive pronoun regularly take the article; as *οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ*, *this man*; *ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ*, *my father*; *περὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεως*, *about our state*. (See § 142, 4.)

(d.) The article may precede *τοιούτος*, *τοσοῦτος*, *τοιόσδε*, and *τηλικούτος*; as *τὸν τοιοῦτον ἄνδρα*, *such a man*. It always precedes *δεῖνα*, *such a one*.

NOTE 2. The article is sometimes used where we use a possessive pronoun; as *ἔρχεται Μανδάνη πρὸς τὸν πατέρα*, *Mandane comes to her father* (lit. *to the father*).

NOTE 3. An adverb, a preposition with its case, or any similar expression, may be used with the article to qualify a noun, like an attributive adjective; as *οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι*, *the men of that time*; *τοῦ πάλαι Κάδμου*, *of ancient Cadmus*; *οἱ ἐν ἄστει Ἀθηναῖοι*, *the Athenians in the city*.

Here a noun denoting *men* or *things* is often omitted; as *οἱ ἐν ἄστει*, *those in the city*; *τοῖς τότε*, *to those of that time*; *οἱ ἀμφὶ Πλάτωνα*, *those about Plato* (generally *Plato and his school*, or simply *Plato*).

NOTE 4. The nouns *γῆ*, *land*, *πράγματα*, *things* or *affairs*, *υἱός*, *son*,

and sometimes other nouns easily understood, may be omitted after the article, when a qualifying adjective or genitive is added; as *εἰς τὴν ἑαυτῶν* (sc. γῆν), *to their own land*; *ἐκ τῆς περικειμένης*, *from the neighboring country*; *τὰ τῆς πόλεως*, *the affairs of the state*; *Περικλῆς ὁ Ξανθίππου* (sc. υἱός), *Pericles, the son of Xanthippus*. Expressions like *τὰ τῆς Τύχης*, *τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς*, sometimes do not differ from *Τύχη*, *Fortune*, and *ὀργή*, *wrath*.

NOTE 5. Instead of repeating a noun with adjuncts in the same sentence, it is sufficient to repeat its article; as *οἱ τῶν πολιτῶν παῖδες καὶ οἱ τῶν ἄλλων*, *the children of the citizens and those of the others*.

NOTE 6. The infinitive, like any other verbal noun, may take a neuter article; as *τὸ εἰδέναι*, *the knowing*; *σοὶ τὸ μὴ σιγῆσαι λοιπὸν ἦν*, *it remained for you not to be silent*.

In like manner a neuter article may precede a whole clause considered as a noun; as *τὸ γινῶθι σαυτὸν πανταχοῦ ὅτι χρησιμὸν*, *the saying "know thyself" is everywhere useful*.

Position of the Article.

§ 142. 1. An attributive adjective or other expression qualifying a noun (except a *partitive* genitive) commonly stands between the article and the noun. E. g.

Ὁ σοφὸς ἀνὴρ, *the wise man*; *οἱ ἐν ἄστει ἄνθρωποι*, *the men in the city*; *οὐδεὶς τῶν τότε Ἑλλήνων*, *none of the Greeks of that time*; *εἰς τὴν ἐκείνων πόλιν*, *into their city*; *οἱ τῶν Θηβαίων στρατηγοί*, *the generals of the Thebans*. (See below, Note 2.)

Two or even three articles may thus come together; as *τοὺς τὰ τῆς πόλεως ἔχοντας*, *those who have the control of the state*.

2. The article together with any of these expressions may follow the noun for the sake of emphasis, in which case the noun itself may have another article *before* it. E. g.

Ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός, or *ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός*, *the wise man* (not, however, *ὁ ἀνὴρ σοφός*, see § 142, 3); *αἱ πόλεις αἱ δημοκρατούμεναι*, *the states which are under a democracy*; *ἄνθρωποι οἱ τότε*, *the men of that time*; *πρὸς ἀδικίαν τὴν ἄκρατον*, *with regard to pure injustice*.

NOTE 1. The article may be separated from its noun by *μέν*, *δέ*, *τέ*, *γέ*, *γάρ*, *δή*, and sometimes by other words.

NOTE 2. The *partitive* genitive (§ 168) rarely stands in either of the positions here mentioned, but either precedes or follows the gov-

erning noun and its article; as *οἱ κακοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν*, *the bad among the citizens* (rarely *οἱ τῶν πολιτῶν κακοί*). Even the other forms of the adnominal genitive occasionally have this position, as *τῶν παλαιῶν ἡ φιλοσοφία*, *the philosophy of the ancients*.

NOTE 3. "Ἄλλος with the article generally means *the rest*; as *ἡ ἄλλη πόλις*, *the rest of the state* (but *ἄλλη πόλις*, *another state*).

Πολύς with the article generally means *the greater part*, especially in *οἱ πολλοί*, *the multitude, the majority*, and *τὸ πολὺ*, *the greater part*. So in the comparative, *οἱ πλείονες*, *the majority*, *τὸ πλεῖον*, *the greater part*.

NOTE 4. When a noun has two or more qualifying words, each of them may take an article and stand in either of the above positions (1 or 2), or all may stand between one article and its noun; as *ἡ Ἀττικὴ ἡ παλαιὰ φωνή*, *the ancient Attic speech*; *τὰ τεῖχη τὰ ἑαυτῶν τὰ μακρά*, *their own long walls*; *ἔπεμπον εἰς τὰς ἄλλας Ἀρκαδικὰς πόλεις*, *they sent to the other Arcadian cities*; *ἡ ὑπ' Ἀρετῆς Ἡρακλείους παιδείσις*, *the instruction of Hercules by Virtue*.

NOTE 5. The Greeks commonly said *the Euphrates river*, *τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμόν*, &c., rather than *the river Euphrates*. So sometimes with names of cities and mountains (rarely islands).

3. When an adjective either precedes the article, or follows the noun without taking an article, it forms a predicate, some part of *εἰμί*, *to be*, being understood or implied. E. g.

Ὁ ἀνὴρ σοφός or *σοφός ὁ ἀνὴρ* (sc. *ἐστίν*), *the man is wise, or wise is the man*. *Πολλοὶ οἱ πανούργοι*, *many are the evil doers*. *Ἐφημέρου γε τὰς τύχας κεκτήμεθα*, *we possess our fortunes for a day* (sc. *οὕσας*).

The predicate force of such adjectives can often be expressed by a periphrasis; as *τοῖς λόγοις βραχυτέροις ἐχρήτο*, *the words which he used were shorter*, lit. *he used the words (they being) shorter*; *ἡγοῦντο αὐτονόμων τῶν ξυμμάχων*, *they presided over their allies (they being) independent*, i. e. *the allies over whom they presided were independent*. So *πόσον ἄγει τὸ στράτευμα*; *how great is the army which he is bringing?*

4. A demonstrative pronoun either precedes the article and its noun, or follows the noun like a predicate adjective (3). The article cannot be omitted here in Attic prose. E. g.

Οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ, *this man*, or *ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος* (never *ὁ οὗτος ἀνὴρ*). *Περὶ τούτων τῶν πόλεων*, *about these cities*. If an adjective or other qualify-

ing word is added, the demonstrative may stand between this and its noun, contrary to the rule; as ἡ στενὴ αὕτη ὁδός, *this narrow road*; τῷ ἀφικομένῳ τούτῳ ξένῳ, *to this stranger who has come*.

This rule applies also to ἕκαστος, ἑκάτερος, ἀμφω, and ἀμφότερος. But with ἕκαστος the article may be omitted. See also § 141, N. 1.

NOTE 1. Πᾶς and σύμπας, *all*, and ὅλος, *whole*, generally have the same position as a demonstrative; as πάντες οἱ ἄνδρες or οἱ ἄνδρες πάντες, *all the men*; ὅλη ἡ πόλις or ἡ πόλις ὅλη, *all the city*. But they can also be used like attributive adjectives, preceded by the article; as ἡ πᾶσα Σικελία, *the whole of Sicily*, τὸ ὅλον γένος, *the entire race*.

The distinction here was probably not greater than that between *all the city* and *the whole city* in English. We find even οἱ πάντες πολῖται, *the whole body of citizens*.

NOTE 2. Αὐτός as an intensive pronoun, *ipse*, has the position of a demonstrative; as αὐτὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ, *the man himself*. But ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ, *the same man*. See § 145, 1, and § 79, 2.

NOTE 3. The genitive of the *personal* pronoun (whether *partitive* or not) either precedes the article or follows the noun, while the genitive of other pronouns (unless it is *partitive*) follows the article; as ἡ μὲν ἡ πόλις or ἡ πόλις ἡ μὲν, *our city* (not ἡ ἡ μὲν πόλις); μετεπέμψατο Ἀστυάγης τὴν ἐαυτοῦ θυγατέρα καὶ τὸν παῖδα αὐτῆς, *Astygages sent for his own daughter and her son*.

NOTE 4. The adjectives ἄκρος, μέσος, and ἔσχατος, when they are in the predicate position (3), mean *the top* (or *extremity*), *the middle*, *the last*, of the thing which their nouns denote; as μέση ἡ ἀγορά, *the middle of the market* (while ἡ μέση ἀγορά would mean *the middle market*); ἄκρα ἡ χεὶρ, *the extremity of the hand*.

The article here may be omitted entirely.

Pronominal Article in Attic Greek.

§ 143. 1. In Attic prose the article retains its original demonstrative force chiefly in the expression ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, *the one . . . the other*. E. g.

Ὁ μὲν οὐδὲν, ὁ δὲ πολλὰ κερδαίνει, *one man gains nothing, another gains much*. Δεῖ τοὺς μὲν εἶναι δυστυχεῖς, τοὺς δ' εὐτυχεῖς, *some must be unfortunate, and others fortunate*. Τῶν πόλεων αἱ μὲν τυραννοῦνται, αἱ δὲ δημοκρατοῦνται, *of states, some are governed by tyrants, others by democracies*.

NOTE 1. The neuter τὸ μὲν . . . τὸ δέ may be used adverbially, *partly . . . partly*. For τοῦτο μὲν . . . τοῦτο δέ in this sense, see § 148, Note 4.

NOTE 2. 'Ο δέ, &c., sometimes means *and he, but he, &c.*, even when no *δ μὲν* precedes; as *Ἰνάρως Ἀθηναίους ἐπηγάγετο· οἱ δὲ . . . ἦλθον*, *Inaros called in Athenians; and they came.*

2. A few other relics of the demonstrative meaning of the article are found in Attic, chiefly the following:—

Τὸν καὶ τόν, *this man and that*; *τὸ καὶ τό*, *this and that*; *τὰ καὶ τὰ*, *these and those*; as *εἶδει γὰρ τὸ καὶ τὸ ποιῆσαι, καὶ τὸ μὴ ποιῆσαι*, *for we ought to have done this thing and that, and not to have done the other.*

Πρὸ τοῦ (or *προτοῦ*), *before this, formerly.*

Καὶ τόν or *καὶ τήν*, before an infinitive. as *καὶ τὸν κελεύσαι δοῦναι* (sc. *λέγεται*), *and (it is said) he commanded him to give it.* *Cyr. I. 3, 9.*

So occasionally *τῷ*, *therefore*, which is common in Homer.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL AND INTENSIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 144. 1. The nominative of the personal pronouns is seldom used, except for emphasis. (See § 134, N. 1.)

NOTE. The forms *ἐμοῦ*, *ἐμοί*, and *ἐμέ* are more emphatic than the enclitics *μου*, *μοί*, *μέ*; hence the latter seldom occur after prepositions, except in *πρός με*.

2. The pronouns of the third person, *οὗ*, *οἱ*, *ἐ*, &c. are generally personal pronouns in Ionic Greek, but sometimes reflexives. In Attic prose these pronouns are generally *indirect reflexives*, — that is, in a dependent clause, referring to the subject of the leading clause; as *φοβούνται μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι σφίσιν ἐπέλθωσιν*, *they fear that the Athenians may attack them*; *ἐδέοντο ὑμῶν μὴ σφᾶς περιορᾶν φθειρομένους*, *they begged you not to see them destroyed.*

NOTE. The forms *οὗ* and *ἐ* are chiefly Epic. The orators seldom use these pronouns; and the tragedians use chiefly *σφίν* and *σφέ*.

§ 145. 1. *Αὐτός* in all its cases may be an intensive adjective pronoun, *himself, herself, itself, themselves*, like *ipse*. This is always its force in the *nominative* of all numbers, except when it is preceded by the article (§ 79, 2). E. g.

Αὐτὸς ὁ στρατηγός, *the general himself*; ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς αἰγυαλοῖς, *on the very coasts*; ἐπιστήμη αὐτή, *knowledge itself*. (See § 142, 4, N. 2.)

A pronoun with which αὐτός agrees is often omitted; as ταῦτα ἐποιεῖτε αὐτοί (sc. ὑμεῖς), *you did this yourselves*; πλευστέον εἰς ταύτας αὐτοῖς ἐμβᾶσιν (sc. ὑμῖν), *you must sail, embarking on these yourselves (in person)*. So αὐτὸς ἔφη (ipse dixit), *himself (the master) said it*.

2. The *oblique cases* of αὐτός are the ordinary personal pronouns of the third person. E. g.

Στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξε, *he designated him as general*. See four other examples in Xen. *Anab.* I. 1, 2 and 3.

For μὲν, νῦν, and σφέ, see § 79, 1, Note 2.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 146. The reflexive pronouns refer to the subject of the clause in which they stand. Sometimes, in a dependent clause, they refer to the subject of the leading verb, — i. e. they are *indirect reflexives*. E. g.

Γινῶθι σαυτόν, *know thyself*; ἐπέσφαξεν ἑαυτόν, *he slew himself*; τὰ ἄριστα βουλευέσθε ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, *take the best counsel for yourselves*. Ὁ τύραννος νομίζει τοὺς πολίτας ὑπηρετεῖν ἑαυτῷ, *the tyrant thinks that the citizens are servants to himself*.

NOTE 1. Occasionally a reflexive refers to some emphatic word which is not the subject; as ἀπὸ σαυτοῦ ἐγὼ σε δείξω, *I will show you from your own case (from yourself)*. In fact, these pronouns correspond almost exactly in their use to the English *myself, thyself, himself, &c.*

NOTE 2. The third person of the reflexive is sometimes used for the first or second; as δεῖ ἡμᾶς ἀνερέσθαι ἑαυτούς, *we must ask ourselves*.

NOTE 3. The reflexive is sometimes used for the reciprocal (§ 81); διαλεγόμεθα ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, *we discourse with one another (i. e. among ourselves)*.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 147. The possessive pronouns are generally equivalent to the *possessive* genitive of the personal pronouns. Thus ὁ ἡμέτερος πατήρ = ὁ πατήρ ἡμῶν, *our father*. The possessive is regularly preceded by the article.

See § 167, 1; § 141, N. 1 (c). For nouns and adjectives agreeing with the genitive implied in a possessive, see § 137, N. 1.

NOTE 1. The possessive is occasionally equivalent to the *objective* genitive of the personal pronoun; as ἡ ἐμὴ εὐνοία, which commonly means *my good-will (towards others)*, rarely means *good-will (shown) to me*.

NOTE 2. In Attic prose, σφέτερος, *their*, is always reflexive, and ὅς, *his, her, its*, is not used at all. (See § 144, 2.)

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 148. Οὗτος and ὅδε, *this*, generally refer to what is near or present; ἐκεῖνος, *that*, refers to what is more remote.

NOTE 1. The distinction between οὗτος and ὅδε, both of which correspond to our *this*, must be learned by practice. In the historians, οὗτος (with τοιοῦτος, τοσοῦτος, and οὕτως) regularly refers to a speech just made, while ὅδε (with τοιόσδε, τοσόσδε, and ὥδε) refers to one about to be made; as τὰδε εἶπεν, *he spoke as follows*, but ταῦτα εἶπεν, *thus he spoke* (said after the speech).

NOTE 2. Οὗτος is sometimes an exclamation; as οὗτος, τί ποιεῖς; *You there! what are you doing?*

NOTE 3. The Greek has no word exactly corresponding to the unemphatic demonstrative often used in English as the antecedent of a relative, as *I saw those who were present*. Here a participle with the article is generally used; as εἶδον τοὺς παρόντας; if a demonstrative is used (εἶδον τούτους οἱ παρήσαν, *I saw these men who were present*), it has special emphasis. A relative with omitted antecedent sometimes expresses the sense required; as εἶδον οὓς ἔλαβεν, *I saw (those) whom he took* (§ 152).

NOTE 4. Τοῦτο μὲν . . . τοῦτο δέ, *first . . . secondly, partly . . . partly*, is used nearly in the sense of τὸ μὲν . . . τὸ δέ (§ 143, 1, N. 1), especially by Herodotus.

For οὔτωσί, ὁδί, ἐκεινοσί, οὔτωσί, ὥδί, &c., see § 83, N. 2.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

§ 149. 1. The interrogative τίς; *who? what?* may be either substantive or adjective; as τίνας εἶδον; *whom did I see?* or τίνας ἄνδρας εἶδον; *what men did I see?*

2. Τίς may be used both in *direct* and in *indirect* questions; as τί βούλεται; *what does he want?* — ἐρωτᾷ τί βούλεσθε, *he asks what you want*.

In indirect questions, however, the relative *ὅστις* is more common; as *ἑρωτᾷ δ' τι βούλεσθε*.

NOTE. The same principles apply to the adjectives *πόσος*, &c. (§ 87, 1).

INDEFINITE PRONOUN.

§ 150. The indefinite *τις* generally means *some*, *any*, and may be either substantive or adjective; as *τοῦτο λέγει τις*, *some one says this*; *ἄνθρωπός τις*, *some man*. It is sometimes nearly equivalent to the English *a* or *an*; as *εἶδον ἄνθρωπόν τινα*, *I saw a certain man*, or *I saw a man*.

NOTE. Occasionally *τις* means *every one*, like *πᾶς τις*; as *εὖ μὲν τις δόρυ θηξάσθω*, *let every one sharpen well his spear*. Hom.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 151. A relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number; but its case depends on the construction of the clause in which it stands. E. g.

Εἶδον τοὺς ἄνδρας οἱ ὕστερον ἦλθον, *I saw the men who came afterwards*; *οἱ ἄνδρες οὓς εἶδες ἀπῆλθον*, *the men whom you saw went away*.

NOTE 1. The relative follows the person of the antecedent; as *ὑμεῖς οἱ τοῦτο ποιεῖτε*, *you who do this*; *ἐγὼ δὲ τοῦτο ἐποίησα*, *I who did this*.

NOTE 2. A relative referring to several antecedents follows the rule given for predicate adjectives (§ 138, N. 2). It may be plural if it refers to a collective noun (§ 138, N. 3); as *τὸ πλῆθος οἷπερ δικάσουσιν*, *the multitude who will judge*.

NOTE 3. In Homer the forms of the relative are sometimes used as demonstrative pronouns, like the article (§ 140); as *καὶ δὲ δεύτερος ἦλθε*, *and he came second*; *ὃ γὰρ γέρας ἐστὶ θανόντων*, *for this is the right of the dead*.

A few similar expressions occur in Attic prose, especially the Platonic *ἢ δ' ὅς*, *said he* (where *ἢ* is imperfect of *ἡμί*, *to say*). So *καὶ ὅς*, *and he*, and *οἷ*, *and they*, and (in Herod.) *ὅς καὶ ὅς*, *this man and that*. (Compare *τὸν καὶ τόν*, § 143, 2.) So also *ὅς μὲν . . . ὅς δέ*, in the oblique cases, may be used for *ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ*.

NOTE 4. In the Epic and Lyric poets, the enclitic *τέ* is often appended to relative words without affecting their meaning; as *οὐκ αἶεις ἃ τέ φησι*, *dost thou not perceive what he says?*

But *οἷος τε* in Attic Greek means *able, capable*, like *δυνατός*, being really elliptical for *τοιούτος οἷος, such as*, and *τέ* having no apparent force.

Omission of the Antecedent.

§ 152. The antecedent of a relative may be omitted when it can easily be supplied from the context. E. g.

**Ελαβεν δ' ἐβούλετο, he took what he wished; ἐπειθεν ὅσους ἐδύνατο, he persuaded as many as he could (for τοσούτους ὁσούς). Ἐγὼ καὶ ὧν ἐγὼ κρατῶ μενούμεν παρὰ σοί, I and those whom I command will remain with you.*

NOTE 1. Most relative adverbs regularly omit the antecedent; as *ἦλθεν ὅτε τοῦτο εἶδεν, he came when he saw this (for then, when).*

NOTE 2. The following expressions belong here:—*ἔστιν οἱ* (sometimes *εἰσὶν οἱ*), *sunt qui, there are (those) who, i. e. some*;—*ἔνιοι* (from *ἐν*, = *ἐνεστι* or *ἐνεσι*, and *οἱ*) *some*;—*ἐνίοτε* (*ἐν* and *ότε*), *sometimes*;—*ἔστιν οὖ*, *somewhere*;—*ἔστιν ἤ*, *in some way*;—*ἔστιν ὅπως*, *somehow*.

Assimilation and Attraction.

§ 153. When a relative would naturally be in the accusative as the object of a verb, it is generally *assimilated* to the case of its antecedent if this is a genitive or dative. E. g.

**Εκ τῶν πόλεων ὧν ἔχει, from the cities which he holds (for ἀς ἔχει); τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς οἷς ἔχομεν, with the good things which we have (for ἀ ἔχομεν). This is often called attraction.*

NOTE 1. When the antecedent would be a demonstrative pronoun, it is generally omitted; as *ἐδήλωσε τοῦτο οἷς ἔπραττε, he showed this by what he did (i. e. ἐκείνους δ)*; *σὺν οἷς ἔχω τὰ ἄκρα καταλήψομαι, I will seize the heights with these whom I have (i. e. σὺν τοῦτοις οὖς ἔχω)*; *οὐδὲν ὧν βούλεσθε πράξετε, you will do none of the things which you wish (for ἐκείνων δ).* See § 148, N. 3.

NOTE 2. A relative is very seldom assimilated *from* any other construction than that of the object accusative, or *into* any other case than the genitive or dative. Yet exceptions occur; as *ὧν ἡπίσται πολλούς, many of those whom he distrusted (for ἐκείνων οἷς).* Even the nominative may be assimilated; as *βλάπτεσθαι ἀφ' ὧν ἡμῖν παρεσκευάσται, to be injured by what has been prepared by us (for ἀπ' ἐκείνων δ).* Thuc.

NOTE 3. A like assimilation takes place in relative adverbs; as *διακομίζοντο εὐθὺς ὅθεν ὑπέξέθεντο παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας*, *they immediately brought over their children and women from the place in which they had placed them for safety* (where *ὅθεν*, *from which*, stands for *ἐκεῖθεν* *οἱ*, *from the place whither*). Thuc.

NOTE 4. The antecedent occasionally is assimilated to the case of the relative, when this immediately follows; as *ἔλεγον ὅτι πάντων ὧν δέονται πεπραγότες εἰεν*, *they said that they had done all things which they needed* (where *πάντων ὧν* is very irregularly used for *πάντα ὧν*).

This inverted assimilation takes place in *οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ*, *everybody*, in which *οὐδεὶς* follows the case of the relative; as *οὐδένι ὅτω οὐκ ἀποκρίνεται* (for *οὐδεὶς ἐστί ὅτω*), *he replies to everybody*.

NOTE 5. A peculiar assimilation occurs in certain expressions with *οἷος*; as *χαρίζεσθαι οἷω σοι ἀνδρί*, *to please a man like you* (for *τοιούτω οἷος σύ*).

§ 154. The antecedent is often attracted into the relative clause, and agrees with the relative. E. g.

Μὴ ἀφέλησθε ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἣν κέκτησθε δόξαν καλὴν, *do not take from yourselves the good reputation which you have gained* (for *τὴν δόξαν καλὴν ἣν κέκτησθε*). *Ἐξ ἧς τὸ πρῶτον ἔσχε γυναῖκός*, *from the wife which he had at first*.

NOTE. This attraction may be joined with assimilation (§ 153); as *ἀμαθέστατοί ἐστε ὧν ἐγὼ οἶδα Ἑλλήνων*, *you are the most ignorant of the Greeks whom I know*; *σὺν ἣ εἶχε δυνάμει*, *with the force which he had* (for *σὺν τῇ δυνάμει ἣν εἶχεν*). So *οἴχεται φεύγων ὃν ἦγες μάρτυρα*, *the witness whom you brought* (for *ὁ μάρτυς ὃν ἦγες*), &c.

Relative in Exclamations, &c.

§ 155. *Οἷος*, *ὅσος*, and *ὥς* are used in exclamations; as *ὅσα πράγματα ἔχεις*, *how much trouble you have!*

For the relative in indirect questions, see § 149, 2.

Relative not repeated.

§ 156. A relative is seldom repeated in a new case in the same sentence, but a personal or demonstrative pronoun commonly takes its place. E. g.

Ἐκεῖνοι τοίνυν, οἳ οὐκ ἐχαρίζοντο οἱ λέγοντες οὐδ' ἐφίλουσιν αὐτοὺς ὥσπερ ὑμᾶς οὗτοι νῦν, *those men, then, whom the orators did not try to*

gratify, and whom they did not love as these now love you (lit. *nor did they love them as, &c.*). Dem. Here αὐτούς is used to avoid repeating the relative in a new case, οὗς.

NOTE. Sometimes, however, a new case of the relative is understood in the latter part of a sentence; as Ἀριαῖος δέ, ὃν ἡμεῖς ἠθέλομεν βασιλέα καθιστάναι, καὶ ἐδώκαμεν καὶ ἐλάβομεν πιστά, *and Ariæus, whom we wished to make king, and (to whom) we gave and (from whom) we received pledges, &c.* Xen.

THE CASES.

REMARK. The Greek is descended from a language which had *eight* cases, — an *ablative*, a *locative*, and an *instrumental*, besides the five found in Greek.

I. NOMINATIVE AND VOCATIVE.

§ 157. 1. The nominative is chiefly used as the subject of a finite verb (§ 134, 1), or in the predicate after verbs signifying *to be, &c.* (§ 136).

2. The vocative, with or without ὦ, is used in addressing a person or thing; as ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, *O men of Athens!* — ἀκούεις, Αἰσχίνη; *dost thou hear, Aeschines?*

NOTE. The nominative is sometimes used in exclamations, and even in other expressions, where the vocative is more common; as ὦμοι ἐγὼ δειλός, *O wretched me!* So ἡ Πρόκη ἐκβαλε, *Procne, come out!*

II. ACCUSATIVE.

Object Accusative.

§ 158. The direct object of a transitive verb is put in the accusative; as τοῦτο σώζει ἡμᾶς, *this preserves us;* ταῦτα ποιοῦμεν, *we do these things.*

NOTE 1. Many verbs which are simply transitive in English, and govern the objective case, take either a genitive or a dative in Greek. (See § 171, § 184, 2, and § 188, 1, N. 2.)

NOTE 2. Many verbs which are transitive in Greek are intransitive in English; as ὁμοῦμαι τοὺς θεούς, *I will swear by the Gods;* πάντας ἔλαβεν, *he escaped the notice of all.*

NOTE 3. Verbal adjectives and even verbal nouns occasionally take an object accusative instead of the regular objective genitive (§ 167, 3, § 180); as *ἐπιστήμονες ἦσαν τὰ προσήκοντα*, *they were acquainted with what was proper*. Xen. So *τὰ μετέωρα φροντιστής*, *one who ponders on the things above* (like *φροντίζων*). Plat.

Cognate Accusative.

§ 159. Any verb whose meaning permits it may take an accusative of kindred signification. This accusative repeats the idea already contained in the verb, and may follow intransitive as well as transitive verbs. E. g.

**Ἦδομαι τὰς μεγίστας ἡδονάς*, *I enjoy the greatest pleasures*. *Εὐτυχοῦσι τοῦτο τὸ εὐτύχημα*, *they enjoy this good fortune*. So *πίπτειν πέσσμα*, *to fall a fall*, *νόσον νοσεῖν* or *νόσον ἀσθεῖν* or *νόσον κάμνειν*, *to suffer under a disease*; *ἁμάρτημα ἁμαρτάνειν*, *to commit an error (to sin a sin)*; *δουλείαν δουλεύειν*, *to be subject to slavery*; *ἀγῶνα ἀγωνίζεσθαι*, *to undergo a contest*; *γραφὴν γράφεσθαι*, *to bring an indictment*; *γραφὴν διώκειν*, *to prosecute an indictment*; *νίκην νικᾶν*, *to gain a victory*; *μάχην νικᾶν*, *to gain a victory*; *πομπὴν πέμπειν*, *to form or conduct a procession*; *πληγὴν τύπτειν*, *to strike a blow*.

It will be seen that this construction is much more extensive in Greek than in English. The cognate accusative generally has an adjective or other qualifying word, as in the first two examples.

NOTE 1. The cognate accusative may follow adjectives or even nouns; as *κακὸς πᾶσαν κακίαν*, *bad with all badness*; *ἀγαθὸς πᾶσαν ἀρετήν*, *good with all goodness*.

NOTE 2. A neuter adjective sometimes represents a cognate accusative, its noun being implied in the verb; as *μεγὰλα ἁμαρτάνειν* (sc. *ἁμαρτήματα*), *to commit great faults*, *ταῦτὰ λυποῦμαι καὶ ταῦτὰ χαίρω*, *I have the same griefs and the same joys*.

NOTE 3. Here belongs the accusative of *effect*, which may follow even intransitive verbs; as *πρεσβεύουσι τὴν εἰρήνην*, *they negotiate the peace* (as *ambassadors*, *πρέσβεις*). Compare the English *breaking a hole*, as opposed to *breaking a stick*.

So after verbs of *looking* (in poetry); as *Ἄρῃ δεδορκέναι*, *to look war*; *ἡ βουλὴ ἔβλεψε νᾶπυ*, *the Senate looked mustard*.

NOTE 4. A transitive verb may have a direct and a cognate accusative at the same time; as *γράφεσθαι τινα τὴν γραφὴν ταύτην*, *to bring this indictment against any one*; *ἡδίκησαμεν τοῦτον οὐδέν*, *we did this man no wrong*; *ταῦτα διδασκέ με*, *teach me this*.

For the cognate accusative after passive verbs, see § 198.

Accusative of Specification. — Adverbial Accusative.

§ 160. 1. The accusative of *specification* may be joined with a verb, adjective, or even a whole sentence, to denote that *in respect to which* the expression is used; as τυφλὸς τὰ ὄμματα, *blind in his eyes*; κάμνω τὴν κεφαλὴν, *I have a pain in my head*; καλὸς τὸ εἶδος, *beautiful in form*.

This is sometimes called the accusative by *synecdoche*, or the *limiting* accusative.

2. An accusative of this nature often has the force of an adverb. E. g.

Τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον, *in this way, thus*; τὴν ταχίστην (sc. ὁδόν), *in the quickest way*; τὴν ἀρχήν, *at first* (with negative, *not at all*); τέλος, *finally*; προίκα, *as a gift, gratis*; χάριν, *for the sake of*; δίκην, *in the manner of*; τὸ πρῶτον, *at first*; τὸ λοιπόν, *for the rest*; τὰλλα, *in other respects*; οὐδέν, *in nothing, not at all*; τί; *in what, why?* τι, *in any respect, at all*; ταῦτα, *in respect to this, therefore*. So τοῦτο μέν . . . τοῦτο δέ (§ 148, N. 4).

Accusative of Extent.

§ 161. The accusative may denote *extent* of time or space. E. g.

Αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐνιαυτὸν ἔσονται, *the truce is to be for a year*; ἔμεινε τρεῖς ἡμέρας, *he remained three days*; ἀπέχει δ' ἡ Πλάταια τῶν Θηβῶν σταδίους ἑβδομήκοντα, *and Plataea is seventy stades distant from Thebes*.

NOTE. This accusative with an *ordinal* number denotes *how long since*; τρίτην ἤδη ἡμέραν ἐπιδεδήμεκεν, *this is the third day that he has been in town*.

A peculiar idiom is found in expressions like ἔτος τοῦτ' ἐ τρίτον (*this the third year*), i. e. *two years ago*.

Terminal Accusative (Poetic).

§ 162. In poetry, the accusative may denote the place *whither*. E. g.

Μνηστῆρας ἀφίκετο, *she came to the suitors*. Odyss. Ἀνέβη μέγαν οὐρανὸν Οὐλυμπόν τε. Il. Τὸ κοῖλον Ἄργος βὰς φυγὰς, *going as an exile to the hollow Argos*. Soph.

Accusative after Νή and Μά.

§ 163. The accusative follows the adverbs of swearing, *νή* and *μά*, *by*.

An oath introduced by *νή* is affirmative; one introduced by *μά* is negative; as *νή τὸν Δία*, *yes, by Zeus*; *μά τὸν Δία*, *no, by Zeus*.

NOTE. When *μά* is preceded by *ναί*, *yes*, the oath is affirmative; as *ναί, μά Δία*, *yes, by Zeus*.

Μά is sometimes omitted when a negative precedes; as *οὐ, τόνδ' Ὀλυμπον*, *no, by this Olympus*.

Two Accusatives with one Verb.

§ 164. Verbs signifying *to ask, to demand, to teach, to clothe or unclothe, to conceal, to deprive*, and some others, take two accusatives, one of a person and the other of a thing. E. g.

Μέλλετε τοὺς θεοὺς αἰτεῖν ἀγαθὰ, *you are about to ask blessings of the Gods*; *τοὺς παῖδας τὴν μουσικὴν διδάσκει*, *he teaches the boys music*; *ἐκδύει ἐμέ τὴν ἐσθῆτα*, *he strips me of my dress*; *μή με κρύψῃς τοῦτο*, *do not conceal this from me*; *τὴν θεὸν τοὺς στεφάνους σεσυλήκασιν*, *they have robbed the Goddess of her crowns*.

NOTE 1. *Τιμωρέομαι*, *to punish*, sometimes takes two accusatives, *τινά τι*, instead of an accusative and a genitive. See the Lexicon.

NOTE 2. Verbs of depriving take also an accusative and a genitive. Thus *ἀφαιρεῖσθαί τινα τι*, *τινός τι* (sometimes *τινά τινος*). See the Lexicon.

§ 165. Verbs signifying *to do anything to a person, or to say anything of a person*, take two accusatives. E. g.

Ταυτί με ποιοῦσιν, *they do these things to me*; *τί μ' εἰργάσω*; *what didst thou do to me?* *Ταυτὶ σὺ τολμᾷς ἡμᾶς λέγειν*; *dost thou dare to say these things of us?* *Οὐ φροντιστέον ὃ τι ἐροῦσιν οἱ πολλοὶ ἡμᾶς*, *we must not consider what the multitude will say of us*.

NOTE 1. These verbs often take *εὖ* or *καλῶς*, *well*, or *κακῶς*, *ill*, instead of the accusative of a thing; *τούτους εὖ ποιεῖ*, *he does them good*; *ὑμᾶς κακῶς ποιεῖ*, *he does you harm*; *κακῶς ἡμᾶς λέγει*, *he speaks ill of us*.

The passive form of these expressions is *not εὖ* (or *κακῶς*) *ποιεῖσθαι*, *εὖ* (or *κακῶς*) *λέγεσθαι*, *to be done well by, to be spoken well of, &c.*, but *εὖ* (or *κακῶς*) *πάσχειν*, *to experience good (or evil)*, and *εὖ* (or *κακῶς*) *ἀκούειν*, *bene (male) audire, to hear one's self called*.

NOTE 2. Πράσσω, *to do*, very seldom takes two accusatives in this construction, ποιέω being generally used. Εἰ and κακῶς πράσσω are intransitive, meaning *to be well off, to be badly off*.

NOTE 3. Verbs signifying *to do* may take the dative of a person; as ἀγαθόν τι ποιοῦσι τῇ πόλει, *they do some good to the state*.

§ 166. Verbs signifying *to name, to make, to appoint, to consider*, and the like, take two accusatives, both denoting the same person or thing. E. g.

Τί τὴν πόλιν προσαγορεύεις; *what do you call the state?* — so καλοῦσί με τοῦτο τὸ ὄνομα, *they call me by this name*. Στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξε, *he appointed him general*.

NOTE 1. Verbs signifying *to divide* may take two accusatives on the same principle; as τὸ στράτευμα κατένευε δώδεκα μέρη, *he divided the army into twelve parts* (i. e. *he made twelve parts of the army*).

NOTE 2. Many other transitive verbs may take a predicate accusative to explain the object accusative; as ἔλαβε τοῦτο δῶρον, *he took this as a gift*; ἵππους ἄγειν θύματα τῷ ἡλίῳ, *to bring horses as offerings to the Sun*. Especially an interrogative pronoun may be so used; as τίνας τούτους ὁρῶ; *who are these whom I see?* (§ 142, 3.)

In the passive, when the object accusative becomes the subject nominative, the predicate accusative (of every kind) becomes a predicate nominative. See § 136 and § 137, N. 4.

III. GENITIVE.

Genitive after Nouns (Adnominal Genitive).

§ 167. A noun in the genitive may depend on another noun, to express the relations denoted by the English *of*.

The most important of these relations are the following: —

1. POSSESSION: as ἡ τοῦ πατρὸς οἰκία, *the father's house*; ἡμῶν ἡ πατρίς, *our country*. So ἡ τοῦ Διὸς, *the daughter of Zeus*; τὰ τῶν θεῶν, *the things of the Gods* (§ 141, Note 4). **The Possessive Genitive.**

2. The SUBJECT of an action or feeling: as ἡ τοῦ δήμου εὐνοία, *the good-will of the people* (i. e. *which the people feel*). **The Subjective Genitive.**

3. The OBJECT of an action or feeling: as διὰ τὸ Πανσανίου μῖσος, *owing to the hatred of* (i. e. *felt against*) *Pausanias*; αἰ τοῦ

χειμῶνος καρτερήσεις, *the endurance of the winter*. So τῶν θεῶν ὅρκoi, *oaths (sworn) in the name of the Gods* (as we say θεοῦς ὁμνῶναι, § 158, N. 2). **The Objective Genitive.**

4. **MATERIAL**, including that of which anything consists : as βοῶν ἀγέλη, *a herd of cattle* ; ἀλσος ἡμέρων δένδρων, *a grove of cultivated trees* ; κρήνη ἡδέος ὕδατος, *a spring of fresh water* ; δύο χοίνικες ἀλφίτων, *two quarts of meal*. **Genitive of Material.**

5. **MEASURE**, of space, time, or value : as τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδός, *a journey of three days* ; ὀκτὼ σταδίων τεῖχος, *a wall of eight stades (in length)* ; τριάκοντα ταλάντων οὐσία, *an estate of thirty talents*, δίκαι πολλῶν ταλάντων, *lawsuits of (i. e. involving) many talents*. **Genitive of Measure.**

6. **THE WHOLE**, after nouns denoting a part : as πολλοὶ τῶν ῥητόρων, *many of the orators* ; ἀνὴρ τῶν ἐλευθέρων, *a man (i. e. one) of the freemen*. **The Partitive Genitive.** (See also § 168.)

The genitive depending on a noun is called *adnominal*.

NOTE. Examples like Ἀθηνῶν πόλις, *the city of Athens*, Τροίης πολιέθρον, *the city of Troy*, in which the genitive is used instead of apposition, are poetic.

§ 168. The partitive genitive (§ 167, 6) may follow all nouns, adjectives (especially superlatives), participles with the article, pronouns, and adverbs, which denote a part. E. g.

Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *the good among the men* ; ὁ ἡμισυ τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ, *the half of the number* ; ἄνδρα οἶδα τοῦ δήμου, *I know a man of the people* ; τοῖς θρανίοις τῶν ναυτῶν, *to the upper benches of the sailors* ; οὐδεὶς τῶν παίδων, *no one of the children* ; πάντων τῶν ῥητόρων δεινότατος, *the most eloquent of all the orators* ; ὁ βουλόμενος τῶν Ἀθηναίων, *any one who pleases of the Athenians* ; διὰ γυναικῶν, *divine among women* (Hom.) ; ποῦ τῆς γῆς ; *ubi terrarum ? where on the earth ?* τίς τῶν πολιτῶν ; *who of the citizens ?* δις τῆς ἡμέρας, *twice a day* ; εἰς τοῦτο ἀνοίας, *to this pitch of folly* ; ἐν τούτῳ παρασκευῆς, *in this state of preparation* ; ἃ μὲν διώκει τοῦ ψηφίσματος ταῦτ' ἐστίν, *these are the parts of the decree which he prosecutes* (lit. *what parts of the decree he prosecutes, &c.*). So ὀρθότατα ἀνθρώπων λέγεις, *thou speakest as the most correct of men* (most correctly of men) ; ὅτε δεινότατος σαυτοῦ ταῦτα ἤσθα, *when you were at the height of your power in these matters*.

NOTE 1. An adjective or participle generally agrees in gender with a following partitive genitive. But sometimes, especially when it is singular, it is neuter, agreeing with μέρος, part, understood; as τῶν πολεμίων τὸ πολὺ (for οἱ πολλοί), *the greater part of the enemy*; ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας, *over much of the country*.

NOTE 2. A partitive genitive sometimes depends on τις or μέρος understood; as ἔφασαν ἐπιμυγνύναι σφῶν τε πρὸς ἐκείνους καὶ ἐκείνων πρὸς ἑαυτούς, *they said that some of their own men had mixed with them, and some of them with their own men* (τινάς being understood with σφῶν and ἐκείνων). See also § 169, 2; § 170, 2.

NOTE 3. Similar to such phrases as ποῦ γῆς; εἰς τοῦτο ἀνοίας, &c. is the use of ἔχω and an adverb with the genitive; as πῶς ἔχεις δόξης; *in what state of opinion are you?* οὕτω τρόπου ἔχεις, *this is your character* (lit. *in this state of character*); ὥς εἶχε τάχους, *as fast as he could* (lit. *in the condition of speed in which he was*); so ὥς εἶχε ποδῶν.

Genitive after Verbs.

§ 169. 1. Verbs signifying *to be, to become, to belong*, and the like, take a genitive which is equivalent to the *possessive* or the *partitive* genitive. E. g.

Ὁ νόμος οὗτος Δράκοντός ἐστιν, *this law is Draco's*. Πενίαν φέρειν οὐ παντός, ἀλλ' ἀνδρὸς σοφοῦ, *to bear poverty is not the part of every one, but that of a wise man*. Δαρείου γίγονται δύο παῖδες, *two sons are born (belonging) to Darius*. Τοῦτων γενοῦ μοι, *become (one) of these for me*.

2. Verbs signifying *to name, to make, to appoint, to consider*, and the like, which generally take two accusatives (§ 166), may take a partitive genitive in place of the second accusative. The genitive really depends on an accusative like τινά, ἕνα, or μέρος, understood. E. g.

Ἐμὲ θεὸς τῶν πεπεισμένων, *put me down as (one) of those who are persuaded*. Τοῦτο τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀμελείας ἂν τις θεῖη δικαίως, *any one might justly consider this to belong to our neglect*.

NOTE. When these verbs become passive, they still retain the genitive; as Σόλων τῶν ἐπὶ σοφιστῶν ἐκλήθη, *Solon was called (one) of the Seven Sages*.

3. The genitive after verbs sometimes expresses other relations of the adnominal genitive. E. g.

Τὸ τεῖχος σταδίῳ ἦν ὀκτώ, *the wall was (one) of eight stades (in length)*; ἐπειδὴν ἐτῶν ἢ τις τριάκοντα, *when one is thirty years old*; — Genitive of Measure. Οἱ στέφανοι ῥόδῳ ἦσαν, *the crowns were (made) of roses*; τὸ τεῖχος πεποιήται λίθου, *the wall is built of stone*; — Genitive of Material. Οὐ τῶν κακούργων οἶκτος (sc. ἐστίν), *there is no pity for the evil doers*; — Objective Genitive.

§ 170. 1. Any verb may take a genitive if its action affects the object *only in part*. E. g.

Πέμπει τῶν Λυδῶν, *he sends some of the Lydians* (but πέμπει τοὺς Λυδοὺς, *he sends the Lydians*). Πίνει τοῦ οἴνου, *he drinks of the wine*. Τῆς γῆς ἔτεμον, *they ravaged (some) of the land*.

2. This principle applies especially to verbs signifying *to share* (i. e. *to give or take a part*), *to claim*, *to enjoy*. E. g.

Μετείχον τῆς λείας, *they shared in the booty*; τῆς συνέσεως μεταποιῶνται, *they lay claim to (a share of) sagacity*; ἀπολαύομεν τῶν ἀγαθῶν, *we enjoy the blessings* (i. e. *our share of them*); οὕτως ὄναυσαι τούτων, *thus mayst thou enjoy these*. So οὐ προσήκει μοι τῆς ἀρχῆς, *I have no concern in the government* (§ 184, 2, N. 1).

NOTE. Many of these verbs also take an accusative. Μετέχω and similar verbs regularly take an accusative like μέρος, *part*; as ἕσονται μετέχει ἕκαστος τοῦ πλοῦτου μέρος, *each has an equal share of the wealth* (where μέρος would mean that each has only a part of a share). This use of μέρος shows the nature of the genitive after these verbs.

§ 171. 1. The genitive follows verbs signifying *to take hold of*, *to touch*, *to claim*, *to aim at*, *to hit*, *to attain*, *to miss*, *to make trial of*, *to begin*. E. g.

Ἐλάβετο τῆς χειρὸς αὐτοῦ, *he took his hand*; οὔτε πυρὸς οὔτε ἔρωτος ἐκὼν ἄπτομαι, *I willingly touch neither fire nor love*; τῆς συνέσεως μεταποιῶνται, *they lay claim to sagacity*; στοχάζεσθαι τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *to aim at the men*; τῆς ἀρετῆς ἐφικέσθαι, *to attain to virtue*; ἔτυχε τῆς δίκης, *he met with justice*; πειρᾶσθαι τοῦ τείχους, *to make an attempt on the wall*; οὐ πολέμου ἀρχομεν, *we do not begin war*.

NOTE. Verbs of *taking hold* may have an object accusative, with a genitive of the part taken hold of.

2. The genitive follows verbs signifying *to taste*, *to smell*,

to hear, to perceive, to understand, to remember, to forget, to desire, to care for, to spare, to neglect, to admire, to despise.

E. g.

Ἐλευθερίας γευσάμενοι, *having tasted of freedom* (Hdt.); φωνῆς ἀκούειν, *to hear a voice*; αἰσθάνεσθαι, μεμῆσθαι, or ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι τούτων, *to perceive, remember, or forget these things*; συνέναι ἀλλήλων, *to understand one another*; τῶν μαθημάτων ἐπιθυμῶ, *I long for learning*; χρημάτων φειδεσθαι, *to be sparing of money*; δόξης ἀμελεῖν, *to neglect opinion*; ἀγαμαί τῆς ἀρετῆς, *I admire virtue*; καταφρονεῖν τοῦ κινδύνου, *to despise danger* (§ 173, 2, Note).

NOTE 1. Verbs of *hearing* and the like may take an accusative of the thing heard, and a genitive of the person heard from; as τούτων τοιούτους ἀκούω λόγους, *I hear such sayings from these men*; πυνθίσθαι τοῦτο ὑμῶν, *to learn this from you*. The genitive here belongs under § 176, 1. A sentence may take the place of the accusative; as τούτων ἀκουε τί λέγουσιν, *hear from these what they say*. See also ἀποδέχομαι, *to accept (a statement) from*, in the Lexicon.

NOTE 2. The impersonals μέλει and μεταμέλει take the genitive of a thing with the dative of a person (§ 184, 2, N. 1); as μέλει μοι τούτου, *I care for this*; μεταμέλει σοι τούτου, *thou repentest of this*. Προσέκει, *it concerns*, has the same construction, but the genitive belongs under § 170, 2.

NOTE 3. Causative verbs of this class take the accusative of a person and the genitive of a thing; as μή μ' ἀναμνήσῃς κακῶν, *do not remind me of evils* (i. e. *cause me to remember them*); τοὺς παῖδας γευστέον αἵματος, *we must make the children taste blood*.

REMARK. Most of the verbs of § 171 take also the accusative. See the Lexicon. Ὄζω, *to emit smell*, may take two genitives; as τῆς κεφαλῆς ὄζω μύρον, *I emit a smell of perfume* (170, 1) *from my head*.

3. The genitive follows verbs signifying *to rule* or *to command*. E. g.

Ἔρως τῶν θεῶν βασιλεύει, *Love is king of the Gods*. Πολυκράτης Σάμου ἐτυράννει, *Polycrates was tyrant of Samos*. Ὀπλιτῶν καὶ ἱππέων ἐστρατήγει, *he was general of infantry and cavalry*; ἡγεῖται παντὸς καὶ ἔργου καὶ λόγου, *he directs everything, both deed and word*.

This construction is sometimes connected with that of § 175, 2. But the genitive seems rather to depend on the idea of *king* or *ruler* implied in the verb.

NOTE. For other cases after many of these verbs, as the dative after ἡγέομαι and ἀνάσσω, see the Lexicon.

§ 172. 1. Verbs signifying *fulness* and *want* take the genitive. E. g.

Ἄρρημάτων εὐπορεῖ, *he has abundance of money*; οἱ τύραννοι ἐπαί-
νου οὐποτε σπανίζετε, *you tyrants never have a scarcity of praise*.

2. Verbs signifying *to fill* take the accusative and the genitive. E. g.

Ὑδατος τὴν κύλικα πληροῦν, *to fill the cup with water*.

NOTE 1. Δέομαι, *I want*, besides the ordinary construction (as τούτων ἐδέοντο, *they were in want of these*), may take a genitive of the person with a cognate accusative of the thing; as δεῖσθαι ὑμῶν μετρίαν δέξιν, *I will make of you a moderate request*.

NOTE 2. Δεῖ may take a dative (sometimes in poetry an accusative) of the person besides the genitive; as δεῖ μοι τούτου, *I need this*; οὐ πολλοῦ πόνου με δεῖ, *I have no need of much labor*.

Besides the common phrases πολλοῦ δεῖ, *it is far from it*, ὀλίγου δεῖ, *it wants little of it*, we have in Demosthenes οὐδὲ πολλοῦ δεῖ (like παντὸς δεῖ), *it wants everything of it* (lit. *it does not even want much*). For ὀλίγου and μικροῦ *almost*, see the Lexicon.

Causal Genitive.

§ 173. 1. The genitive often denotes a *cause*, especially after verbs expressing *praise* or *dispraise*, *pity*, *anger*, *envy*, or *revenge*. E. g.

Τούτους τῆς τόλμης θαυμάζειν, *to admire these for their courage*; εὐδαιμονίζω σε τοῦ τρόπου, *I congratulate you on your character*; τούτους οἰκτεῖρω τῆς νόσου, *I pity these on account of their sickness*; τῶν ἀδικημάτων ὀργίζεσθαι αὐτοῖς, *to be angry with them for their offences*; ζηλοῦντες τὴν πόλιν τῆς Μαραθῶνι μάχης, *envying the city for the battle at Marathon*; τούτου σοι οὐ φθονήσω, *I shall not grudge you this*; τούτους τῆς ἀρπαγῆς τιμωρήσασθαι, *to take vengeance on these for the robbery*. Most of these verbs take also an object accusative.

The genitive sometimes denotes a *purpose* or *motive* (where ἔνεκα is generally expressed); as τῆς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐλευθερίας, *for the liberty of the Greeks*. Dem. Cor. § 100. (See § 262, 2.)

NOTE. Verbs of *disputing* take a causal genitive; as ἀντιποιεῖσθαι τῷ βασιλεῖ τῆς ἀρχῆς, *to dispute with the king about his dominion*; Εὐμόλπος ἡμφισβήτησεν Ἐρεχθεῖ τῆς πόλεως, *Eumolpus disputed with Erechtheus about the city* (i. e. *disputed its possession with him*).

2. Verbs signifying *to accuse, to prosecute, to convict, to acquit, and to condemn* take a causal genitive denoting the crime. E. g.

Αἰτιῶμαι αὐτὸν τοῦ φόνου, *I accuse him of the murder*; ἐγράψατο αὐτὸν παρανόμων, *he indicted him for an illegal proposition*; διώκει με δώρων, *he prosecutes me for bribery (for gifts)*; Κλέωνα δώρων ἐλόντες καὶ κλοπῆς, *having convicted Cleon of bribery and theft*; ἔφευγε προδοσίας, *he was brought to trial for treachery, but ἀπέφυγε προδοσίας, he was acquitted of treachery*; πολλῶν οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν μηδισμοῦ θάνατον κατέγκωσαν, *our fathers condemned many to death for favoring the Persians (for πολλῶν and θάνατον see Note).*

NOTE. Compounds of *κατά* of this class commonly take a genitive of the *person*, which depends on the *κατά*. They may also take an object accusative denoting the crime or punishment. E. g.

Οὐδεὶς αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ κατηγορήσε πώποτε, *no man ever himself accused himself*; καταψεύδονται μου μεγάλα, *they tell great falsehoods against me*; Φοίβου ἀδικίαν κατηγορεῖν, *to charge injustice upon Phoebus*; ἐνίῳν ἐπεισαν ὑμᾶς ἀκρίτων θάνατον καταψηφίσασθαι, *they persuaded you to pass (sentence of) death upon some without a trial.*

Verbs of condemning may take three cases, as in the last example under § 173, 2.

3. The causal genitive is sometimes used in *exclamations*. E. g.

ᾧ Πόσειδον, τῆς τέχνης! *O Poseidon, what a trade!* ᾧ Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ, τῆς λεπτότητος τῶν φρενῶν! *O King Zeus! what subtlety of mind!*

Genitive as Ablative.

§ 174. The genitive may denote that from which anything is *separated* or *distinguished*.

On this principle the genitive follows verbs denoting *to remove, to restrain, to release, to abandon, to deprive, and the like*. E. g.

Ἡ νῆσος οὐ πολὺ δέχει τῆς ἡπείρου, *the island is not far distant from the mainland*; ἐπιστήμη χωριζομένη ἀρετῆς, *knowledge separated from virtue*; λῦσόν με δεσμῶν, *release me from chains*; ἐπέσχον τῆς τειχίσεως, *they ceased from building the wall*; πόσων ἀπεστέρησθε; *of how much have you been deprived?* ἔπασαν αὐτὸν τῆς στρατηγίας, *they deposed him from his command*; οὐ παύεσθε τῆς μοχθηρίας, *you do not cease from your rascality*. So εἶπον (αὐτῷ)

τοῦ κήρυκος μὴ λείπεσθαι, *they told him not to be left behind the herald* (i. e. *to follow close upon him*); ἡ ἐπιστολὴ, ἣν οὗτος ἔγραψεν ἀπολειφθεὶς ἡμῶν, *the letter which this man wrote without our knowledge* (lit. *separated from us*).

For the accusative after verbs of depriving, see § 164.

§ 175. 1. The comparative degree takes the genitive when ἢ, *than*, is omitted. E. g.

Κρείττων ἐστὶ τούτων, *he is better than those*. Νέοις τὸ σιγᾶν κρείττον ἐστὶ τοῦ λαλεῖν, *for youth silence is better than prating*. Πονηρία θάττον θανάτου τρέχει, *wickedness runs faster than death*.

NOTE 1. All adjectives and adverbs which imply a comparison may take a genitive; as ἕτεροι τούτων, *others than these*; ὕστεροι τῆς μάχης, *too late for (later than) the battle*; τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ τῆς μάχης, *on the day after the battle*. So τριπλάσιον ἡμῶν, *thrice as much as we*.

NOTE 2. After πλέον (πλεῖν), *more*, or ἔλασσον, *less*, ἢ is occasionally omitted without affecting the case; as πέμψω ὄρνις ἐπ' αὐτόν, πλεῖν ἑξακοσίουσιν τὸν ἀριθμόν, *I will send birds against him, more than six hundred in number*. Arist.

2. The genitive follows verbs signifying *to surpass*, *to be inferior*, and all others which imply comparison. E. g.

*Ἀνθρώπος ξυνέσει ὑπερέχει τῶν ἄλλων, *man surpasses the others in sagacity*; τοῦ πλήθους περιγίγνεσθαι, *to be superior to the multitude*; ὑστερίζειν τῶν καιρῶν, *to be too late for the opportunities*. So τῶν ἐχθρῶν νικᾶσθαι (or ἡσπᾶσθαι), *to be overcome by one's enemies*; but these two verbs take also the genitive with ὑπό, and the dative. So κρατεῖν τῶν ἐχθρῶν, *to prevail over one's enemies*, and τῆς θαλάσσης κρατεῖν, *to be master of the sea*; which belong equally well under § 171, 3.

§ 176. 1. The genitive sometimes denotes the *source*. E. g.

Τοῦτο ἔτυχόν σου, *I obtained this from you*; τοῦτο ἔμαθεν ὑμῶν, *he learned this from you*. Add the examples under § 171, 2, N. 1.

2. In *poetry*, the genitive occasionally denotes the *agent* after passive verbs, or is used like the *instrumental dative* (§ 188). E. g.

Ἐν Αἰδᾷ δὴ κείσαι, σᾶς ἀλόχου σφαγείς Αἰγίσθου τε, *thou liest now in Hades, slain by thy wife and Aegisthus*. Eur.

Πῆρσαι πυρὸς δηΐοιο θύετρα, *to burn the gates with destructive fire*. Il.

These constructions would not be allowed in prose.

Genitive after Compound Verbs.

§ 177. The genitive often depends on a preposition included in a compound verb. E. g.

Πρόκειται τῆς Ἀττικῆς ὄρη μεγάλα, *high mountains lie before Attica*; τῶν ὑμετέρων δικαίων προΐστασθαι, *to stand in defence of your rights*; ὑπερεφάνησαν τοῦ λόφου, *they appeared above the hill*; οὕτως ὑμῶν ὑπεραλγῶ, *I grieve so for you*; ἐπιβάντες τοῦ τεύχους, *having mounted the wall*; ἀποτρέπει με τούτου, *it turns me from this*.

For the genitive after certain compounds of κατά, see § 173, 2, N. See also § 193.

Genitive of Price or Value.

§ 178. The genitive denotes the *price* or *value* of a thing. E. g.

Δόξα χρημάτων οὐκ ὠνητή (sc. ἐστίν), *glory is not to be bought with money*; πόσου διδάσκει; *for what price does he teach?* μισθοῦ νόμους εἰσφέρει, *he proposes laws for a bribe*; ὁ δοῦλος πέντε μινῶν τιμᾶται, *the slave is valued at five minas*. So τιμᾶται δ' οὖν μοι ὁ ἀνὴρ θανάτου, *so the man estimates my punishment at death* (i. e. *proposes death as my punishment*). Plat. So also Σφοδρίαν ὑπήγον θανάτου, *they impeached Sphodrias on a capital charge*.

NOTE. The genitive may depend on ἀξίος, *worth, worthy*, and its compounds, or on ἀξιώω, *to think worthy*; as ἀξίός ἐστι θανάτου, *he is worthy of death*; Θεμιστοκλέα τῶν μεγίστων ἡξίωσαν, *they thought Themistocles worthy of the highest honors*. So sometimes ἀτιμος and ἀτιμάζω.

Genitive of Time and Place.

§ 179. 1. The genitive may denote the *time within which* anything takes place. E. g.

Πέρσαι οὐχ ἡξουσὶ δέκα ἐτῶν, *the Persians will not come within ten years*. Τῆς νυκτὸς ἐγένετο, *it happened within the night* (but τὴν νύκτα means *during the whole night*). So δραχμὴν ἐλάμβανε τῆς ἡμέρας, *he received a drachma a day*.

2. A similar genitive of the *place within which* is found in poetry. E. g.

Ἦ οὐκ Ἀργεὸς ἦεν Ἀχαιικοῦ; *was he not in Achaean Argos?* Odyss. So in the Homeric πεδίοιο θέειν, *to run on the plain* (i. e. *within its limits*), and similar expressions. So ἀριστερῆς χειρός, *on the left hand*, even in Hdt.

Genitive with Adjectives.

§ 180. The *objective* genitive follows many verbal adjectives.

1. These adjectives are chiefly kindred (in meaning or derivation) to verbs which take the genitive. E. g.

Μέτοχος σοφίας, *partaking of wisdom* (§ 170, 2). Ἐπήβολος ἐπιστήμης, *having attained to knowledge*; ἔμπειρος κακῶν, *experienced in evils*; τοῦ ἀρίστου στοχαστικός, *aiming at the best* (§ 171, 1). Κατήκοος τῶν γονέων, *obedient (lit. hearkening) to his parents*; ἐπιστήμων τῶν δικαίων, *understanding his rights*; ἐπιμελής ἀγαθῶν, ἀμελής κακῶν, *caring for the good, neglectful of the bad*; φειδωλοὶ χρημάτων, *sparing of money* (§ 171, 2). Ἐγκρατὴς ἑαυτοῦ, *being master of himself*; ἀρχικὸς ἀνδρῶν, *fit to rule men* (§ 171, 3). Μεστὸς κακῶν, *full of evils*; ἔρημοι συμμάχων, *destitute of allies*; ἡ ψυχὴ γυμνὴ τοῦ σώματος, *the soul stript of the body*; καθαρὸς φόνου, *free from the stain of murder* (§ 172, 1). Ἐνοχος δειλίας, *chargeable with cowardice* (§ 173, 2). Διάφορος τῶν ἄλλων, *distinguished from the others* (§ 174).

2. Some are kindred to verbs which take the accusative. E. g.

Πόλεως ἀνατρεπτικός, *subversive of the state*; πρακτικὸς τῶν καλῶν, *capable of doing noble deeds*; φιλομαθὴς πάσης ἀληθείας, *fond of learning all truth*.

NOTE 1. Especially, adjectives compounded with *alpha privative* (§ 132, 1) take the genitive; as ἀγευστος κακῶν, *without a taste of evils*; ἀμνήμων τῶν κινδύνων, *forgetful of the dangers*; ἀπαθὴς κακῶν, *without suffering ills*; ἀκρατὴς γλώσσης, *without power over his tongue*.

Sometimes these adjectives take a genitive of kindred meaning, which depends on the idea of *separation* implied in them; as ἀπαις ἀρρένων παίδων, *childless (in respect) of male children*; ἀτιμος πάσης τιμῆς, *destitute of all honor*; ἀδωρότατος χρημάτων, *most free from taking bribes*.

For the genitive of *price* after ἀξιος, see § 178, Note.

§ 181. The *possessive* genitive sometimes follows adjectives denoting *possession* or the opposite. E. g.

Οἰκεία τῶν βασιλευόντων, *belonging to the kings*; ἱερὸς ὁ χώρος τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος, *the place is sacred to Artemis*; κοινὸν ἀπάντων, *common to all*; δημοκρατίας ἀλλότρια, *things foreign to democracy*.

For the dative after such adjectives, which is more common than the genitive, see § 185.

NOTE. Some adjectives of place, like *ἐναντίος*, *opposite*, may take the genitive instead of the regular dative (§ 185), but chiefly in poetry; as *ἐναντίοι ἔσταν Ἀχαιῶν*, *they stood opposite the Achaeans*.

Genitive with Adverbs.

§ 182. 1. The genitive follows adverbs derived from adjectives which take the genitive. E. g.

Οἱ ἐμπείρως αὐτοῦ ἔχοντες, *those who are acquainted with him*; *ἀναξίως τῆς πόλεως*, *in a manner unworthy of the state*; *ἐμάχοντο ἀξίως λόγου*, *they fought in a manner worthy of mention*.

2. The genitive follows many adverbs of place. E. g.

Ἐἴσω τοῦ ἐρύματος, *within the fortress*; *ἔξω τοῦ τείχους*, *outside of the wall*; *ἐκτὸς τῶν ὁρίων*, *without the boundaries*; *χωρὶς τοῦ σώματος*, *apart from the body*; *μεταξὺ σοφίας καὶ ἀμαθίας*, *between wisdom and ignorance*; *πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ*, *beyond the river*, *πρόσθεν τοῦ στρατοπέδου*, *in front of the camp*; *ἀμφοτέρωθεν τῆς ὁδοῦ*, *on both sides of the road*; *εὐθὺ τῆς Φασήλιδος*, *straight to Phaselis*.

Such adverbs, besides those given above, are chiefly *ἐντός*, *within*; *δίχα*, *apart from*; *ἐγγύς*, *ἄγχι*, *πέλας*, and *πλησίον*, *near*; *πόρρω* (*πρόσω*), *far from*; *ὀπίσθεν* and *κατόπιν*, *behind*; and a few others of similar meaning. The genitive after most of them can be explained as a *partitive* genitive or as a genitive of *separation*; that after *εὐθύ* resembles that after verbs of *aiming at* (§ 171, 1).

Ἀδόρφα and *κρύφα*, *without the knowledge of*, sometimes take the genitive.

NOTE. *Πλὴν*, *except*, *ἄχρι* and *μέχρι*, *until*, *ἄνευ* and *ἄτερ*, *without*, *ἐνεκα* (*οὐνεκα*), *on account of*, take the genitive like prepositions. For these and ordinary prepositions with the genitive, see § 191, 1.

Genitive Absolute.

§ 183. A noun and a participle not connected with the main construction of the sentence may stand by themselves in the genitive. This is called the *genitive absolute*. E. g.

Ταῦτ' ἐπράχθη Κόνωνος στρατηγούντος, *this was done when Conon was general*. *Οὐδὲν τῶν δεόντων ποιούντων ὑμῶν κακῶς τὰ πράγματα ἔχει*, *affairs are in a bad state while you do nothing which you ought to do*. *Θεῶν διδόντων οὐκ ἂν ἐκφύγοι κακά*, *if the Gods should grant (it to be so), he could not escape evils*. *Ὅντος ψεύδους ἔστιν ἀπάτη*, *when there is falsehood, there is deceit*.

For the relations denoted by the genitive absolute, see §§ 277, 278.

IV. DATIVE.

REMARK. The primary use of the *dative* case is to denote that *to* or *for* which anything is or is done. It also denotes that *by* which or *with* which, and the time (sometimes the place) in which, anything takes place, — i. e. it is not merely a *dative*, but also an *instrumental* and a *locative* case. (See Remark before § 157.) The object of motion after *to* is not regularly expressed by the Greek dative, but by the accusative with a preposition. (See § 162.)

Dative expressing To or For.

§ 184. The dative is used to denote that *to* or *for* which anything is or is done. This includes

1. The dative of the *indirect object* after transitive verbs, which is generally introduced in English by *to*. E. g.

Δίδωσι μισθὸν τῷ στρατεύματι, *he gives pay to the army*; ὑπισχνείται σοι δέκα τάλαντα, *he promises ten talents to you (or he promises you ten talents)*; βοηθίαν πέμπομεν τοῖς συμμάχοις, *we will send aid to our allies*; ἔλεγον τῷ βασιλεῖ τὰ γεγενημένα, *they told the king what had happened*.

2. The dative after certain intransitive verbs, many of which in English take a direct object without *to*. E. g.

Εὔχομαι τοῖς θεοῖς, *I pray (to) the Gods*; δικαιοσύνη λυσιτελεῖ τῷ ἔχοντι, *justice is advantageous to (or profits) the one having it*; τοῖς νόμοις πείθεται, *he is obedient to the laws (he obeys the laws)*; βοηθεῖ τοῖς φίλοις, *he assists his friends*; ἀρέσκει τοῖς πολίταις, *it is pleasing to (or it pleases) the citizens*; εἶκε ἀνάγκῃ, *yield to necessity*; οὐ πιστεύει τοῖς φίλοις, *he does not trust his friends*; τοῖς Θηβαίοις ὀνειδίζουν, *they reproach the Thebans*; τί ἐγκαλέεις ἡμῖν; *what have you to blame us for?* ἐπηρεάζουσιν ἀλλήλοισ, *they revile one another*; ὀργίζεσθε τοῖς ἀδικοῦσιν, *you are angry with the offenders*. So πρέπει μοι λέγειν, *it is becoming me to speak*; προσήκει μοι, *it belongs to me*; δοκεῖ μοι, *it seems to me*; δοκῶ μοι, *methinks*.

The verbs of this class which are not translated with *to* in English are chiefly those signifying *to benefit, serve, obey, defend, assist, please, trust, satisfy, advise, exhort*, or any of their opposites; also those expressing *friendliness, hostility, abuse, reproach, envy, anger, or threats*.

NOTE 1. The impersonals δεῖ, μέτεστι, μέλει, and προσήκει take the dative of a *person* with the genitive of a *thing*; as δεῖ μοι

τούτου, *I have need of this*; μέτεστί μοι τούτου, *I have a share in this*; μέλει μοι τούτου, *I am interested in this*; προσήκει μοι τούτου, *I am concerned in this*. (For the gen., see § 170, 2, § 172, N. 2.) So μεταμέλει.

Δεῖ and χρῆ take the accusative (very rarely the dative) when an infinitive follows. For δεῖ (in poetry) with the accusative and the genitive, see § 172, Note 2.

NOTE 2. Some verbs of this class may take an object accusative. Others (as μισέω, *to hate*) take only the accusative. Κελεύω, *to command*, has only the accusative with the infinitive. Λοιδορέω, *to revile*, in the active takes the accusative, and in the middle (λοιδορόμαι) the dative.

3. The dative of *advantage* or *disadvantage*, which is generally introduced in English by *for*. E. g.

Πᾶς ἀνὴρ αὐτῷ πονεῖ, *every man labors for himself*; Σόλων Ἀθηναίοις νόμους ἔθηκε, *Solon made laws for the Athenians*; οἱ καιροὶ προεῖνται τῇ πόλει, *the opportunities have been sacrificed for the state (for its disadvantage)*; ἐλπίδα ἔχει σωτηρίας τῇ πόλει, *he has hope of safety for the state*.

NOTE 1. A peculiar use of this dative is found in statements of time: as τῷ ᾗδῃ δύο γενεαὶ ἐφθίατο, *two generations had already passed away for him* (i. e. *he had seen them pass away*). Hom. Ἡμέραι ἦσαν τῇ Μυτιλήνῃ ἑαλωκυῖα ἑπτὰ, *for Mitylene captured (i. e. since its capture) there had been seven days*. Ἡμέρα ἦν πέμπτη ἐπιπλέονσι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, *it was the fifth day for the Athenians sailing on* (i. e. *it was the fifth day of their voyage*).

NOTE 2. Here belong such Homeric expressions as τοῖσιν ἀνέστη, *he rose up for them* (i. e. *to address them*); τοῖσι μύθων ἤρχεν, *he began to speak before them*.

NOTE 3. In Homer, verbs signifying *to ward off* take an accusative of the thing and a dative of the person; as Δαναοῖσι λοιγὸν ἄμυνον, *ward off destruction from the Danaï (lit. for the Danaï)*. Here the accusative may be omitted, so that Δαναοῖσι ἀμύνειν means *to defend the Danaï*. For other constructions of ἀμύνω, see the Lexicon.

Δέχομαι, *to receive*, takes a dative by a similar idiom; as δέξατο οἱ σκῆπτρον, *he took his sceptre from him* (lit. *for him*).

NOTE 4. Sometimes this dative has nearly the same force as a possessive genitive; as οἱ ἵπποι αὐτοῖς δέδενται, *their horses are tied (lit. the horses are tied for them)*; διὰ τὸ ἐσπάρθαι αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα, *because his army has been scattered*; ἤρχον τοῦ ναυτικοῦ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, *they commanded the navy for the Syracusans (i. e. the Syracusans' navy)*.

NOTE 5. Here belongs the so-called *ethical dative*, in which the personal pronouns have the force of *for my sake*, &c., and sometimes cannot easily be translated; as τί σοι μαθήσομαι; *what am I to learn for you?* πῶς ἡμῖν ἔχεις; *how are you (we wish to know)?*

NOTE 6. The participles βουλόμενος, ἠδόμενος, προσδεχόμενος, ἀχθόμενος, and a few others, may agree with a dative, the phrase being equivalent to the verb of the participle; as αὐτῷ βουλομένῳ ἐστίν, *it is to him wishing it* (i. e. *he wishes it*).

4. The dative of *possession*, after εἰμί, γίγνομαι, and similar verbs. E. g.

Πολλοί μοι φίλοι εἰσίν, *I have many friends*; πάντα σοι γενήσεται, *all things will belong to you*; ἔστιν ἀνθρώπῳ λογισμός, *man has reason*; Ἰππία μόνῳ τῶν ἀδελφῶν παῖδες ἐγένοντο, *to Hippias alone of the brothers there were children born*.

5. The dative denoting that *with respect to which* a statement is made,—often belonging to the whole sentence rather than to any special word. E. g.

Ἄπαντα τῷ φοβουμένῳ ψοφεῖ, *everything sounds to one who is afraid*; σφῶν μὲν ἐντολὴ Διὸς ἔχει τέλος, *as regards you two, the order of Zeus is fully obeyed*.

So in such expressions as these: ἐν δεξιᾷ ἐσπλέοντι, *on the right as you sail in (with respect to one sailing in)*; συνελόντι, *or ὡς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν, concisely, or to speak concisely* (lit. *for one having made the matter concise*). So ὡς ἐμοί, *in my opinion*.

§ 185. The dative follows many adjectives and adverbs of kindred meaning with the verbs included in § 184, and some verbal nouns. E. g.

Δυσμενὴς τοῖς φίλοις, *hostile to his friends*; ὑποχὸς τοῖς νόμοις, *subject to the laws*; ἐπικίνδυνον τῇ πόλει, *dangerous to the state*; βλαβερόν τῷ σώματι, *hurtful to the body*; σοφὸς ἑαυτῷ, *wise for himself*; ἐναντίος αὐτῷ, *opposed to him*. (For the genitive after ἐναντίος, see § 181, Note.) So καταδούλωσις τῶν Ἑλλήνων τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, *subjugation of the Greeks to the Athenians*. Συμφερόντως αὐτῷ, *profitably to himself*; ἐμποδὼν ἐμοί, *in my way*.

Dative of Resemblance and Union.

§ 186. The dative is used with all words implying *resemblance*, *union*, or *approach*. This includes verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and nouns. E. g.

Σκιαῖς ἑσπέρας, *like shadows*; ὁμιλοῦσι τοῖς κακοῖς, *they associate with the bad*; τοὺς φεύγοντας αὐτοῖς ξυνήλλαξεν, *he reconciled the exiles with them*; ὁμολογοῦσιν ἀλλήλοις, *they agree with one another*; διαλέγονται τοῦτοις, *they converse with these*; τοὺς ἵππους ψόφοις πλησιάζειν, *to bring the horses near to noises*. Ὅμοιοι τοῖς τυφλοῖς, *like the blind*; κύματα ἴσα ὄρεσσιν, *waves like mountains* (Hom.); τοῖς αὐτοῖς Κύρῳ ὅπλοις ὠπλισμένοι, *armed with the same arms as Cyrus*. Ἐγγὺς ὁδῷ, *near a road* (also the genitive, § 182, 2); ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, *as soon as (it was) day*; ὁμοῦ τῷ πῆλῳ, *together with the mud*; τὰ τοῦτοις ἐφεξῆς, *what comes next to these*.

NOTE 1. To this class belong not merely such verbs as διαλέγομαι, *to discourse with*, but also μάχομαι, πολεμέω, and others signifying *to contend with*, *to quarrel with*; as μάχεσθαι τοῖς Θηβαίοις, *to fight with the Thebans*; πολεμοῦσιν ἡμῖν, *they are at war with us*; ἐρίζουσιν ἀλλήλοις, *they contend with each other*; διαφέρεσθαι τοῖς πονηροῖς, *to be at variance with the base*. So ἐς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν τινι, or ἐς λόγους ἐλθεῖν τινι, *to come to a conflict (or words) with any one*.

NOTE 2. After adjectives of likeness, an abridged form of expression may be used; as κόμαι Χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοίαι, *hair like (that of) the Graces* (Hom.); τὰς ἴσας πληγὰς ἐμοί, *the same number of blows with me*.

Dative after Compound Verbs.

§ 187. The dative follows many verbs compounded with ἐν, σύν, or ἐπί; and some compounded with πρός, παρά, περί, and ὑπό. E. g.

Τοῖς νόμοις ἐμμένων, *abiding by the laws*; αἱ ἡδοναὶ ἐπιστήμην οὐδεμίαν ψυχῇ ἐμποιοῦσιν, *pleasures produce no knowledge in the soul*; ἐνέκειντο τῷ Περικλεῖ, *they pressed hard on Pericles*; ἐμαυτῷ συνήδην οὐδὲν ἐπισταμένῳ, *I was conscious to myself that I knew nothing* (lit. *with myself*); ἤδη ποτὲ σοι ἐπῆλθεν; *did it ever occur to you?* Προσβάλλειν τῷ τειχίσματι, *to attack the fortification*; ἀδελφὸς ἀνδρὶ παρῇ, *let a brother stand by a man* (i. e. *let a man's brother stand by him*); τοῖς κακοῖς περιπίπτουσιν, *they are involved in evils*; ὑπόκειται τὸ πεδίον τῷ ἱερῷ, *the plain lies below the temple*.

The dative here sometimes depends on the preposition (§ 193), and sometimes may be explained by the meaning of the compound verb.

Causal and Instrumental Dative.

§ 188. 1. The dative is used to denote the *cause*, *manner*, *means*, or *instrument*. E. g.

CAUSE: Ἀποθνήσκει νόσῳ, *he dies of disease*; πολλάκις ἀγνοίᾳ ἁμαρτάνομεν, *we often err through ignorance*. MANNER: Δρόμῳ ἡπείγοντο, *they pressed forward on a run*; πολλῇ κραυγῇ ἐπίασι, *they advance with a loud shout*; τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, *in truth*; τῷ ὄντι, *in reality*; βίᾳ, *forcibly*; ταύτῃ, *in this manner, thus*. MEANS OR INSTRUMENT: Ὀρώμεν τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς, *we see with our eyes*; ἐγνώσθησαν τῇ σκευῇ τῶν ὅπλων, *they were recognized by the fashion of their arms*; κακοῖς ἰᾶσθαι κακά, *to cure evils by evils*; οὐδεὶς ἐπαινον ἡδοναῖς ἐκτήσατο, *no one gains praise by pleasures*.

NOTE 1. The dative of *respect* is a form of the dative of *manner*; as δυνατὸς τῷ σώματι, *strong in his body*; πόλις, Θάψακος ὀνόματι, *a city, Thapsacus by name*.

NOTE 2. Χράομαι, *to use (to serve one's self by)*, takes the *instrumental* dative; as χρώνται ἀργυρίῳ, *they use money*. A neuter pronoun (e. g. τί, τι, ὃ τι, or τοῦτο) may be added as a cognate accusative (§ 159, N. 2); as τί τοῦτοις χρήσομαι; *what shall I do with these?* (lit. *what use shall I make of these?*). Νομίζω has sometimes the same meaning and construction as χράομαι.

2. The dative of *manner* is used with comparatives to denote the *degree of difference*. E. g.

Πολλῷ κρείττον ἐστίν, *it is much better (better by much)*; τῇ κεφαλῇ μείζων (or ἐλάττων), *a head taller (or shorter)*; τοσοῦτῳ ἡδίων ζῶ, *I live so much the more happily*; τέχνη ἀνάγκης ἀσθενεστέρα μακρῷ, *art is weaker than necessity by far*.

So sometimes with superlatives, and even with other expressions which imply comparison; as μακρῷ κάλλιστά τε καὶ ἀριστα, *by far the most beautiful and the best*; δέκα ἔτεσι πρὸ τῆς ἐν Σαλαμῖν ναυμαχίας, *ten years before the battle at Salamis*.

3. The dative sometimes denotes the *agent* with passive verbs, especially with the perfect and pluperfect. E. g.

Τοῦτο ἤδη σοι πέπρακται, *this has now been done by you*; ἐπειδὴ παρεσκεύαστο τοῖς Κορινθίοις, *when preparation had been made by the Corinthians*.

With other tenses, the agent is regularly expressed by ὑπό, &c. and the genitive (§ 197, 1); rarely by the dative, except in poetry.

4. With the verbal adjective in -τέος the agent is expressed by the dative, but sometimes by the accusative. See § 281.

5. The dative is used to denote that by which any person or thing is *accompanied*. E. g.

Ἦλθον οἱ Πέρσαι παμπληθεὶ στόλῳ, *the Persians came with an army in full force*; ἡμεῖς καὶ ἵπποις τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις καὶ ἀνδράσι πορευόμεθα, *let us march with the strongest horses and with men*; οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῷ τε κατὰ γῆν στρατῷ προσέβαλλον τῷ τειχίσματι καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶν, *the Lacedaemonians attacked the wall both with their land army and with their ships*.

This dative is used chiefly in reference to military forces, and is originally connected with the dative of *means* or *instrument*. The last example might be placed equally well under § 188, 1.

NOTE. This dative sometimes takes the dative of *αὐτός* for emphasis; as μίαν (ναῦν) αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν εἶλον, *they took one (ship)-even and all*.

Dative of Time.

§ 189. The dative often denotes time *when*. This is confined chiefly to nouns denoting *day, night, month, or year*, and to names of *festivals*. E. g.

Τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπέθανεν, *he died on the same day*; Ἑρμαῖ μιᾷ νυκτὶ οἱ πλείστοι περιεκόπησαν, *the most of the Hermae were mutilated in one night*; οἱ Σάμιοι ἐξεπολιορκήθησαν ἐννάτῳ μηνί, *the Samians were taken by siege in the ninth month*; τετάρτῳ ἔτει ξυνέβησαν, *they came to terms in the fourth year*; ὥσπερ ἐν Θεσμοφορίοις ῥηστεύομεν, *we fast as if it were on the Thesmophoria*. So τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ (sc. ἡμέρᾳ), *on the following day*, and δευτέρᾳ, τρίτῃ, *on the second, third, &c.*, in giving the day of the month.

NOTE. Even the words mentioned, except names of festivals, generally take *ἐν* when no adjective word is joined with them. Thus *ἐν νυκτὶ*, *at night* (rarely in poetry *νυκτὶ*), but *μιᾷ νυκτὶ*, *in one night*.

A few expressions occur like *ὑστέρῳ χρόνῳ*, *in after time*; *χειμῶνος ὥρᾳ*, *in the winter season*; *νουμηνίᾳ* (*new-moon day*), *on the first of the month*; and others in poetry.

Dative of Place (Poetic).

§ 190. In poetry, the dative often denotes the place *where*. E. g.

Ἑλλάδι ναίων, *dwelling in Hellas*; αἰθέρι ναίων, *dwelling in heaven*; ὄρεσι, *on the mountains*; τόξῳ ὤμοισιν ἔχων, *having the bow on his shoulders*; μένει ἀγρῷ, *he remains in the country*. Hom

Ἦσθαι δόμοις, *to sit at home*. Aesch. Νῦν ἀγροῖσι τυγχάνει, *now he happens to be in the country*. Soph.

NOTE. In prose, the dative of place is chiefly confined to the names of Attic demes; as ἡ Μαραθῶνι μάχη, *the battle at Marathon*; but only ἐν Ἀθήναις. Still some exceptions occur.

Some adverbs of place are really *local datives*; as ταύτῃ, τῇδε, *here*; οἴκοι, *at home*; κύκλῳ, *in a circle, all around*. See § 61, N. 2.

PREPOSITIONS.

§ 191. 1. The following prepositions take the genitive:—

Ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἀπό, διά, ἐκ (ἐξ), ἐπί, κατά, μετά, παρά, περί, πρό, πρὸς, ὑπέρ, ὑπό, — i. e. all the prepositions except εἰς (ὧς), ἐν, σύν, ἀνά. Also ἀνευ, ἄτερ, ἄχρι, μέχρι, ἔνεκα, and πλὴν, which are sometimes called *improper prepositions*.

NOTE. Even ἀνά takes the genitive in the Homeric ἀνά νηὸς βαῖνον, *to go on board of a ship*.

2. The following prepositions take the dative:—

Ἀμφί, ἀνά, ἐν, ἐπί, μετά, παρά, περί, πρὸς, σύν (ξύν), ὑπό.

3. The following take the accusative:—

Ἀμφί, ἀνά, διά, εἰς (or ἐς), ἐπί, κατά, μετά, παρά, περί, πρὸς, ὑπέρ, ὑπό, — i. e. all except ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐκ, ἐν, πρό, σύν. Ὡς, *to*, is sometimes used for πρὸς with words denoting *persons*.

NOTE 1. The meaning and use of the prepositions must be learned by practice and from the Lexicon. It will be noticed how the peculiar meaning of each case often modifies the original force of a preposition. Thus παρά means *near, alongside of*; and we have παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως, *from the neighborhood of the king*, — παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ, *in the neighborhood of the king*, — παρὰ τὴν βασιλέα, *into the neighborhood of the king*.

NOTE 2. The prepositions were originally adverbs; and as such they are sometimes used without a noun, especially in the older Greek, — seldom in Attic prose. Thus περί, *roundabout* or *exceedingly*, in Homer; πρὸς δέ or καὶ πρὸς, *and besides*, in Herodotus.

NOTE 3. The preposition of a compound verb may also stand separately, in which case its adverbial force plainly appears; as ἐπι

κρίφας ἦλθε (for κρίφας ἐπῆλθε), *darkness came on*; ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λογόνδ' ἀμύνει (for ἀπαμύνει), *to ward off destruction from us*.

This is called *mesis*, and is found chiefly in Homer.

NOTE 4. A preposition sometimes follows its case, or a verb to which it belongs; as νεῶν ἀπο, παιδὸς περί; ὀλίσας ἀπο (for ἀπολείσας). For the accent, see § 23, 2.

NOTE 5. A few prepositions are used adverbially with a verb understood; as πάρα for πάρεστι, ἔπι and μέτα (in Homer) for ἔπεισι and μέτεσι. So ἔνι for ἐνεστι, and ἀνα, up! for ἀνάστα (ἀνάστηθι). For the accent, see § 23, 2.

NOTE 6. Sometimes *eis* with the accusative stands, by a peculiar mixture of constructions, for ἐν with the dative; as αἱ ξύνοδοι εἰς τὸ ἱερόν ἐγίνοντο, *the synods were held in the temple* (lit. *into the temple*, involving the idea of going into the temple to hold the synods). So ἀπό with the genitive for ἐν with the dative; as διήρπαστο καὶ αὐτὰ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκῶν ξύλα, *even the very timbers in the houses* (lit. *from the houses*) had been stolen.

§ 192. 1. Four prepositions take the *genitive only*: ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐκ (ἐξ), and πρό, — with ἀνευ, ἀτερ, ἄχρι, μέχρι, ἔνεκα, and πλήν.

2. Two take the *dative only*: ἐν and σύν (ξύν).

3. Two take the *accusative only*: εἰς (ἐς) and ὡς.

4. Three take the *genitive and accusative*: διά, κατά, and ὑπέρ.

5. One, ἀνά, takes the *dative and accusative*, very rarely the *genitive* (§ 191, 1, Note). The dative is only Epic and Lyric.

6. Seven take the *genitive, dative, and accusative*: ἀμφί, ἐπί, μετά, παρά, περί, πρόσ, and ὑπό.

§ 193. A preposition is often followed by its own case when it is part of a compound verb. E. g.

Παρακομίζοντο τὴν Ἰταλίαν, *they sailed along the coast of Italy*; ἐπέλθέ με, *it occurred to me*; ἡ μήτηρ συνέπραττεν αὐτῷ ταῦτα, *his mother assisted him in this* (i. e. ἔπραττε σὺν αὐτῷ). For the genitive, see § 177; for the dative, see § 187.

ADVERBS.

§ 194. Adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. E. g.

Οὕτως εἶπεν, *thus he spoke*; ὡς δύναμαι, *as I am able*; πρῶτον ἀπῆλθε, *he first went away*; τὸ ἀληθὺς κακόν, *that which is truly evil*; μᾶλλον πρεπόντως ἡμφιεσμένη, *more becomingly dressed*.

For adjectives used in the sense of adverbs, see § 138, N. 7. For adverbs preceded by the article and qualifying a noun, see § 141, N. 3. For negative adverbs, see § 283.

THE VERB.

VOICES.

Active.

§ 195. In the active voice the subject is represented as acting or being; as *τρέπω τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς*, *I turn my eyes*; *ὁ πατὴρ φιλεῖ τὸν παῖδα*, *the father loves the child*; *οὗτός ἐστι σοφός*, *this man is wise*.

NOTE. The active voice includes most intransitive verbs; as *τρέχω*, *to run*; *εἰμί*, *to be*. Some transitive verbs have certain intransitive tenses; as *ἵστηκα*, *I stand*, *ἵστην*, *I stood*, from *ἵστημι*, *to place*. Such tenses are said to have a *middle* or a *passive* meaning.

The same verb may be both transitive and intransitive; as *εὐαῖνω*, *to drive* or *to march*. In the second case we may supply *ἐμαυτόν*, *myself*. Compare the English verbs *drive*, *turn*, *move*, &c.

Passive.

§ 196. In the passive voice the subject is represented as *acted upon*; as *ὁ παῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς φιλεῖται*, *the child is loved by the father*.

§ 197. 1. The *object* of the active becomes the subject of the passive. The *subject* of the active, the agent, is generally expressed by *ὑπό* and the genitive in the passive construction.

NOTE 1. Other prepositions than *ὑπό* with the genitive of the agent, though used in poetry, are not common in Attic prose. Such are *παρά*, *πρός*, *ἐξ*, and *ἀπό*.

NOTE 2. When the active is followed by two accusatives, or by an accusative and a dative, the case denoting a *person* is generally made the subject of the passive, and the other case remains unchanged. E. g.

Οὐδέν ἄλλο διδάσκεται ἄνθρωπος, *the man is taught nothing else* (in the active *οὐδέν ἄλλο διδάσκουσι τὸν ἄνθρωπον*). *Ἄλλο τι*

μείζον ἐπιταχθήσεσθε, *you will have some other greater command imposed on you* (act. ἄλλο τι μείζον ὑμῖν ἐπιτάξουσιν, *they will impose some other greater command on you*). Οἱ ἐπιτετραμμένοι τῇ φυλακῇ, *those to whom the guard has been entrusted* (act. ἐπιτέπειν τὴν φυλακὴν τοῖς). Διφθέραν ἐννημμένος, *clad in a leathern jerkin* (act. ἐνάπτειν τί τι, *to fit a thing on one*). So ἐκόπτεσθαι τὸν ὀφθαλμόν, *to have his eye cut out*, and ἀποτέμνεσθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν, *to have his head cut off*, &c., from possible active constructions ἐκόπτειν τί τι, and ἀποτέμνειν τί τι (§ 184, 3, N. 4). This construction has nothing to do with that of § 160.

See also § 169, 2, Note, for a genitive retained with the passive.

2. The perfect and pluperfect passive generally take the *dative* of the agent (§ 188, 3).

The verbal in -τός or -τέον takes the *dative* (sometimes the *accusative*) of the agent (§ 188, 4).

§ 198. Even the cognate accusative (§ 159) can be made the subject of the passive. Thus even intransitive verbs can have a passive voice. E. g.

Ἄσεβεῖται οὐδέν, *no act of impiety is committed* (act. ἀσεβεῖν οὐδέν). This occurs chiefly in such participial expressions as τὰ ἡσεβήμενα, *the impious acts which have been committed*; τὰ κινδυνευθέντα, *the risks which were run*; τὰ ἡμαρτημένα, *the errors which have been made*, &c.

Middle.

§ 199. In the middle voice the subject is represented

1. As acting *on himself*; as ἐτράποντο πρὸς ληστείαν, *they turned themselves to piracy*.

2. As acting *for himself*; as ὁ δῆμος τίθεται νόμους, *the people make laws for themselves*, whereas τίθησι νόμους would properly be said of a lawgiver.

3. As acting on an object which *belongs to himself*; as ἦλθε λυσόμενος θυγάτρα, *he came to ransom his (own) daughter*. Hom.

NOTE 1. The last two uses may be united in one verb, as in the last example. Often the middle expresses no more than is implied in the active; thus τρόπαιον ἵστασθαι, *to raise a trophy for themselves*, generally adds nothing to what is implied in τρόπαιον ἱστάναι, *to*

raise a trophy; and either form can be used. The middle sometimes does not differ at all from the active; as the poetic *ιδέσθαι*, *to see*, and *ιδεῖν*.

NOTE 2. The middle sometimes has a *causative* meaning; as *ἐδάξαδάμην σε*, *I had you taught*.

This gives rise to some special uses of the middle; as in *δανείζω*, *to lend*, *δανείζομαι*, *to borrow* (*cause somebody to lend to one's self*). So *μισθόω*, *to let*, *μισθόομαι*, *to hire* (*cause to be let to one's self*).

NOTE 3. The middle of certain verbs is peculiar in its meaning. Thus, *ἀποδίδωμι*, *to give back*, *ἀποδίδομαι*, *to sell*; *γράφω*, *to write* or *to propose a vote*, *γράφομαι*, *to indict*; *τιμωρῶ τινα*, *I avenge a person*, *τιμωροῦμαι τινα*, *I avenge myself on a person* or *I punish a person*; *ἄπτω*, *to fasten*, *ἄπτομαι*, *to cling to* (so *ἔχω* and *ἔχομαι*).

The passive of some of these verbs is used as a passive to both active and middle; thus *γραφῆναι* can mean either *to be written* or *to be indicted*.

NOTE 4. The future middle of some verbs has a passive sense; as *ἀδικέω*, *to wrong*, *ἀδικήσομαι*, *I shall be wronged*.

TENSES.

I. TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE.

§ 200. The tenses of the indicative express action as follows:—

PRESENT, continued present action; *γράφω*, *I am writing*.

IMPERFECT, continued past action; *ἔγραφον*, *I was writing*.

PERFECT, action finished in present time; *γέγραφα*, *I have written*.

PLUPERFECT, action finished in past time; *ἔγγραψεν*, *I had written*.

AORIST, simple past action; *ἔγραψα*, *I wrote*.

FUTURE, simple future action; *γράψω*, *I shall write*.

FUTURE PERFECT, action to be finished in future time; *γεγραψεται*, *it will have been written*.

NOTE 1. In narration, the present is sometimes used vividly for the aorist; as *πορεύεται πρὸς βασιλέα ἢ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα*, *he goes (went) to the king as fast as he could*.

For the present expressing a general truth, see § 205, 1.

NOTE 2. The present and especially the imperfect often express an *attempted* action; as *πείθουσι ὑμᾶς, they are trying to persuade you*; *Ἀλόννησον ἐδίδου, he offered (tried to give) Halonnesus*; *ἃ ἐπράσσετο οὐκ ἐγένετο, what was attempted did not happen*.

NOTE 3. The presents *ἤκω, I am come*, and *οἶχομαι, I am gone*, have the force of perfects; the imperfects having the force of pluperfects.

The present *εἶμι, I am going*, has a future sense.

NOTE 4. The present with *πάλαι* or other expression of past time has the force of a present and perfect combined; as *πάλαι σοι τοῦτο λέγω, I have long been telling you this (which I now tell)*.

NOTE 5. The *aoiist* takes its name (*ἀόριστος, unlimited, unqualified*) from its denoting a simple past occurrence, with none of the limitations (*ὅροι*) as to *completion, continuance, &c.*, which belong to the other past tenses. It corresponds exactly to the so-called imperfect in English, whereas the Greek imperfect corresponds to the forms *I was doing, &c.* Thus, *ἐποίει τοῦτο* is *he was doing this* or *he did this habitually*; *πεποίηκε τοῦτο* is *he has already done this*; *ἔπεποιήκει τοῦτο* is *he had already (at some past time) done this*; but *ἐποίησε τοῦτο* is simply *he did this*, without qualification of any kind.

The aorist of verbs which denote a *state* or *condition* generally expresses the *entrance into* that state or condition; as *πλουτέω, to be rich*; *ἐπλούτουν, I was rich*; *ἐπλούτησα, I became rich*. So *ἐβασίλευσε, he became king*; *ἤρξε, he obtained office*.

The distinction between the imperfect and aorist was sometimes neglected, especially in the earlier Greek. See *βαῖνον* and *βῆ* in *Il. I. 437* and *439*; *βάλλετο* and *βάλετο* in *Il. II. 43* and *45*; *ἔλιπεν* and *λείπε*, *Il. II. 106* and *107*.

NOTE 6. Some perfects have a present meaning; as *θήσκειν, to die*, *τεθνηκέναι, to be dead*; *γίγνεσθαι, to become*, *γεγονέναι, to be*; *μμνήσκειν, to remind*, *μεμνήσθαι, to remember*; *καλεῖν, to call*, *κεκλησθαι, to be called*. So *οἶδα, I know, novi*. This is usually explained by the meaning of the verb.

In such verbs the pluperfect has the force of an imperfect; as *ᾔδειν, I knew* (§ 130, 2).

NOTE 7. The perfect sometimes refers vividly to the future; as *ἂν με αἰσθήσεται, ὅλωα, if he shall perceive me, I am ruined* (perit). So sometimes the present; as *ἀπόλλυμαι, I perish!* (for *I shall perish*).

NOTE 8. The second person of the future may express a *permission*, or even a *command*; as *πράξεις οἷον ἂν θέλῃς, you may act as*

you please; πάντας δὲ τοῦτο δράσεις, and by all means do this (you shall do this). So in imprecations; as ἀπολείσθε, to destruction with you! (lit. you shall perish). See § 257.

NOTE 9. The future perfect is sometimes merely an emphatic future, denoting that a future act will be *immediate* or *decisive*; as φράξε καὶ πεπράξεται, *speak, and it shall be (no sooner said than) done.*

§ 201. The division of the tenses of the indicative into *primary* and *secondary* (or *historical*) is explained in § 90, 2.

In dependent clauses, when the construction allows both subjunctive and optative, or both indicative and optative, the subjunctive or indicative regularly follows primary tenses, and the optative follows secondary tenses. E. g.

Πράττουσιν ἃ ἂν βούλωνται, *they do whatever they please; ἔπραττον ἃ βούλοιντο, they did whatever they pleased. Δέγουσιν ὅτι τοῦτο βούλονται, they say that they wish for this; ἔλεξαν ὅτι τοῦτο βούλοιντο, they said that they wished for this.*

These constructions will be explained hereafter (§ 233 and § 243).

The gnomic aorist is a primary tense, as it refers to present time (§ 205, 2); and the historic present is secondary, as it refers to past time (§ 200, N. 1).

NOTE 1. The only exception to this principle occurs in indirect discourse, where the form of the direct discourse can always be retained, even after secondary tenses. See § 242, § 248, N., § 216, 2.

NOTE 2. The distinction into primary and secondary tenses extends to the dependent moods only where the tenses keep the same distinction of time which they have in the indicative. It is important chiefly in the infinitive in indirect discourse (§ 203).

II. TENSES OF THE DEPENDENT MOODS.

A. Not in Indirect Discourse.

§ 202. In the subjunctive and imperative, and also in the optative and infinitive when they are *not in indirect discourse* (§ 203), the tenses chiefly used are the present and aorist.

1. These tenses here differ only in this, that the present denotes a *continued* or *repeated* action, while the aorist denotes a *simple occurrence* of the action, the time of both being precisely the same. E. g.

Ἐὰν ποιῇ τοῦτο, *if he shall do this (habitually)*, εἰ ποιήσῃ τοῦτο, (simply) *if he shall do this*; εἰ ποιοίῃ τοῦτο, *if he should do this (habitually)*, εἰ ποιήσειε τοῦτο, (simply) *if he should do this*; ποιεῖ τοῦτο, *do this (habitually)*, ποιήσον τοῦτο, (simply) *do this*. Οὕτω νικήσαιμί τ' ἐγὼ καὶ νομιζοίμην σοφός, *on this condition may I gain the victory (aor.) and be considered (pres.) wise*. Βούλεται τοῦτο ποιεῖν, *he wishes to do this (habitually)*, βούλεται τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, (simply) *he wishes to do this*.

This is a distinction entirely unknown to the Latin, which has (for example) only one form, *si faciat*, corresponding to εἰ ποιοίῃ and εἰ ποιήσειεν. Even the Greek does not always regard it; and in many cases it is indifferent which tense is used.

2. The perfect, when it occurs in these constructions, represents an action as *finished* at the time at which the present would represent it as *going on*. E. g.

Δέδοικα μὴ λήθην πεποιήκη, *I fear lest it may prove to have caused forgetfulness (μὴ ποιῇ would mean lest it may cause)*. Μηδενὶ βοηθεῖν ὅς ἂν μὴ πρότερος βεβοηθηκῶς ὑμῖν ᾦ, *to help no one who shall not previously have helped you (ὅς ἂν μὴ . . . βοηθῇ would mean who shall not previously help you)*. Οὐκ ἂν διὰ τοῦτο γ' εἶεν οὐκ εὐθὺς δεδωκότες, *they would not (on inquiry) prove to have failed to pay on this account (with δεδοίεν this would mean they would not fail to pay)*. Οὐ βουλευέσθαι ἔτι ὥρα, ἀλλὰ βεβουλευέσθαι, *it is no longer time to be deliberating, but (it is time) to have finished deliberating*.

NOTE 1. The perfect imperative generally expresses a command that something shall be *decisive* and *permanent*; as ταῦτα εἰρήσθω, *let this have been said (i. e. let what has been said be final)*, or let this (which follows) be said once for all; μέχρι τοῦδε ὠρίσθω ὑμῶν ἡ βραδυτής, *at this point let the limit of your sluggishness be fixed*. This is confined to the third person singular passive; the rare second person singular middle being merely emphatic. The active is used only when the perfect has a present meaning (§ 200, N. 6).

NOTE 2. The perfect infinitive is sometimes used like the imperative (Note 1), and sometimes it is merely emphatic; as εἶπον τὴν θύραν κεκλεισθαι, *they ordered the gate to be shut (and kept so)*; ἤλαυνεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Μένωνος, ὥστ' ἐκείνους ἐκπεπλήχθαι καὶ τρέχειν ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα, *so that they were (once for all) thoroughly frightened and ran to arms* (the perfect here is merely more emphatic than the present). The regular meaning of this tense, when it is not in indirect discourse, is that given in § 202, 2.

3. The future infinitive is regularly used only in *indirect discourse* (§ 203).

It occurs occasionally in other constructions, in place of the regular present or aorist, to make more emphatic the future idea which the infinitive receives from the context. E. g.

Ἐδείθον τῶν Μεγαρέων ναυσι σφᾶς ξυμπροπέμψειν, *they asked the Megarians to escort them with ships; οὐκ ἀποκωλύσειν δυνατοὶ ὄντες, not being able to prevent.* So rarely after ὥστε, and to express a purpose. In all these constructions the future is *strictly exceptional*, the only regular forms of the infinitive out of indirect discourse being the present and aorist, except in the few cases in which the perfect is used (§ 202, 2) and in the case mentioned in the following Note. See also § 203, N. 2.

NOTE. One regular exception to the principle just stated is found in the periphrastic future (§ 98, 3), where the present and future infinitives with μέλλω are equally common, but the aorist is very rare.

4. The future optative is used only in indirect discourse (§ 203, N. 3). Even here the future indicative generally takes its place. • See also § 217, and § 248, Note.

B. In Indirect Discourse.

REMARK. The term *indirect discourse* includes all clauses depending on a verb of *saying* or *thinking* which contain the thoughts or words of any person stated *indirectly*, i. e. incorporated into the general structure of the sentence. It includes of course all *indirect* quotations and questions.

§ 203. When the optative and infinitive stand in indirect discourse, each tense represents the *corresponding tense* of a verb in the direct discourse. E. g.

Ἐλεγεν ὅτι γράφοι, *he said that he was writing* (he said γράφω, *I am writing*); ἔλεγεν ὅτι γράψοι, *he said that he would write* (he said γράψω, *I will write*); ἔλεγεν ὅτι γράψειεν, *he said that he had written* (he said ἔγραψα); ἔλεγεν ὅτι γεγραφὼς εἶη, *he said that he had already written* (he said γέγραφα). Ἦρετο εἰ τις ἐμοῦ εἶη σοφώτερος, *he asked whether any one was wiser than I* (he asked ἔστι τις;).

Φησὶ γράφειν, *he says that he is writing* (he says γράφω); φησὶ γράψειν, *he says that he will write* (γράφω); φησὶ γράψαι, *he says that he wrote* (ἔγραψα); φησὶ γεγραφέναι, *he says that he has written* (γέγραφα).

Εἶπεν ὅτι ἄνδρα ἄγοι ὃν εἰρξαι δέοι, *he said that he was bringing a man whom it was necessary to confine* (he said ἄνδρα ἄγω ὃν εἰρξαι δεῖ). Ἐλογίζοντο ὥς, εἰ μὴ μάχοιντο, ἀποστήσονται αἱ πό-

λεις, *they considered that, if they should not fight, the cities would revolt* (they thought *ὅαν μὴ μαχώμεθα, ἀποστήσονται, if we do not fight, they will revolt*).

These constructions will be explained in § 243; § 246; and § 247, 1. They are given here merely to show the different force of the *tenses* in indirect discourse and in other constructions. Compare especially the difference between *φησὶ γράφειν* and *φησὶ γράψαι* under § 203 with that between *βούλεται ποιεῖν* and *βούλεται ποιῆσαι* under § 202. Notice also the same distinction in respect to the present and aorist optative.

NOTE 1. The present infinitive represents the *imperfect* as well as the present indicative; as *τίνας εὐχὰς ὑπολαμβάνει' εἶχεσθαι τὸν Φίλιππον ὅτ' ἔσπενδεν*; *what prayers do you suppose Philip made when he was pouring libations?* (i. e. *τίνας ἤσχετο*;) The perfect infinitive likewise represents both perfect and pluperfect.

So rarely the present optative represents the imperfect indicative. See § 243, Note 1.

NOTE 2. Verbs of *hoping, expecting, promising, &c.*, form an intermediate class between verbs which take the infinitive in indirect discourse and those which do not (see Rem. before § 203); and they allow either the future infinitive (as in § 203) or the present and aorist (as in § 202). E. g.

**Ἠλπίζον μάχην ἔσεσθαι*, *they expected that there would be a battle* (Thuc.); but *ἀ οὐποτε ἤλπισεν παθεῖν*, *what he never expected to suffer* (Eur.). **Υπέσχετό μοι βουλεύεσθαι*, and *ὑπέσχετο μὴ χαλὴν παρῆξειν* (both in Xen.)

The construction of indirect discourse (the future) is the more common here. In English we can say *I hope (expect or promise) to do this* (like *ποιεῖν* or *ποιῆσαι*), or *I hope I shall do this* (like *ποιήσω*).

NOTE 3. The future optative is never used except as the representative of the future indicative, either in indirect discourse (as in the examples under § 203), or in the construction of § 217 (which is governed by the principles of indirect discourse).

III. TENSES OF THE PARTICIPLE.

§ 204. The tenses of the participle express generally the same time as those of the indicative; but they are present, past, or future *relatively* to the time of the verb with which they are connected. E. g.

Ἀμαρτάνει τοῦτο ποιῶν, *he errs in doing this*; ἡμάρτανε τοῦτο ποιῶν, *he erred in doing this*; ἀμαρτήσεται τοῦτο ποιῶν, *he will err in doing this*. (Here ποιῶν is first present, then past, then future, absolutely; but always present to the verb of the sentence.) Ταῦτα εἰπόντες ἀπῆλθον, *having said this, they departed*. Οὐ πολλοὶ φαίνονται ξυνελθόντες, *not many appear to have joined the expedition*. Ἐπῆμσαν τοὺς εἰρηκότας, *they praised those who had (already) spoken*. Τοῦτο ποιήσων ἔρχεται, *he is coming to do this*; τοῦτο ποιήσων ἦλθεν, *he came to do this*.

NOTE 1. The present here represents also the imperfect; as οἶδα κἀκείνῳ σωφρονοῦντε, ἵστε Σωκράτει συνήστην, *I know that they both were continent as long as they associated with Socrates* (i. e. ἐσωφρονεῖτην).

NOTE 2. The aorist participle in certain constructions does not denote time past with reference to the leading verb, but expresses a *simple occurrence* without regard to time (like the aorist infinitive in § 202). This is so in the following examples:—

*Ἐτυχεν ἐλθών, *he happened to come*; ἔλαθεν ἐλθών, *he came secretly*; ἔφθη ἐλθών, *he came first*. (See § 279, 2.) Περιυδεῖν τὴν γῆν τμηθεῖσαν, *to allow the land to be ravaged (to see it ravaged)*. (See § 279, 3.) Εὖ γ' ἐποίησας ἀναμνήσας με, *you did well in reminding me*, and elsewhere when the participle denotes that in which the action of the verb consists. (See § 277.)

IV. GNOMIC AND ITERATIVE TENSES.

§ 205. 1. The present is the tense commonly used in Greek, as in English, to denote a general truth or an habitual action; as πλοῖον εἰς Δῆλον Ἀθηναῖοι πέμπουσιν, *the Athenians send a ship to Delos (annually)*.

2. In animated language, the aorist is used in this sense. This is called the *gnomic aorist*, and is generally translated by the English present. E. g.

*Ὦν τις τούτων τι παραβαίνει, ζημίαν αὐτοῖς ἐπέθεσαν, i. e. *they impose a penalty on all who transgress*. Μί' ἡμέρα τὸν μὲν καθείλεν ὑψόθεν, τὸν δ' ἥρ' ἄνω, *one day (often) brings down one man from a height and raises another high*.

NOTE 1. Here one distinct case in past time is vividly used to represent all possible cases. Examples containing such adverbs as πολλάκις, *often*, ἤδη, *already*, οὐπω, *never yet*, illustrate the construction; as ἀθυμοῦντες ἄνδρες οὐπω τρόπαιον ἔστησαν, *disheartened men never yet raised a trophy*.

NOTE 2. An aorist resembling the gnomic is found in Homeric similes; as ἤρπε δ' ὥς ὅτε τις δρύς ἤριπεν, and *he fell, as when some oak falls* (lit. *as when an oak once fell*).

NOTE 3. The gnomic aorist occurs in the infinitive and participle.

3. The perfect sometimes has a gnomic sense, like the aorist. E. g.

Ἐπειδάν τις πῦρ' ἐμοῦ μάθῃ, εἰάν μὲν βούληται, ἀποδέδωκεν δ' ἐγὼ πρᾶττομαι ἀργύριον, *when any one has been my pupil, if he pleases, he pays the sum of money which I ask.*

The gnomic perfect may be used in the infinitive.

§ 206. The imperfect and aorist are sometimes used with the adverb ἄν to denote a *customary* action. E. g.

Διηρώτων ἄν αὐτοὺς τί λέγοιεν, *I used to ask them (I would often ask them) what they said.* Πολλάκις ἤκούσαμεν ἄν ὑμᾶς, *we used often to hear you.*

This construction must be carefully distinguished from the ordinary apodosis with ἄν (§ 222). It is equivalent to our phrase *he would often do this for he used to do this.*

NOTE. The Ionic has iterative forms in -σκον and -σκομην in both imperfect and aorist. (See § 122, 2.) Herodotus uses these also with ἄν, as above.

THE PARTICLE ἄΝ.

§ 207. The adverb ἄν (Epic κέ) has two distinct uses.

1. It is joined to all the secondary tenses of the indicative (in Homer also to the future indicative), and to the optative, infinitive, or participle, to denote that the action of the verb is dependent on some *condition*, expressed or implied. Here it belongs to the verb.

2. It is joined *regularly* to εἰ, *if*, and to all relative and temporal words (and *occasionally* to the final particles ὥς, ὅπως, and ὅφρα), when these are followed by the subjunctive. Here it belongs entirely to the particle or relative, with which it often forms one word, as in εἰάν, ὅταν, ἐπειδάν.

There is no English word which can translate ἄν. In its first use it is expressed in the *would* or *should* of the verb (βούλοιο ἄν, *he would wish*; εἰλοίμην ἄν, *I should choose*). In its second use it has no force which can be made apparent in English.

The above statement (§ 207) includes all regular uses of *ἄν* except the Epic construction explained in § 255, and the iterative construction of § 206. The following sections (§§ 208–211) enumerate the various uses of *ἄν*, with reference to the sections in which they are explained in full.

§ 208. 1. The *present* and *perfect* indicative never take *ἄν*.

2. The *future* indicative often takes *ἄν* (or *κεῖ*) in the early poets, especially in Homer; very rarely in Attic Greek. E. g.

Καὶ κέ τις ὧδ' ἐρῇει, and perhaps some one will thus speak; *ἄλλοι, οἳ κέ με τιμήσουσι*, others who will honor me (if occasion offers). The future with *ἄν* seems to have been an intermediate form between the simple future, *will honor*, and the optative with *ἄν*, *would honor*. One of the few examples found in Attic prose is in Plat. *Apol.* p. 29 C.

3. The most common use of *ἄν* with the indicative is when it forms an apodosis with the *secondary* tenses. It here denotes that the condition upon which the action of the verb depends is *not* or *was not* fulfilled. See § 222.

For the *iterative* construction of *ἄν*, see § 206.

§ 209. 1. In Attic Greek the subjunctive is used with *ἄν* only in the construction mentioned in § 207, 2, where *ἄν* belongs to the introductory word. See § 223, § 225, § 232, 3, § 233; also § 216, 1, N. 2.

2. In Epic poetry, where the subjunctive is often used nearly or quite in the sense of the future indicative (§ 255), it may, like the future (§ 208, 2), take *ἄν* or *κεῖ*. E. g.

Εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώσωιν, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι, and if they do not give her up, I will take her myself.

§ 210. The optative with *ἄν* forms an apodosis, with which a condition must be either expressed or implied. It denotes what *would happen* if the condition *should be* fulfilled (§ 224).

The *future* optative is never used with *ἄν*. See § 203, N. 3.

§ 211. The present and aorist (rarely the perfect) infinitive and participle are used with *ἄν* to form an apodosis. Each tense is here equivalent to the *corresponding tense* of the indicative or optative with *ἄν*,—the present representing also the imperfect, and the perfect also the pluperfect.

Thus the present infinitive or participle with *ἄν* may repre-

sent either an *imperfect indicative* or a *present optative* with ἄν; the aorist, either an *aorist indicative* or an *aorist optative* with ἄν; the perfect, either a *pluperfect indicative* or a *perfect optative* with ἄν. E. g.

Φησὶν αὐτοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἄν εἶναι, εἰ τοῦτο ἔπραξαν, *he says that they would (now) be free (ἦσαν ἄν), if they had done this*; φησὶν αὐτοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἄν εἶναι, εἰ τοῦτο πράξειαν, *he says that they would (hereafter) be free (εἰεν ἄν), if they should do this*. Οἶδα αὐτοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἄν ὄντας, εἰ τοῦτο ἔπραξαν, *I know that they would (now) be free (ἦσαν ἄν), if they had done this*; οἶδα αὐτοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἄν ὄντας, εἰ ταῦτα πράξειαν, *I know that they would (hereafter) be free (εἰεν ἄν), if they should do this*.

Φασὶν αὐτὸν ἐλθεῖν ἄν (or οἶδα αὐτὸν ἐλθόντα ἄν), εἰ τοῦτο ἐγένετο, *they say (or I know) that he would have come (ἦλθεν ἄν), if this had happened*; φασὶν αὐτὸν ἐλθεῖν ἄν (or οἶδα αὐτὸν ἐλθόντα ἄν), εἰ τοῦτο γένοιτο, *they say (or I know) that he would come (ἔλθοι ἄν), if this should happen*.

The context must decide in each case whether we have the equivalent of the indicative or the optative with ἄν. In the examples given, the form of the protasis settles the question.

NOTE. As the early poets who use the future indicative with ἄν (§ 208, 2) do not use this construction, the *future* infinitive and participle with ἄν are very rarely found.

§ 212. 1. When ἄν is used with the subjunctive (as in § 207, 2), it can be separated from the introductory word only by such particles as μέν, δέ, τέ, γάρ, &c.

2. In a long apodosis ἄν may be used twice or even three times with the same verb; as οὐκ ἄν ἡγήσθ' αὐτὸν καὶ ἄν ἐπιδραμεῖν, *do you not think that he would even have rushed thither?* In Thucydides, II. 41, ἄν is used three times with παρέχεσθαι.

3. Ἄν may be used elliptically with a verb understood; as οἱ οἰκέται ῥέγκουσιν· ἀλλ' οὐκ ἄν πρὸ τοῦ (sc. ἔπρεγκον), *the slaves are swaring; but they would n't have done so once*.

4. When an apodosis consists of several co-ordinate verbs, ἄν is generally used only with the first.

NOTE. The adverb τάχα, in the sense of *perhaps*, is often prefixed to ἄν, in which case τάχ' ἄν is nearly equivalent to ἴσως, *perhaps*. The ἄν here always forms an apodosis, as usual, with the verb of the sentence.

THE MOODS.

§ 213. 1. The indicative is used in simple, absolute assertions; as γράφει, *he writes*; ἔγραψεν, *he wrote*; γράψει, *he will write*; γέγραπεν, *he has written*.

It also expresses certain other relations which the following examples will illustrate:—

Εἰ τοῦτο ἀληθές ἐστι, χαίρω, *if this is true, I rejoice*; εἰ ἔγραψεν, ἢ λθόν ἂν, *if he had written, I should have come*; εἰ γράψει, γνώσομαι, *if he shall write (or if he writes), I shall know* (§ 220). Ἐπιμελεῖται ὅπως τοῦτο γενήσεται, *he takes care that this shall happen*. (§ 217.) Εἴθε με ἔκτεινας, ὥς μήποτε τοῦτο ἐποίησα, *O that thou hadst killed me, that I might never have done this!* (§ 251, 2, § 216, 3.) Εἴθε τοῦτο ἀληθές ἦν, *O that this were true!* (§ 251, 2.)

These constructions are explained in the sections referred to. Their variety shows the impossibility of giving any precise definition, which will be of practical value, including all the uses even of the indicative. With the subjunctive and optative it is equally impossible.

2. The various uses of the subjunctive are shown by the following examples:—

Ἐρχεται ἵνα τοῦτο ἴδῃ, *he is coming that he may see this*; φοβεῖται μὴ τοῦτο γένηται, *he fears lest this may happen*. (§ 216; § 218.) Ἐὰν ἔλθῃ, τοῦτο ποιήσω, *if he shall come (or if he comes), I shall do this*; εἰάν τις ἔλθῃ, τοῦτο ποιῶ, *if any one (ever) comes, I (always) do this*. (§ 220.) Ὅταν ἔλθῃ, τοῦτο ποιήσω, *when he shall come (or when he comes), I shall do this*; ὅταν τις ἔλθῃ, τοῦτο ποιῶ, *when any one comes, I (always) do this*. (§ 232, 3; § 233.)

Ἰώμεν, *let us go*. (§ 253.) Μὴ θαυμάσητε, *do not wonder*. (§ 254.) Τί εἰπῶ, *what shall I say?* (§ 256.) Οὐ μὴ τοῦτο γένηται, *this (surely) will not happen*. (§ 257.)

3. The various uses of the optative are shown by the following examples:—

Ἦλθεν ἵνα τοῦτο ἴδοι, *he came that he might see this*; ἐφοβεῖτο μὴ τοῦτο γένοιτο, *he feared lest this should happen*. (§ 216; § 218.) Εἰ ἔλθοι, τοῦτ' ἂν ποιήσαιμι, *if he should come, I should do this*; εἰ τις ἔλθοι, τοῦτ' ἐποίουν, *if any one (ever) came, I always did this*. (§ 220.) Ὅτε ἔλθοι, τοῦτ' ἂν ποιήσαιμι, *whenever he should come (at any time when he should come), I should do this*; ὅτε τις ἔλθοι, τοῦτ' ἐποίουν, *whenever any one came, I (always) did this*.

(§ 232, 4; § 233.) *ἔπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιοίη* (*ποιήσῃς* or *ποίησειε*), *he said that he was doing (would do or had done) this.* (§ 243.)

Ἐλθοι ἄν, *he might go (if he should wish to).* *Ἐῖθε μὴ ἀπόλοιντο*, *O that they may not perish!* (§ 251, 1.)

4. The imperative is used to express commands and prohibitions; as *τοῦτο ποίει*, *do this*; *μὴ φεύγετε*, *do not fly.*

5. The infinitive is a verbal noun, which expresses the simple idea of a verb without restriction of person or number.

§ 214. The following sections (§§ 215–257) treat of all constructions which require any other form of the finite verb than the indicative in simple assertions (§ 213, 1). The infinitive and participle are included here only so far as they are used in indirect discourse or in protasis and apodosis. These constructions are divided as follows:—

I. Final and Object clauses after *ἵνα*, *ὥς*, *ὅπως*, and *μή*. II. Conditional sentences. III. Relative and Temporal sentences. IV. Indirect Discourse. V. Causal sentences. VI. Wishes. VII. Commands, Exhortations, and Prohibitions. VIII. Homeric Subjunctive (like Future Indicative). — Interrogative Subjunctive. — *ὅ μή* with Subjunctive or Future Indicative.

I. FINAL AND OBJECT CLAUSES AFTER *ἵνα*, *ὥς*, *ὅπως*, *μή*.

§ 215. The clauses which depend on the *final* particles *ἵνα*, *ὥς*, *ὅπως*, *that*, *in order that*, and *μή*, *lest*, *that not*, may be divided into three classes:—

A. *Final* clauses, expressing the *purpose* or *motive*; as *ἔρχεται ἵνα τοῦτο ἴδῃ*, *he is coming that he may see this.* Here all the final particles may be used.

B. *Object* clauses with *ὅπως* after verbs signifying *to strive for*, *to care for*, &c.; as *σκόπει ὅπως τοῦτο γένηται*, *see to it that this is done.*

C. *Object* clauses with *μή* after verbs of *fear* or *caution*; as *φοβείται μὴ τοῦτο γένηται*, *he fears lest this may happen.*

REMARK. The first two classes are to be distinguished with special care. The object clauses in B are the *direct object* of the leading verb, and can even stand in apposition to an object accusative like τοῦτο; as σκόπει τοῦτο, ὅπως μὴ σε ὀψεται, *see to this, namely, that he does not see you*. But a final clause could stand in apposition only to τοῦτου ἕνεκα, *for the sake of this*, or διὰ τοῦτο, *to this end*; as ἔρχεται τοῦτου ἕνεκα, ἵνα ἡμᾶς ἴδῃ, *he is coming for this purpose, namely, that he may see us*.

NOTE 1. The negative adverb in all these clauses is μή; except after μή, *lest*, where οὐ is used.

NOTE 2. Ὅφρα, *that*, is used as a final particle in Epic and Lyric poetry.

A. Final Clauses.

§ 216. 1. Final clauses take the subjunctive after primary tenses, and the optative after secondary tenses. E. g.

Διανοεῖται τὴν γέφυραν λῦσαι, ὥς μὴ διαβῇτε, *he thinks of breaking up the bridge, that you may not pass over*. Λυσitteλεῖ εἶσαι ἐν τῷ παρόντι, μὴ καὶ τοῦτον πολέμιον προσθώμεθα, *it is expedient to allow it for a time, lest we may add him to the number of our enemies*. Παρακαλεῖς ἰατροὺς, ὅπως μὴ ἀποθάνῃ, *you call in physicians, that he may not die*. Φίλος ἐβούλετο εἶναι τοῖς μέγιστα δυναμένοις, ἵνα ἀδικῶν μὴ διδοίῃ δίκην, *he wished to be a friend to the most powerful, that he might do wrong and not be punished*. Τοῦτου ἕνεκα φίλων φέτο δεῖσθαι, ὥς συνέργους ἔχοι, *he thought he needed friends for this purpose, namely, that he might have helpers*.

NOTE 1. The future indicative occasionally takes the place of the subjunctive in final clauses after ὅπως and ὅφρα, rarely after μή. This is almost entirely confined to poetry. See *Odyss.* I. 56, IV. 163; II. XVI. 242, XX. 301.

NOTE 2. The adverb ἄν (κέ) is sometimes joined with ὥς, ὅπως, and ὅφρα before the subjunctive in final clauses; as ὥς ἄν μάθῃς, ἀντάκουσον, *hear the other side, that you may learn*. It adds nothing to the sense that can be made perceptible in English. In Homer and Herodotus it is occasionally used in the same way even before an optative.

2. As final clauses express the purpose or motive of *some person*, they admit the double construction of indirect discourse (§ 242). Hence, instead of the optative after secondary tenses, we can have the mood and tense which would be used when a

person conceived the purpose in his own mind; that is, we can say either ἦλθεν ἵνα ἴδῃ, *he came that he might see* (§ 216, 1), or ἦλθεν ἵνα ἴδῃ, because the person himself would have said ἔρχομαι ἵνα ἴδῃ, *I come that I may see*. (See § 248, Note.)

On this principle the subjunctive in final clauses after secondary tenses is nearly as common as the more regular optative. E. g.

Πλοῖα κατέκαυσεν ἵνα μὴ Κύρος διαβῇ, *he burned the vessels, that Cyrus might not pass over*.

3. The secondary tenses of the indicative are used in final clauses with ἵνα, sometimes with ὥς or ὅπως, to denote that the end or object is dependent on some *unfulfilled condition*, and therefore is *not* or *was not* attained. E. g.

Τί μ' οὐ λαβὼν ἔκτεινας εὐθὺς, ὥς ἔδειξα μήποτε; &c., *why did you not take me and kill me at once, that I might never have shown?* &c. Φεῦ, φεῦ, τὸ μὴ τὰ πράγματ' ἀνθρώποις ἔχειν φωνήν, ὅς ἦσαν μηδὲν αἱ δεινοὶ λόγοι, *Alas! alas! that the facts have no voice for men, so that words of eloquence might be as nothing*.

B. Object Clauses with ὅπως after Verbs of Striving, &c.

§ 217. Object clauses depending on verbs signifying *to strive for, to care for, to effect*, regularly take the *future indicative* after both primary and secondary tenses.

The future optative *may* be used after secondary tenses, as the correlative of the future indicative, but commonly the indicative is retained on the principle explained in § 216, 2. (See § 202, 4.) E. g.

Φρόντιζ' ὅπως μηδὲν ἀνάξιον τῆς τιμῆς ταύτης πράξεις, *take heed that you do nothing unworthy of this honor*. Ἐμυχανώμεθα ὅπως μηδεὶς . . . γνώσοιτο, *we were planning that nobody should know it* (here γνώσεται would be more common). Ἐπρασσον ὅπως τις βοήθεια ἦξει, *they were trying to effect (this), that some assistance should come*.

NOTE 1. Sometimes the present or aorist subjunctive or optative is used after these verbs, as in final clauses. Here also ὥς may be used. Ὅπως ἂν or ὥς ἂν may be used before the subjunctive, never before the regular future indicative. Μῆ is sometimes used for ὅπως μὴ, generally with the subjunctive.

NOTE 2. The future indicative with ὅπως sometimes follows verbs

of *exhorting, entreating, commanding, and forbidding*, which commonly take an infinitive of the object; as διακελεύονται ὅπως τιμωρήσεται πάντας τοὺς τοιοῦτους, *they exhort him to take vengeance on all such*.

NOTE 3. The construction of § 217 is not found in Homer; but such verbs as are mentioned in Note 2, and verbs signifying *to consider, to try*, and the like, take ὅπως or ὥς with the subjunctive and optative, as in final clauses. E. g.

Λίσσεσθαι δέ μιν αὐτὸς ὅπως νημερτεῖα εἶπη, *and implore him thyself to speak the truth*; λίσσετο δ' αἰεὶ Ἥφαιστον κλυτοεργὸν ὅπως λύσειεν Ἄρηα, *he implored him to liberate Ares*. So φράσσεται ὥς κε νήηται; βούλεον ὅπως ὅχ' ἄριστα γένοιτο.

NOTE 4. Both ὅπως and ὅπως μή are often used with the future indicative in *exhortations* or *prohibitions*, some imperative like σκόπει or σκοπεῖτε, *take care*, being understood. E. g.

Ὅπως οὖν ἔσεσθε ἀξιοὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας, *(see that you) prove yourselves worthy of freedom*. Ὅπως μοι μὴ ἐρεῖς ὅτι ἔστι τὰ δώδεκα δις ἕξ, *see that you do not tell me that twelve is twice six*. For a similar ellipsis of a verb of *fearing*, see § 218, N. 2.

C. Object Clauses with μή after Verbs of Fearing, &c.

§ 218. After verbs denoting *fear, caution, or danger*, μή, *lest* or *that*, takes the subjunctive after primary tenses, and the optative after secondary tenses.

The subjunctive may also follow secondary tenses, to retain the mood in which the fear originally occurred to the mind. E. g.

Φοβοῦμαι μὴ τοῦτο γένηται (*vereor ne accidat*), *I fear that this may happen*; φοβοῦμαι μὴ οὐ τοῦτο γένηται (*vereor ut accidat*), *I fear that this may not happen* (§ 215, N. 1). Φροντίζω μὴ κράτιστον ἦ μοι σιγᾶν, *I am anxious lest it may be best for me to be silent*. Οὐκέτι ἐρετίθεντο, δεδιότες μὴ ἀποτμηθεῖσαν, *they no longer made attacks, fearing lest they should be cut off*. Ἐφοβοῦντο μὴ τι πάθῃ, *they feared lest he should suffer anything* (§ 216, 2).

NOTE 1. The future indicative is very rarely used after μή in this construction. But ὅπως μή is sometimes used here, as in the object clauses of § 217, with both future indicative and subjunctive.

NOTE 2. Μή with the subjunctive, or ὅπως μή with the future indicative, may be used elliptically, a verb of *fear* or *caution* being understood. E. g.

Μὴ ἀγρουκότερον ἢ τὸ ἀληθὲς εἰπεῖν, (*I fear that*) *the truth may be too rude a thing to say.* Ἀλλὰ μὴ οὐ τοῦτ' ἢ χαλεπὸν, *but (I fear that) this may not be the difficult thing.* See § 217, N. 4.

NOTE 3. Verbs of *fearing* may refer to objects of fear which are *present* or *past*. Here *μή* takes the present and past tenses of the indicative. E. g.

Δέδοικα μὴ πληγῶν δεῖε, *I fear that you need blows.* Φοβούμεθα μὴ ἀμφοτέρων ἅμα ἡμαρτήκαμεν, *we fear that we have missed both at once.* Δεῖδω μὴ δὴ πάντα θεὰ νημερτία εἶπεν, *I fear that all which the Goddess said was true.* (Hom.) Ὅρα μὴ παίζων ἔλεγεν, *beware lest he was speaking in jest.*

II. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

§ 219. 1. In conditional sentences the clause containing the condition is called the *protasis*, and that containing the conclusion is called the *apodosis*. The *protasis* is introduced by *εἰ*, *if*.

The Doric *al* for *ei* is sometimes used in Homer.

2. The adverb *ἄν* (Epic *κέ*) is regularly joined to *εἰ* in the *protasis* when the verb is in the subjunctive; *εἰ* with *ἄν* forming *εἰάν*, *ἄν* (*ā*), or *ἦν*. (See § 207, 2.) The simple *εἰ* is used with the indicative and optative.

The same adverb *ἄν* is used in the *apodosis* with the optative, and with the secondary tenses of the indicative in the construction of § 222.

3. The negative adverb of the *protasis* is regularly *μή*, that of the *apodosis* is *οὐ*.

When *οὐ* stands in a *protasis*, it always belongs to some particular word (as in *οὐ πολλοί*, *few*, *οὐ φημι*, *to deny*), and not to the *protasis* as a whole; as *εἰάν τε σὺ καὶ Ἄνυτος οὐ φῆτε εἰάν τε φῆτε*, *both if you and Anytus deny it and if you admit it.*

CLASSIFICATION OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

§ 220. The supposition contained in a *protasis* may be either *particular* or *general*. A particular supposition refers to a *definite* act or a *definite* series of acts; as *if he (now) has this, he will give it; if he had it, he gave it; if he shall receive it (or*

if he receives it, he will give it ; if he should receive it, he would give it. A general supposition refers to *any one* of a series or class of acts, which may occur (or may have occurred) on *any one* of a series of possible occasions ; as *if ever he receives anything, he (always) gives it ; if ever he received anything, he (always) gave it ; if ever any one shall (or should) wish to go, he will (or would) always be permitted.*

In *present* and *past* conditions, except those implying non-fulfilment (§ 222), the Greek makes an important distinction in construction between these two classes ; in *future* conditions it makes no distinction.

I. Four forms of Ordinary Conditions.

Excluding the past and present *general* suppositions which have a peculiar construction, we have four forms of ordinary conditional sentences. The protasis may refer (a) to the *present* or *past*, or (b) to the *future*.

(a.) 1. We may *simply state* a present or past condition, implying nothing as to its fulfilment ; as *if he is (now) doing this, εἰ τοῦτο πράσσει* ; — *if he was doing it, εἰ ἔπρασσε* ; — *if he did it, εἰ ἔπραξε* ; — *if he has (already) done it, εἰ πέπραχε*. The apodosis here expresses simply what *is (was or will be)* the result of the fulfilment of the condition. Thus we may say : —

Εἰ πράσσει τοῦτο, καλῶς ἔχει, if he is doing this, it is well ; εἰ πράσσει τοῦτο, ἡμάρτηκεν, if he is doing this, he has erred ; εἰ πράσσει τοῦτο, καλῶς ἔξει, if he is doing this, it will be well. Εἰ ἔπραξε τοῦτο, καλῶς ἔχει (εἶχεν, ἔσχεν, or ἔξει), if he did this, it is (was or will be) well. So with the other tenses of the indicative. (See § 221.)

So in Latin : *Si hoc facit, bene est ; Si hoc fecit, bene erit.*

(a.) 2. We may state a present or past condition so as to imply that it *is not* or *was not* fulfilled ; as *if he were (now) doing this, εἰ τοῦτο ἔπρασσε* ; — *if he had done this, εἰ τοῦτο ἔπραξε* (both implying the opposite). The apodosis here expresses what *would be (or would have been)* the result, if the condition *were (or had been)* fulfilled. The adverb *ἂν* in the apodosis distinguishes these forms from otherwise similar forms under (a) 1. Thus we may say : —

Εἰ ἔπρασσε τοῦτο, καλῶς ἂν εἶχεν, if he were (now) doing this, it would be well ; εἰ ἔπραξε τοῦτο, καλῶς ἂν ἔσχεν, if he had done this, it would have been well. (See § 222.)

In Latin : *Si hoc faceret, bene esset ; Si hoc fecisset, bene fuisset.*

(b.) We may state a future condition in Greek (as in English) in either of two ways.

1. We may say *if he shall do this*, ἐὰν πράσῃ (or πράξῃ) τοῦτο (or, still more vividly, εἰ πράξει τοῦτο), making a distinct supposition of a future case. The apodosis expresses what *will be* the result if the condition shall be fulfilled. Thus we may say :—

Ἐὰν πράσῃ (or πράξῃ) τοῦτο καλῶς ἔξει, *if he shall do this, it will be well* (sometimes εἰ πράξει τοῦτο). (See § 223.) In Latin: *Si hoc faciet* (or *si hoc fecerit*), *bene erit*; sometimes *Si hoc faciat*.

(b.) 2. We may also say *if he should do this*, εἰ πράσσοι (or πράξειε) τοῦτο, still supposing a case in the future, but less distinctly and vividly than before. The apodosis corresponds in form, and expresses what *would be* the result if the condition should be fulfilled. Thus we can say :—

Εἰ πράσσοι (or πράξειε) τοῦτο, καλῶς ἂν ἔχοι, *if he should do this, it would be well*. (See § 224.) In Latin: *Si hoc faciat, bene sit*.

II. Present and Past General Suppositions.

In *general* suppositions two classes are distinguished in construction,—one (a) referring to indefinite time represented in English as *present*, the other (b) to the *past* :—

(a.) We may refer indefinitely to any one of a class of acts liable to occur at the present time; as *if (ever) any one steals*, ἐὰν τις κλέπτῃ;—*if (ever) any one does such a thing*, ἐὰν τις πράσῃ τοιοῦτόν τι (not *if any one is now stealing* or *now doing*). The apodosis here must contain a verb of present time, expressing a customary or repeated action. Thus we may say :—

Ἐὰν τις κλέπτῃ, κολάζεται, *if any one steals, he is (always) punished*; ἐὰν τις πράσῃ (or πράξῃ) τοιοῦτόν τι, χαλεπαίνομεν αὐτῷ, *if ever any one does such a thing, we are (always) angry with him*. (See § 225.)

(b.) We may refer in the same way to any one of a class of acts in the past; as *if (ever) any one stole*, εἰ τις κλέπτοι;—*if (ever) any one did such a thing*, εἰ τις πράσσοι (or πράξειε) τοιοῦτόν τι. The apodosis expresses a customary or repeated action in past time. Thus we may say :—

Εἰ τις κλέπτοι, ἐκολάζετο, *if (ever) any one stole, he was (always) punished*; εἰ τις πράσσοι (or πράξειε) τοιοῦτόν τι, ἐχαλεπαίνομεν

αὐτῷ, *if (ever) any one did such a thing, we were (always) angry with him.* (See § 225.)

Although the Latin sometimes agrees with the Greek in distinguishing *general* conditions from ordinary present and past conditions, using *si faciat* and *si faceret* like ἐὰν πράσῃ and εἰ πράσσοι above, it yet commonly agrees with the English in not recognizing the distinction, and uses the indicative alike in both classes.

FOUR FORMS OF ORDINARY CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

(a.) Present and Past Conditions.

§ 221. When the protasis *simply states* a present or past condition, implying nothing as to its fulfilment, it takes the indicative with εἰ. Any form of the verb may stand in the apodosis. E. g.

Εἰ θεοί τι δρῶσιν αἰσχρὸν, οὐκ εἰσιν θεοί, *if the Gods do anything disgraceful, there are no Gods.* Eur. Εἰ ἐγὼ Φαῖδρον ἀγνοῶ, καὶ ἔμαντοῦ ἐπιλέλυσμαι· ἀλλὰ γὰρ οὐδέτερά ἐστι τούτων, *if I do not know Phaedrus, I have forgotten myself; but neither of these is so.* Εἰ θεοῦ ἦν, οὐκ ἦν αἰσχροκερδής, *if he was the son of a God, he was not avaricious.* 'Αλλ' εἰ δοκεῖ σοι, πλέωμεν, *but if it pleases you, let us sail.* Κάκιστ' ἀπολοίμην, Ξανθίαν εἰ μὴ φιλῶ, *may I die most wretchedly, if I do not love Xanthias.*

NOTE. Even the future indicative can stand in a protasis of this class if it expresses merely a *present* intention or necessity that something shall be done; as αἶρε πλῆκτρον, εἰ μαχεῖ, *raise your spur, if you are going to fight.* Arist. Here εἰ μέλλεις μάχεσθαι would be the more common expression in prose. It is important to notice that a future of this kind could not be changed to the subjunctive, like the ordinary future in protasis (§ 223, N. 1).

§ 222. When the protasis states a present or past condition, implying that it *is not* or *was not fulfilled*, the secondary tenses of the indicative are used in both protasis and apodosis. The apodosis takes the adverb ἄν.

The imperfect here refers to *present* time or to a *continued* or *repeated* action in *past* time, the aorist to an action *simply occurring* in *past* time, and the (rare) pluperfect to an action *finished* in *past* or *present* time. E. g.

Ταῦτα οὐκ ἂν ἐδύναντο ποιεῖν, εἰ μὴ διαίτη μετρία ἐχρῶντο,

they would not be able (as they are) to do this, if they did not lead an abstemious life. *Εἰ ἦσαν ἄνδρες ἀγαθοὶ, ὥς σὺ φῆς, οὐκ ἂν ποτε ταῦτα ἔπασχον*, if they had been good men, as you say, they would never have suffered these things (referring to several cases). *Καὶ ἴσως ἂν ἀπέθανον, εἰ μὴ ἡ ἀρχὴ κατελύθη*, and perhaps I should have perished, if the government had not been put down. *Τοῦτο εἰ ἀπεκρίνω, ἱκανῶς ἂν ἦδη ἐμεμαθήκη* (§ 122, 2), if you had answered this, I should already have learned enough (which now I have not done). *Εἰ μὴ ὑμεῖς ἦλθετε, ἐπορευόμεθα ἂν ἐπὶ τὸν βασιλῆα*, if you had not come (Aor.), we should now be on our way (Imp.) to the King.

NOTE 1. Sometimes *ἂν* is omitted in the apodosis, as in English we may say *it had been for it would have been*, or in Latin *aequius fueral* for *aequius fuisset*; as *καλὸν ἦν αὐτῷ, εἰ οὐκ ἐγεννήθην ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκείνος*, it had been good for that man, if he had not been born. N. T.

NOTE 2. The imperfects *ἔδει*, *χρῆν* or *ἐχρῆν*, *ἐξήν*, and others denoting necessity, propriety, obligation, possibility, and the like, are often used with the infinitive to form an apodosis implying the non-fulfilment of a condition. *Ἄν* is not used here, as these phrases simply express in other words what is usually expressed by the indicative with *ἂν*. Thus *ἔδει σε τοῦτον φιλεῖν*, you ought to love him (but do not), or you ought to have loved him (but did not), is equivalent to you would love him, or would have loved him (*ἐφίλεις ἂν τοῦτον*), if you did your duty (τὰ δέοντα). So *ἐξήν σοι τοῦτο ποιῆσαι*, you might have done this; *εἰκὸς ἦν σε τοῦτο ποιῆσαι*, you would properly have done this. The real apodosis is here always in the infinitive.

When the present infinitive is used, the construction refers to the present or to continued or repeated action in the past; when the aorist is used, it refers to the past.

NOTE 3. In Homer the imperfect indicative in this class of sentences (§ 222) always refers to the past. We occasionally find a present optative in Homer in the sense in which Attic writers use the imperfect; and in a few passages even the aorist optative with *κί* in the place of the aorist indicative (see II. V. 311 and 388).

(b.) Future Conditions.

§ 223. When a supposed future case is stated *distinctly* and *vividly* (as in English, *if I shall go*, or *if I go*), the protasis takes the subjunctive with *εἰάν* (Epic *εἴ κε*). The apodosis takes the future indicative or some other future form. E. g.

Εἰ μὲν κεν Μενέλαον Ἀλέξανδρος καταπέφνη, αὐτὸς ἔπειθ' Ἑλένην ἔχέτω καὶ κτήματα πάντα, *if Alexander shall slay Menelaus, then let him have Helen and all the goods himself.* II. Ἄν τις ἀνθιστῇται, πειρασόμεθα χειροῦσθαι, *if any one shall stand opposed to us, we shall try to overcome him.* Ἐὰν οὖν ἦς νῦν, πότε ἔσει οἶκος; *if therefore you go now, when will you be at home?*

The older English forms *if he shall go* and *if he go* express the force of the Greek subjunctive exactly; but the ordinary modern English uses *if he goes* even when the time is clearly future.

NOTE 1. The future indicative with εἰ is very often used for the subjunctive in conditions of this class, as a still more vivid form of expression; as εἰ μὴ καθέξεις γλῶσσαν, ἔσται σοι κακά, *if you do not (shall not) restrain your tongue, you will have trouble.* This common use of the future, in which it is merely a more vivid form than the subjunctive, must not be confounded with that of § 221, Note.

NOTE 2. In Homer εἰ (without ἄν or κε) is often used with the subjunctive, apparently in the same sense as εἰ κε or ἤν. The same use of εἰ for ἔάν is occasionally found even in Attic poetry.

For the Homeric subjunctive with κε in apodosis, see § 255, Note.

§ 224. When a supposed future case is stated in a *less distinct* and *vivid* form (as in English, *if I should go*), the protasis takes the optative with εἰ, and the apodosis takes the optative with ἄν. E. g.

Εἴης φορητὸς οὐκ ἄν, εἰ πρᾶσσοις καλῶς, *you would not be enduring, if you should be in prosperity.* Οὐ πολλὴ ἄν ἀλογία εἴη, εἰ φοβοῖτο τὸν θάνατον ὁ τοιοῦτος; *would it not be great senselessness, if such a man should fear death?* Οἶκος δ' αὐτὸς, εἰ φθογγὴν λάβοι, σαφέστατ' ἄν λέξειεν, *but the house itself, if it should find a voice, would speak most plainly.*

The future optative cannot be used in protasis or apodosis (§ 202, 4).

NOTE. Ἄν is very rarely omitted in an apodosis of this kind, and most examples occur in Homer. But ἄν is sometimes omitted in the Attic poets after such expressions as οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως and οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις (see Aesch. *Prom.* 292, Eur. *Alc.* 52).

PRESENT AND PAST GENERAL SUPPOSITIONS.

§ 225. In general suppositions, the protasis refers indefinitely to any one of a series or class of acts, and the apodosis expresses a *customary* or *repeated* action or a *general truth*.

Here the protasis has the subjunctive with *ἐάν* after tenses of present time, and the optative with *εἰ* after tenses of past time. The apodosis has the present or imperfect indicative or some other form which implies *repetition*. E. g.

**Ἦν ἐγγὺς ἐλθὼν θάνατος, οὐδεὶς βούλεται θνήσκειν*, if death comes near, no one is (ever) willing to die. **Ἄπας λόγος, ἂν ἀπὴ τὰ πράγματα, μάταιόν τι φαίνεται καὶ κενόν*, all speech, if deeds are wanting, appears a vain and empty thing. *Εἴ τις ποτε θορυβουμένους αἰσθοίτο, κατασβεννύναι τὴν παραχὴν ἐπειράτο*, if he saw any making a disturbance (or whenever he saw, &c.), he (always) tried to quell the disorder. *Εἴ τις ἀντείποι, εὐθὺς τεθνήκει*, if any one refused, he was immediately put to death.

The gnomic aorist (§ 205, 2), which is a primary tense (§ 201), can always be used in the apodosis with the subjunctive depending on it; *ὡς ἦν τις παραβαίῃ, ζημίαν αὐτοῖς ἐπέθεσαν*, if any one transgresses, they impose a penalty on him.

Here, as in ordinary protasis (§ 223, N. 2), *εἰ* is sometimes used with the subjunctive for *ἐάν* or *εἴ κε*.

NOTE 1. The indicative is occasionally used in the place of the subjunctive or optative in general suppositions, that is, these sentences follow the construction of ordinary present and past suppositions (§ 221), as in Latin and English; as *εἴ τις δύο ἢ καὶ πλείους τις ἡμέρας λογίζεται, μάταιός ἐστιν*, if any one counts on two or even more days, he is a fool. See § 233, N. 1.

NOTE 2. General suppositions referring to the future are not distinguished from particular, and are included under § 223 and § 224.

PECULIAR FORMS OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

Ellipsis and Substitution.

§ 226. 1. The protasis sometimes is not expressed in its regular form with *εἰ* or *ἐάν*, but is contained in a participle or in some other part of the sentence. When a participle represents the protasis, its tense is always that in which the verb itself would have stood in the indicative, subjunctive, or optative. The present (as usual) includes the imperfect. E. g.

Σὺ δὲ κλύων εἰσεὶ τάχα, but you will soon know, if you listen (= *ἐάν κλύῃς*). *Τοιαῦτά τῶν γυναιξὶ συνναίων ἔχεις*, such things would you have to endure if you should dwell among women (i. e. *εἰ συνναίσεις*). **Ἐπίστησεν ἂν τις ἀκούσας*, any one would have disbelieved

such a thing if he had heard it (i. e. εἰ ἤκουσεν). Ἀπολούμαι μὴ μαθὼν, I shall be ruined unless I learn (ἐὰν μὴ μάθω). So with all the other forms of protasis.

Διὰ γε ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς πάλαι ἂν ἀπολώλαιτε, if it had depended on yourselves, you would long ago have been ruined. Οὕτω γὰρ οὐκέτι τοῦ λοιποῦ πάσχομεν ἂν κακῶς, for in that case we should no longer suffer evil.

2. The protasis is often altogether omitted; leaving the optative or indicative with ἂν alone as an apodosis. Here some indefinite protasis is implied, like *if he pleased, if he should try, if he could*, &c. E. g.

Ἵσως ἂν τις ἐπιτιμήσειε τοῖς εἰρημένοις, perhaps some one might (if he wished) find fault with what has been said. Ἡδέως δ' ἂν ἔγωγ' ἐροίμην Λεπτίνην, and I would gladly ask Leptines (if I could). Οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὅ τι ἂν ἐποιεῖτε, for there was nothing which you could have done (if you had tried). So βουλοίμην ἂν (velim), I should wish (in some future case); ἐβουλόμην ἂν (vellem), I should now wish (on some condition not fulfilled).

The optative with ἂν, used in this way, may express a mild command, and is sometimes a mere future; as χωροῖς ἂν εἴσω, you may go in; κλύοις ἂν ἤδη, hear now; οὐκ ἂν μεθείμην τοῦ θρόνου, I will not give up the throne (lit. I would not give it up on any condition).

3. The apodosis may be expressed by an infinitive or participle whenever the construction of the sentence requires it, each tense representing its own tenses of the indicative or optative. (See § 203, with Note 1.) If the finite verb in the apodosis would have taken ἂν, this particle is used with the infinitive or participle. E. g.

Ἐγὼῦμαι, εἰ τοῦτο ποιεῖτε, πάντα καλῶς ἔχειν, I believe that, if you are doing this, all is well; ἦγοῦμαι, ἐὰν τοῦτο ποιῇτε, πάντα καλῶς ἔξειν, I believe that, if you shall do this, all will be well. For examples of the infinitive and participle with ἂν, see § 211.

NOTE. Sometimes the apodosis is merely implied in the context, and in such cases εἰ or ἐὰν is often to be translated *supposing that* or *in case that*; as ἀκουσον καὶ ἐμοῦ, ἐὰν σοι ταῦτα δοκῇ, hear me also, in case the same shall please you (i. e. that then you may assent to it); οἱ δ' ἤκτειρον, εἰ ἀλώσοιντο, and others pitied them, in case they should be captured (i. e. thinking what they would suffer if they should be captured). See § 248. So πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, εἰ ἐπιβοηθοῖεν, ἐχθροῦν,

they marched towards the city, in case they (the citizens) should rush out (i. e. *to meet them if they should rush out*). On this principle we must explain αἰ κέν πως βούλεται, II. I. 66; αἰ κ' ἐθέλησθα, Od. III. 92; and similar passages.

Mixed Constructions. — Δί in Apodosis.

§ 227. 1. The protasis and apodosis sometimes belong to different forms. This happens especially when an indicative with εἰ in the protasis is followed by an optative with δν (§ 226) in the apodosis, the latter having another protasis implied. E. g.

Εἰ οὔτοι ὀρθῶς ἀπέστησαν, ὑμεῖς δν οὐ χρεὼν ἀρχοίτε, *if these had a right to secede, you could not possibly hold your power rightfully*. Εἰ νῦν γε δυστυχοῦμεν, πῶς τάναντί' δν πράττοντες οὐ σωζοίμεθ' δν; *if we are now unfortunate, how could we help being saved by doing the opposite?*

NOTE. Sometimes a protasis contains the adverb δν, belonging not to εἰ, but to the verb. Here the verb is also an apodosis at the same time; as εἰ μὴ ποιήσαιτ' δν τοῦτο, *if (it is true that) you would not do this* (i. e. *if it should be necessary*), which differs entirely from εἰ μὴ ποιήσαιτε τοῦτο, *if you should not do this*.

2. The apodosis is sometimes introduced by the conjunction ἄε, which cannot be translated in English. E. g.

Εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώσωσιν, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι, *but if they do not give her up, then I will take her myself*.

Εἰ after Verbs of Wondering, &c.

§ 228. Some verbs expressing *wonder, contentment, disappointment, indignation, &c.* take a protasis with εἰ where a causal sentence would seem more natural. E. g.

Θαυμάζω δ' ἔγωγε εἰ μηδεὶς ὑμῶν μήτ' ἐνθυμείται μήτ' ὀργίζεται, *and I wonder that no one of you is either concerned or angry* (lit. *if no one of you is, &c., I wonder*). See also § 248.

Such verbs are especially θαυμάζω, αἰσχύνομαι, ἀγαπάω, and ἀγαπᾶσθαι. They sometimes take ὅτι, *because*, and a causal sentence (§ 250).

III. RELATIVE AND TEMPORAL SENTENCES.

§ 229. Relative sentences include all *temporal* clauses, except those introduced by πρίν and other words meaning *until*. (See §§ 239, 240.)

The antecedent of a relative is either *definite* or *indefinite*. It is definite when the relative refers to a definite person or thing, or to some definite time, place, or manner; it is indefinite when no such definite person, thing, time, place, or manner is referred to. Both definite and indefinite antecedents may be either expressed or understood. E. g.

(*Definite.*) Ταῦτα ἃ ἔχω ὁρᾷς, *you see these things which I have*; or ἃ ἔχω ὁρᾷς. Ὅτε ἐβούλετο ἦλθεν, (*once*) *when he wished, he came*.

(*Indefinite.*) Πάντα ἃ ἂν βούλωνται ἔξουσιν, *they will have everything which they may want*; or ἃ ἂν βούλωνται ἔξουσιν, *they will have whatever they may want*. Ὅταν ἔλθῃ, τοῦτο πράξω, *when he shall come (or when he comes), I will do this*. Ὅτε βούλοιτο, τοῦτο ἔπρασεν, *whenever he wished, he (always) did this*.

Definite Antecedent.

§ 230. A relative with a *definite* antecedent has no effect on the mood of the following verb; it therefore takes the indicative (with οὐ for its negative), unless the general sense requires some other construction. E. g.

Τίς ἐστὶ ὁ χώρος δὴτ' ἐν ᾧ βεβήκαμεν; i. e. *the place in which, &c.* Ἔως ἐστὶ καὶρός, ἀντιλάβεσθε τῶν πραγμάτων, (*now*) *while there is an opportunity, &c.*

Indefinite Antecedent. — Conditional Relative.

§ 231. A relative clause with an *indefinite* antecedent has a conditional force, and is often called a *protasis*, the antecedent clause being called the *apodosis*. Such a relative is called a *conditional* relative. The negative particle is μή.

NOTE. Relative words (like *ei, if*) take ἄν before the subjunctive. (See § 207, 2.) With ὅτε, ὁπότε, ἐπεὶ, and ἐπειδὴ, ἄν forms ὅταν, ὁπότεν, ἐπὶ ἄν or ἐπὶ ἄν (Ionic ἐπεάν), and ἐπειδάν. In Homer we generally find ὅτε κε, &c.

§ 232. The conditional relative sentence has *four* forms (two of *present* and *past*, and two of *future* conditions) which correspond to the four forms of ordinary *protasis* (§§ 221 – 224).

1. Present or past condition *simply stated* (§ 221). E. g.

Ὅτι βούλεται δώσω, *I will give him whatever he (now) wishes* (like εἰ τι βούλεται, δώσω, *if he (now) wishes anything, I will give it*). Ἄ μὴ οἶδα, οὐδὲ οἶσμαι εἰδέναι, *what I do not know, I do not even think I know* (like εἰ τινα μὴ οἶδα, *if there are any things which I do not know*).

2. Present or past condition stated so as to imply that the condition is *not* or *was not* fulfilled (*supposition contrary to fact*, § 222). E. g.

Ἄ μὴ ἐβούλετο δοῦναι, οὐκ ἂν ἔδωκεν, *he would not have given what he had not wished to give* (like εἰ τινα μὴ ἐβούλετο δοῦναι, οὐκ ἂν ἔδωκεν, *if he had not wished to give certain things, he would not have given them*). Οὐκ ἂν ἐπεχειροῦμεν πράττειν ἃ μὴ ἠπιστάμεθα, *we should not (then) be undertaking to do (as we now are) things which we did not understand* (like εἰ τινα μὴ ἠπιστάμεθα, *if there were any things which we did not know, the whole belonging to a supposition not realized*). So δὲν γῆρας ἔτετμεν, *Odyss. I. 217*.

This case occurs less frequently than the others.

3. Future condition in the *more vivid* form (§ 223). E. g.

Ὅτι ἂν βούληται, δώσω, *I will give him whatever he may wish* (like εἰ ἂν βούληται, δώσω, *if he shall wish anything, I will give it*). Ὅταν μὴ σθένω, πεπαύσομαι, *when I (shall) have no more strength, I shall cease*. Ἀλόχους καὶ νήπια τέκνα ἄξομεν ἐν νήεσσιν, ἐπὶ ἡ πόλιέθρον ἔλωμεν, *we will carry them as soon as we shall take the city*. Hom.

The future indicative cannot generally be substituted for the subjunctive here, as it can in common protasis (§ 223, N. 1).

4. Future condition in the *less vivid* form (§ 224). E. g.

Ὅτι βούλοιο, δοίην ἂν, *I should give him whatever he might wish* (like εἰ τι βούλοιο, δοίην ἂν, *if he should wish anything, I should give it*). Πεινῶν φάγοι ἂν ὅποτε βούλοιο, *if he were hungry, he would eat whenever he might wish* (like εἰ ποτε βούλοιο, *if he should ever wish*).

§ 233. The conditional relative sentence has the same forms as other conditional sentences (§ 225) in present and past general suppositions, taking the subjunctive after present tenses, and the optative after past tenses. E. g.

Ὅτι ἂν βούληται δίδωμι, *I (always) give him whatever he wants* (like εἰ ἂν βούληται, *if he ever wants anything*). Ὅτι βούλοιο

ἐδίδουν, I (always) gave him whatever he wanted (like εἴ τι βούλοιτο). Συμμαχεῖν τοῖτοις ἐθέλουσιν ἅπαντες, οἷς ἂν ὀρώσι παρεσκευασμένους, all wish to be allies of those whom they see prepared. 'Ηνίκ' ἂν οἶκοι γένωνται, δρώσιν οὐκ ἀνάσχετα, when they get home, they do things unbearable. Οἷς μὲν ἴδοι εὐτάκτως ἰόντας, τίνες τε εἰεν ἡρώτα, καὶ ἐπεὶ πύθοιτο ἐπῆναι, he (always) asked those whom he saw (at any time) marching in good order, who they were; and when he learned, he praised them. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀνοιχθεῖη, εἰσήμεν παρὰ τὸν Σωκράτη, and (each morning) when the prison was opened, we went in to Socrates.

NOTE 1. The indicative sometimes takes the place of the subjunctive or optative here, as in the general suppositions of common protasis (see § 225, N. 1). This occurs especially in poetry after the indefinite relative *ὅστις*, which itself expresses the same idea of indefiniteness which *ὅς* with the subjunctive or optative usually expresses; as *ὅστις μὴ τῶν ἀρίστων ἀπτεται βουλευμάτων, κάκιστος εἶναι δοκεῖ, whoever does not cling to the best counsels, seems to be most base. Soph. Antig. 178. (Here ὅς ἂν μὴ ἀπτηται would be the common expression.)* Such examples belong under § 232, 1.

NOTE 2. Homeric similes sometimes have *ὥς, ὥς τε, ὥς ὅτε, ὥς ὅς* (seldom *ὥς κε*, &c.), with the subjunctive, where we should expect the present indicative, which is sometimes used; as *ὥς γυνὴ κλαίῃσι, . . . ὥς Ὀδυσσεύς, &c., as a wife weeps, so did Ulysses, &c. Odyss. VIII. 523. See Odyss. V. 328; Il. X. 5; XI. 67.*

§ 234. Conditional relative sentences have most of the peculiarities and irregularities of common protasis. Thus, the protasis and apodosis may have different forms (§ 227, 1); the simple relative is sometimes found in poetry with the subjunctive (like *εἰ* for *ἐάν* or *εἰ κε*, § 223, N. 2); the relative clause may depend on an infinitive, participle, or other construction (§ 226, 3); and the conjunction *δέ* may connect the relative clause to a following antecedent clause (§ 227, 2).

Assimilation in Conditional Relative Clauses.

§ 235. When a conditional relative clause referring to the future depends on a subjunctive or optative referring to the future, it regularly takes by *assimilation* the same mood with its leading verb. E. g.

Ἐάν τις οἱ ἂν δύνωνται τοῦτο ποιῶσι, καλῶς ἔξει, if any who shall be able do this, it will be well; εἰ τις οἱ δύναιτο τοῦτο

ποιοῖεν, καλῶς ἂν ἔχοι, *if any who should be able should do this, it would be well.* Εἴθε πάντες οἱ δύναιντο τοῦτο ποιοῖεν, *O that all who may be able would do this.* (Here the optative ποιοῖεν, § 251, 1, makes οἱ δύναιντο preferable to οἱ ἂν δύνωνται, which would express the same idea).

NOTE. A secondary tense of the indicative may assimilate a dependent conditional relative clause in the same way.

Relative Clauses expressing Purpose, Result, or Cause.

§ 236. The relative is used with the future indicative to express a *purpose* or *object*. E. g.

Πρεσβείαν πέμπειν ἥ τις ταῦτ' ἐρεῖ καὶ παρῆσται τοῖς πράγμασιν, *to send an embassy to say this, and to be present at the transactions.* Οὐ γὰρ ἔστι μοι χρήματα, ὅπόθεν ἐκτίσω, *for I have no money to pay the fine with.*

The antecedent here may be definite or indefinite; but the negative particle is always μή, as in final clauses.

NOTE 1. In Homer, the subjunctive (with κέ joined to the relative) is commonly found in this construction after primary tenses, and the optative (without κέ) after secondary tenses. The optative is sometimes found even in Attic prose, usually depending on another optative.

NOTE 2. Ἐφ' ᾧ or ἐφ' ᾧ τε, *on condition that*, which commonly takes the infinitive (§ 267), sometimes takes the future indicative; as ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὑπεξίσταμαι, ἐφ' ᾧ τε ὑπ' οὐδενὸς ὑμέων ἀρξομαι, *I will draw on this condition, that I shall be ruled by none of you.* Hdt.

NOTE 3. In this construction the future indicative generally remains unchanged, even after past tenses.

§ 237. Ὡστε (sometimes ὥς), *so that*, which generally takes the infinitive (§ 266), is sometimes followed by the indicative. E. g.

Οὕτως ἀγνωμόνος ἔχετε, ὥστε ἐλπίζετε αὐτὰ χρηστὰ γενήσεσθαι; *are you so senseless that you expect them to become good?*

NOTE. A simple relative sentence with ὅς or ὅστις sometimes denotes a *result*, where ὥστε would be expected; as τίς οὕτως εὐήθης ἐστίν, ὅστις ἀγνοεῖ; &c., *who is so simple as not to know? &c.*

§ 238. The relative is sometimes equivalent to ὅτι, *because*, and a personal or demonstrative. The verb is in the indicative, as in ordinary causal sentences (§ 250). E. g.

Θαυμαστὸν ποιεῖς, ὅς ἡμῖν οὐδὲν δίδως, *you do a strange thing in giving us nothing* (like ὅτι σὺ οὐδὲν δίδως). Δόξας ἀμαθὲς εἶναι ὅς . . . ἐκέλευε, *having seemed unlearned, because he commanded, &c.*

Temporal Particles signifying Until and Before that.

§ 239. 1. When ἕως, ἔστε, ἄχρι, μέχρι, and ὅφρα, *until*, refer to a definite point of past time, they take the indicative. E. g.

Νῆχον πάλιν, ἕως ἐπὶ ἡλθον εἰς ποταμόν, *I swam on again, until I came into a river.* Hom. Ταῦτα ἐποιοῦν, μέχρι σκότος ἐγένετο, *this they did until darkness came on.*

2. These particles follow the construction of conditional relatives in the last three forms corresponding to ordinary protasis and in general suppositions. E. g.

Ἐπίσχες, ἔστ' ἂν καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ προσμάθῃς, *wait until you (shall) learn the rest besides* (§ 232, 3). Εἴποιμ' ἂν . . . ἕως παρατείνειμι τοῦτον, *I would tell him, &c., until I put him to the torture* (§ 232, 4). Ἡδέως ἂν τούτῳ ἔτι διελεγόμην, ἕως αὐτῷ . . . ἀπέδωκα, *I should (in that case) gladly have continued to talk with him until I had given him back, &c.* (§ 232, 2). Ἄ δ' ἂν ἀσύντακτα ἦ, ἀνάγκη ταῦτα ἀεὶ πράγματα παρέχειν, ἕως ἂν χώραν λάβῃ, *whatever things are in disorder, these must always make trouble until they are put in order* (§ 233). Περιεμένομεν ἐκάστοτε, ἕως ἀνοιχθείη τὸ δεσμωτήριον, *we waited each day until the prison was opened* (§ 233).

NOTE. The omission of ἂν after these particles and πρίν, when the verb is in the subjunctive, is more common than it is after εἰ or ordinary relatives (§ 223, N. 2), occurring sometimes in Attic prose; as μέχρι πλοῦς γένηται, Thuc. I. 137.

§ 240. 1. When πρίν, *before, before that, until*, is not followed by the infinitive, it takes the indicative, subjunctive, or optative, like ἕως (§ 239). E. g.

Οὐκ ἦν ἀλέξῃμ' οὐδὲν, πρίν γ' ἐγὼ σφισιν ἔδειξα, &c., *there was no relief, until I showed them, &c.* Οὐ χρή με ἐνθὲνδε ἀπελθεῖν, πρίν ἂν δῶ δίκην, *I must not leave this place until he is punished.* Οὐκ ἂν εἰδείης πρίν πειρηθείης, *you would not know until you had (should have) tasted it.* Ἐχρην μὴ πρότερον συμβουλευεῖν, πρίν ἡμᾶς ἐδίδαξαν, &c., *they ought not to have given advice until they had instructed us, &c.* Ὅρῳσι τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους οὐ πρόσθεν ἀπιώντας, πρίν

ἀν ἀφ' ὧσιν οἱ ἄρχοντες, *they see that the elders never go away until the authorities dismiss them.* Οὐδαμῶθεν ἀφίεσαν, πρὶν παρρηθεῖν αὐτοῖς ἄριστον, *they dismissed them from no place before they had set a meal before them.*

2. Πρὶν regularly takes the subjunctive and optative (when they are allowed) only if the leading verb is *negative* or *interrogative* with a negative implied; very seldom if that is *affirmative*. It takes the indicative after both *negative* and *affirmative* sentences, but chiefly after *negatives*.

Otherwise πρὶν takes the infinitive (§ 274). In Homer, the infinitive is the form regularly used after πρὶν, without regard to the leading sentences.

NOTE. Πρὶν ἢ, πρότερον ἢ (*priusquam*), and πρόσθεν ἢ may be used in the same constructions as πρὶν itself.

IV. INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

§ 241. 1. A *direct* quotation gives the exact words of the original speaker or writer. In an *indirect* quotation the original words conform to the construction of the sentence in which they are quoted.

Thus the words ταῦτα βούλομαι may be quoted either *directly*, λέγει τις "ταῦτα βούλομαι"; or *indirectly*, λέγει τις ὅτι ταῦτα βούλεται or λέγει τις ταῦτα βούλεσθαι, *some one says that he wishes for this.*

Ὅτι, *that*, occasionally precedes even direct quotations; as in *Anab.* I. 6, 8.

2. Indirect quotations may be introduced by ὅτι or ὡς, *that*, or by the infinitive (as in the example given above); sometimes also by the participle.

3. Indirect *questions* follow the same rule as indirect quotations, in regard to their moods and tenses.

NOTE. The term *indirect discourse* applies to all clauses (even single clauses in a sentence of different construction) which indirectly express the words or thought of any person, even past thoughts of the speaker himself.

§ 242. 1. Indirect quotations after ὅτι and ὥς and indirect questions follow this general rule:—

After primary tenses, each verb retains both the *mood* and the *tense* of the direct discourse. After secondary tenses, each indicative or subjunctive of the direct discourse may be either changed to the *same tense* of the optative or retained in its original *mood* and *tense*. But all *secondary tenses* of the indicative implying non-fulfilment of a condition (§ 222) and all *optatives* are retained unchanged.

The imperfect and pluperfect, having no tenses in the optative, remain unchanged in all kinds of sentences. The aorist indicative likewise remains unchanged when it belongs to a *dependent clause* of the direct discourse (§ 247), but otherwise it is changed like the primary tenses (§ 243).

2. When the quotation depends on a verb which takes the infinitive or participle, its leading verb is changed to the *corresponding tense* of the infinitive or participle (ἄν being retained when there is one), and the dependent verbs follow the preceding rule.

3. Ἄν is never omitted with the *indicative* or *optative* in indirect discourse, if it was used in the direct form; but ἄν belonging to a relative word or particle in the direct form is regularly dropped when the subjunctive is changed to the optative in indirect discourse.

*Ἄν is never added in the indirect discourse when it was not used in the direct form.

4. The negative particle of the direct discourse is regularly retained in the indirect form. But the infinitive and participle occasionally have μή where οὐ would be used in direct discourse.

SIMPLE SENTENCES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

Indicative and Optative after ὅτι and ὥς, and in Indirect Questions.

§ 243. When the direct form is an indicative (without ἄν), the principle of § 242 gives the following rule for in-

direct quotations after *ὅτι* or *ὥς* and for indirect questions:—

After primary tenses the verb retains both its mood and tense. After secondary tenses it is either changed to the *same tense* of the *optative* or retained in the original *mood and tense*. E. g.

Λέγει ὅτι γράφει, he says that he is writing; *λέγει ὅτι ἔγραφε*, he says that he was writing; *λέγει ὅτι ἔγραψεν*, he says that he wrote; *λέξει ὅτι γέγραφε*, he will say that he has written. *Ἐρωτᾷ τί βούλονται*, he asks what they want; *ἀγνοῶ τί ποιήσουσιν*, I do not know what they will do.

Εἶπεν ὅτι γράφοι or *ὅτι γράφει*, he said that he was writing (he said *γράφω*). *Εἶπεν ὅτι γράψοι* or *ὅτι γράψει*, he said that he would write (he said *γράφω*). *Εἶπεν ὅτι γράψειεν* or *ὅτι ἔγραψεν*, he said that he had written (he said *ἔγραφα*, I wrote). *Εἶπεν ὅτι γεγραφῶς εἶη* or *ὅτι γέγραφε*, he said that he had written (he said *γέγραφα*, I have written).

(OPT.) *Ἐπειρώμην αὐτῷ δευκύναι, ὅτι οἶοιτο μὲν εἶναι σοφός, εἴη δ' οὐκ*, I tried to show him that he believed himself to be wise, but was not so (i. e. οἶεταί μὲν . . . ἔστι δ' οὐκ). *Ὑπειπὼν ὅτι αὐτὸς τάκεῖ πράξεις, ᾗχετο*, hinting that he would himself attend to things there, he departed (he said αὐτὸς τάκεῖ πράξω). *Ἐλεξαν ὅτι πέμψειεν σφᾶς ὁ Ἰνδῶν βασιλεὺς, κελεύων ἐρωτᾶν ἐξ οὗτο ὁ πόλεμος εἴη*, they said that the king of the Indians had sent them, commanding them to ask on what account there was the war (they said *ἔπεμψεν ἡμᾶς*, and the question was *ἐκ τίνος ἐστὶν ὁ πόλεμος*);. *Ἦρετο εἴ τις ἐμοῦ εἴη σοφώτερος*, he asked whether there was any one wiser than I (i. e. ἔστι τις σοφώτερος);.

(INDIC.) *Ἐλεγον ὅτι ἁλπίζουσιν σὲ καὶ τὴν πόλιν εἶναι μοι χάριν*, they said that they hoped you and the state would be grateful to me. *Ἦκε δ' ἀγγέλλον τις ὥς Ἐλάτεια κατεῖληπται*, some one was come with a report that Elatea had been taken (here the perf. opt. might have been used). *Ἀποκρινάμενοι ὅτι πέμψουσιν πρέσβεις, εὐθὺς ἀπῆλλαξαν*, having replied that they would send ambassadors, they dismissed them at once. *Ἠπόρουν τί ποτε λέγει*, I was uncertain what he meant (τί ποτε λέγει);. *Ἐβουλεύοντο τίν' αὐτοῦ καταλείψουσιν*, they were considering the question, whom they should leave here.

NOTE 1. The imperfect and pluperfect regularly remain unchanged in this construction after secondary tenses (§ 242, 1). But occasionally the present optative represents the imperfect here; as *ἀπεκρίναντο ὅτι οὐδεὶς μάρτυς παρείη*, they replied that there had been no

witness present (οὐδεὶς παρῆν), where the context makes it clear that *παρεῖη* does not stand for *πίυεστι*. See § 203, N. 1.

NOTE 2. In a few cases the Greek changes a present indicative to the *imperfect* in this construction, instead of retaining it or changing it to the optative; as ἐν ἀπορίᾳ ἦσαν, ἐννοούμενοι ὅτι ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις ἦσαν, *they were in despair, considering that they were at the King's gates*. This is also the English usage.

Subjunctive or Optative representing the Interrogative Subjunctive.

§ 244. In indirect questions, after a primary tense, an *interrogative subjunctive* (§ 256) retains its mood and tense; after a secondary tense, it may either be changed to the same tense of the optative or retained in the subjunctive. E. g.

Βουλευόμεαι ὅπως σε ἀποδρῶ, *I am trying to think how I shall escape you* (πῶς σε ἀποδρῶ;). Οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ Χρυσάντῳ τοῦτ' ὀῶ, *I do not know whether I shall give them to this Chrysantas*. Οὐκ ἔχω τί εἰπῶ, *I do not know what I shall say* (τί εἰπῶ;), Non habeo quid dicam. Ἐπῆροντο εἰ παραδοίεν τὴν πόλιν, *they asked whether they should give up the city* (παραδῶμεν τὴν πόλιν; *shall we give up the city?*). Ἠπόρει ὅ τι χρῆσαιτο τῷ πράγματι, *he was at a loss how to deal with the matter* (τί χρήσωμαι;). Ἐβουλευόντο εἴτε κατακαύσωσιν εἴτε τι ἄλλο χρήσονται, *they were deliberating whether they should burn them or dispose of them in some other way*.

In these cases εἰ (never εἰάν) is used for *whether*, before the subjunctive as well as the optative.

Indicative or Optative with ἄν.

§ 245. An indicative or optative with ἄν retains its mood and tense unchanged in indirect discourse after ὅτι or ὥς. E. g.

Λέγει (or ἔλεγεν) ὅτι τοῦτο ἄν ἐγένετο, *he says (or said) that this would have happened*; ἔλεγεν ὅτι οὗτος δικαίως ἄν θάνοι, *he said that this man would justly die*.

Infinitive and Participle in Indirect Quotations.

§ 246. When the infinitive or participle is used in indirect discourse, its tense represents the tense of the finite verb in the direct form to which it corresponds, the present and perfect including the imperfect and pluperfect. Each tense with ἄν can represent the *corresponding* tenses of either indicative or optative with ἄν. E. g.

**Ἀρρωστεῖν προφασίζεται*, he pretends that he is ill; *ἐξώμοσεν ἀρρωστεῖν τούτον*, he took an oath that this man was ill. *Κατασχεῖν* φησι τούτους, he says that he detained them. **Ἐφη χρήμαθ' εἰσαυτῷ τοὺς Θηβαίους ἐπικεκηρυχέναι*, he said that the Thebans had offered a reward for him. **Ἐπαγγέλλεται τὰ δίκαια ποιήσκειν*, he promises to do what is right. See examples under § 203, and N. 1.

**ἤγγειλε τούτους ἐρχομένους*, he announced that these were coming (οὗτοι ἔρχονται); *ἀγγέλλει τούτους ἐλθόντας*, he announces that these came; *ἀγγέλλει τοῦτο γενησόμενον*, he announces that this will be done; *ἤγγειλε τοῦτο γενησόμενον*, he announced that this would be done; *ἤγγειλε τοῦτο γεγενημένον*, he announced that this had been done (τοῦτο γεγένηται).

See examples of *ἄν* with infinitive and participle under § 211.

NOTE. The infinitive is said to stand in indirect discourse and its tenses correspond to those of the finite moods, when it depends on a verb implying *thought* or the *expression of thought*, and when also the thought, as originally conceived, would have been expressed by some tense of the indicative (with or without *ἄν*) or optative (with *ἄν*), which can be transferred without change of tense to the infinitive. Thus in *βούλεται εἰλθεῖν*, he wishes to go, *εἰλθεῖν* represents no form of either aorist indicative or aorist optative, but is merely the ordinary infinitive (§ 202) not in indirect discourse. But in *φησὶν εἰλθεῖν*, he says that he went, *εἰλθεῖν* represents *ἦλθον* of the direct discourse.

INDIRECT QUOTATION OF COMPOUND SENTENCES.

§ 247. When a compound sentence is indirectly quoted, its *leading* verb follows the rules for simple sentences (§§ 243–246).

After primary tenses the dependent verbs retain the same mood and tense. After secondary tenses, all *primary* tenses of the indicative and *all* subjunctives may either be changed to the *same tense* of the optative or retain the mood and tense of the direct form. But dependent *secondary* tenses of the indicative are kept unchanged in all cases. E. g.

**Ἄν ὑμεῖς λέγητε, ποιήσκειν* (φησὶ) ὃ μὴτ' αἰσχύνῃ μὴτ' ἀδοξίαν αὐτῷ φέρει, if you shall say so, he says he will do whatever does not bring shame or discredit to him. (Here no change is made, except in *ποιήσκειν*, § 246.)

**Ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι μαρθάνοις ἃ οὐκ ἐπίσταιντο*, he replied,

that they learned what they did not understand (he said *μανθάνουσιν ἃ οὐκ ἐπίστανται*, which might have been retained). *Εἴ τινα φεύγοντα λήψοιτο, προηγόρευεν ὅτι ὡς πολεμῶ χρήσοιτο*, he announced, that if he should catch any one running away, he should treat him as an enemy (he said, *εἴ τινα λήψομαι, χρήσομαι*, § 223, N. 1). *Ἐνόμιζε, ὅσα τῆς πόλεως προλάβοι, πάντα ταῦτα βεβαίως ἔξειν*, he believed that he should hold all those places securely which he should take from the city beforehand (*ὅσ' ἂν προλάβω, ἔξω*). *Ἐδόκει μοι ταύτῃ πειρᾶσθαι σωθῆναι, ἐνθυμουμένῳ ὅτι, ἐὰν μὲν λάθω, σωθήσομαι, ἢ seemed best to me to try to gain safety in this way, thinking that if I should escape notice, I should be saved* (here we might have had *εἰ λάθοιμι, σωθησοίμην*). *Ἐφασαν τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀποκτενεῖν οὓς ἔχουσι ζῶντας*, they said that they should kill the men whom they had living (*ἀποκτενοῦμεν οὓς ἔχομεν*, which might have been changed to *ἀποκτενεῖν οὓς ἔχοιεν*). *Πρόδηλον ἦν (τοῦτο) ἐσόμενον, εἰ μὴ κωλύσετε, ἢ was plain that this would be so unless you should prevent (τοῦτο ἔσται εἰ μὴ κωλύσετε*, for which we might have had *εἰ μὴ κωλύσοιτε*). *Ἦλπίζον τοὺς Σικελούς ταύτῃ, οὓς μετέπεμψαν, ἀπαντήσεσθαι*, they hoped the Sikels whom they had sent for would meet them here.

NOTE 1. One verb may be changed to the optative while another is retained; as *δηλώσας ὅτι ἔτοιμοί εἰσι μάχεσθαι, εἴ τις ἐξέρχοιτο*, having shewn that they were ready to fight if any one should come forth (*ἔτοιμοί εἰσι, ἐὰν τις ἐξέρχηται*). This sometimes causes a great variety of constructions in the same sentence.

NOTE 2. The aorist indicative is not changed to the optative in dependent clauses, to avoid confusion with the aorist subjunctive, which is regularly so changed. In dependent clauses in which confusion would be impossible (as in *causal* sentences), which never have a subjunctive), even an aorist indicative may become optative.

NOTE 3. A dependent optative of course remains unchanged in all indirect discourse.

§ 248. The principles of § 247 apply also to *any dependent clause* (in a sentence of any kind) which expresses indirectly the *past thoughts* of any person, even of the speaker himself.

This applies especially to the following constructions:—

1. Clauses depending on an infinitive after verbs of *wishing, commanding, advising, &c.*; as these verbs imply *thought*, or the *expression of thought*, although the infinitive after them is *not* in indirect discourse (§ 246, Note).

2. Clauses containing a protasis with the apodosis implied in the context (§ 226, Note), or with the apodosis expressed in a verb like *θανμάζω* (§ 228).

3. Temporal clauses expressing a *past intention*, especially those introduced by *ἔως* or *πρίν* after past tenses.

4. Even ordinary relative sentences, which would regularly take the indicative.

This affects the construction of course only after past tenses.

E. g.

(1.) Ἐβούλοντο εἰσελθεῖν, εἰ τοῦτο γένοιτο, *they wished to go if this should happen*. (Here ἐβούλοντο εἰσελθεῖν εἰάν τοῦτο γένηται might be used, expressing the form, *if this shall happen*, in which the wish would be conceived.) Ἐκέλευσεν ὁ τι δύναιντο λαβόντας μεταδιώκειν, *he commanded them to take what they could and pursue* (he said ὁ τι ἂν δύνῃσθε, *what you can*, and therefore we might have had ὁ τι ἂν δύνωται). Προείπον αὐτοῖς μὴ ναυμαχεῖν Κορινθίοις, ἢν μὴ ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν πλέωσι καὶ μέλλωσιν ἀποβαίνειν, *they instructed them not to engage in a sea fight with Corinthians, unless these should be sailing against Corcyra and should be on the point of landing*. (Here the direct forms are retained, for which εἰ μὴ πλέοιεν καὶ μέλλοιεν might have been used.)

(2.) Ὀκτεῖρον, εἰ ἀλώσονται, *they pitied them, in case they should be captured* (the thought being εἰ ἀλώσονται, which might have been retained). Φύλακας συμπέμπει, ὅπως φυλάττοιεν αὐτόν, καὶ εἰ τῶν ἀγρίων τι φανείη θηρίων, *he sends (sent) guards, to guard him and (to be ready) in case any of the savage beasts should appear* (the thought being εἰάν τι φανῇ). Τάλλα, ἢν ᾗτι ναυμαχεῖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τολμήσωσι, παρεσκευάζοντο, *they made the other preparations (to be ready) in case the Athenians should still venture a naval battle*. Ἐχαίρον ἀγαπῶν εἴ τις ἐάσει, *I rejoiced, being content if any one would let it pass* (the thought was ἀγαπῶ εἴ τις ἐάσει). Ἐθαύμαζε εἴ τις ἀργύριον πρᾶττοίτο, *he wondered that any one demanded money*; but in the same book (Xen. Mem. I.) we find ἐθαύμαζε δ' εἰ μὴ φανερὸν αὐτοῖς ἔστιν, *he wondered that it was not plain*.

(3.) Σπονδὰς ἐποιήσαντο ἔως ἀπαγγελθῆναι τὰ λεχθέντα εἰς Λακεδαίμονα, *they made a truce, (to continue) until what had been said should be reported at Sparta* (they thought ἔως ἂν ἀπαγγελθῇ, which might have been retained). Οὐ γὰρ δὴ σφεας ἀπείε ὁ θεὸς τῆς ἀποικίης, πρίν δὴ ἀπίκωνται ἐς αὐτὴν Λιβύην, i. e. *until they should come, &c.* (where ἀπίκοντο might have been used). H. H.

(4.) Καὶ ἦντε σῆμα ἰδεσθαι, ὅτι ῥά οἱ γαμβροῖο πάρα Προίτοιο

φέρειτο, *he wished to see the token, which he was bringing (as he said) from Proetus. Κατηγορεον τῶν Αἰγινητέων τὰ πεποιήκοιεν* *προδόντες τὴν Ἑλλάδα, they accused the Aeginetans for what (as they said) they had done in betraying Greece.*

For the same principle in causal sentences, see § 250, Note.

NOTE. On this principle, final and object clauses with ἵνα, ὅπως, ὥς, μή, &c., admit the double construction of indirect discourse, and allow either the subjunctive or future indicative (as the case may be) to stand unchanged after secondary tenses. (See § 216, 2.) The same principle extends to all conditional and conditional relative sentences depending on final or object clauses, as these too belong to the indirect discourse.

Ὅπως AND Ὅ IN INDIRECT QUOTATIONS.

§ 249. 1. In a few cases ὅπως is used for ὥς or ὅτι in indirect quotations, chiefly in poetry. E. g.

Τοῦτο μή μοι φράζ', ὅπως οὐκ εἰ κακός, *do not tell me this, that you are not base.* Soph.

2. Homer rarely uses ὅ (neuter of ὅς) for ὅτι. E. g.

Αεῦσσετε γὰρ τό γε πάντες, ὅ μοι γέρας ἔρχεται ἄλλη, *for you all see this, that my prize goes another way.* Γινώσκων δ' οἱ αὐτὸς ὑπείρεχε χείρας Ἀπόλλων, *knowing that Apollo himself held over him his hands.*

V. CAUSAL SENTENCES.

§ 250. Causal sentences express a *cause* or *reason*, and are introduced by ὅτι, ὥς, *because*, ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, ὅτε, ὁπότε, *since*, and by other particles of similar meaning. They take the indicative after both primary and secondary tenses. The negative particle is οὐ. E. g.

Κήδετο γὰρ Δαναῶν, ὅτι ῥα θνήσκοντας ὄρατο, *for he pitied the Danaï, because he saw them dying.* Ὅτε τοῦθ' οὕτως ἔχει, προσήκει, &c., *since this is so, it is becoming, &c.*

NOTE. On the principle of indirect discourse (§ 248), the optative may be used in a causal sentence after a past tense, to imply that the cause is assigned on the authority of some other person than the speaker; as τὸν Περικλέα ἐκάκιζον, ὅτι στρατηγὸς ὢν οὐκ ἐπεξάγοι, *they abused Pericles, because (as they said) being general he did not lead them out.* Thuc. (This assigns the reason why the Athenians abused him, and does not show the historian's opinion.)

VI. EXPRESSION OF A WISH.

§ 251. 1. When a wish refers to the future, it is expressed by the optative, either with or without εἴθε or εἰ γάρ, *O that, O if*. The negative is μή, which can stand alone with the optative. E. g.

Τὸ μὲν νῦν ταῦτα πρῆσσοις τάπερ ἐν χερσὶν ἔχεις, *for the present may you continue to do these things which you have now in hand*. Hdt. Εἴθε φίλος ἡμῖν γένοιτο, *O that you may become our friend*. Μηκέτι ζῶην ἐγώ, *may I no longer live*. Τεθναίην, ὅτε μοι μηκέτι ταῦτα μέλοι, *may I die when I shall no longer care for these things* (§ 235).

For the distinction between the present and aorist, and an example illustrating it, see § 202, 1.

2. When a wish refers to the present or the past, and it is implied that its object is *not* or *was not attained*, it is expressed by a secondary tense of the indicative with εἴθε or εἰ γάρ, which here cannot be omitted. The imperfect and aorist are distinguished here as in protasis (§ 222). E. g.

Εἴθε τοῦτο ἐπολεῖ, *O that he were doing this, or O that he had done this*. Εἴθε τοῦτο ἐποίησεν, *O that he had done this*; εἰ γὰρ μὴ ἐγένετο τοῦτο, *O that this had not happened*.

Εἴθ' εἶχες βελτίους φρένας, *O that thou hadst a better understanding*. Εἰ γὰρ τοσαύτην δύναμιν εἶχον, *O that I had so great power*. Εἴθε σοι τότε συνεγενόμην, *O that I had then met with you*.

NOTE 1. The aorist ὄφελον of ὀφείλω, *debeo*, and in Homer sometimes the imperfect ὄφελον, are used with the infinitive in wishes, with the same meaning as the secondary tenses of the indicative; as ὄφеле τοῦτο ποιεῖν, *would that he were doing this* (lit. *he ought to be doing this*), or *would that he had done this* (*habitually*); ὄφеле τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, *would that he had done this*.

"Ὀφελον is negatived by μή (not οὐ), and it may even be preceded by εἴθε or εἰ γάρ; as μή ποτ' ὄφελον λιπεῖν τὴν Σκύρον, *O that I had never left Scyros*; εἰ γὰρ ὄφελον οἱό τε εἶναι, *O that they were able, &c.* As this is really an apodosis, like ἔδει, &c., with the infinitive (§ 222, N. 2), the use of εἴθε, εἰ γάρ, and μή with it is an anomaly.

NOTE 2. The two forms of wishes (§ 251) are elliptical forms of protasis, as is seen by εἰ in εἴθε and εἰ γάρ (sometimes in poetry the simple εἰ), and by the force of the different tenses.

VII. IMPERATIVE AND SUBJUNCTIVE IN COMMANDS,
EXHORTATIONS, AND PROHIBITIONS.

§ 252. The imperative expresses a command, exhortation, or entreaty; as λέγε, *speak thou*; φεύγε, *begone!* ἐλθέτω, *let him come*; χαιρόντων, *let them rejoice*.

NOTE. A singular combination of a command and a question is found in such phrases as οἶσθ' ὃ δρᾶσον; *do — dost thou know what?*

§ 253. The *first person* of the subjunctive (generally *plural*) is used in exhortations. Its negative is μή. E. g.

ἴωμεν, *let us go*; ἴδωμεν, *let us see*; μὴ τοῦτο ποιῶμεν, *let us not do this*.

NOTE. Both subjunctive and imperative may be preceded by ἄγε (ἄγετε), φέρε, or ἴθι, *come!* These words are used without regard to the number or person of the verb which follows; as ἄγε μίμνετε πάντες.

§ 254. In prohibitions, in the second and third persons, the *present imperative* or the *aorist subjunctive* is used with μή and its compounds. E. g.

Μὴ ποιεῖ τοῦτο, *do not do this (habitually)*, or *do not go on doing this*; μὴ ποιήσης τοῦτο, (simply) *do not do this*. Μὴ κατὰ τοὺς νόμους δικάσητε· μὴ βοηθήσητε τῷ πεπονθότι δεινῷ· μὴ εὐορκεῖτε, *do not judge according to the laws*; *do not help him who has suffered outrages*; *do not abide by your oaths*.

The two forms have merely the usual distinction between the *present* and *aorist* (§ 202, 1).

NOTE. The *third person* of the aorist imperative sometimes occurs in prohibitions; very rarely the second person.

VIII. SUBJUNCTIVE LIKE FUTURE INDICATIVE IN HOMER.
— INTERROGATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE. — SUBJUNCTIVE AND
FUTURE INDICATIVE WITH Οὐ μή.

§ 255. In Homer, the subjunctive sometimes has the force of a future indicative in independent sentences. E. g.

Οὐ γάρ πω τοίους ἴδον ἀνέρας, οὐδὲ ἴδωμαι, *for I never yet saw nor shall I ever see such men*. Καὶ ποτὶ τις εἴπησιν, *and some one will (or may) say*.

NOTE. This subjunctive may, like the future indicative, take *ἄν* or *κε* to form an apodosis. See § 209, 2.

§ 256. The first person of the subjunctive, and sometimes the third, may be used in questions of doubt, where a person asks himself or another *what he is to do*. It is negatived by *μή*. It is often introduced by *βούλει* or *βούλεσθε* (in poetry *θέλεις* or *θέλετε*). E. g.

Εἶπω ταῦτα; shall I say this? or βούλει εἶπω ταῦτα; do you wish that I should say this? Ποῖ τράπωμαι; ποῖ πορευθῶ; whither shall I turn? whither shall I go? Πού δὴ βούλει καθιζόμενοι ἀναγνῶμεν; where now wilt thou that we sit down and read? Τί τις εἶναι τοῦτο φῇ; what shall any one (i. e. I) say this is?

So in *τί πάθω; what will become of me? what harm will it do me?* (lit. *what shall I undergo?*).

§ 257. The subjunctive and future indicative are used with the double negative *οὐ μή* in the sense of the future indicative with *οὐ*, but with more emphasis. E. g.

Οὐ μὴ πίθεται, he will not obey. Οὔτε γὰρ γίγνεται, οὔτε γέγονεν, οὐδὲ οὖν μὴ γένηται, for there is not, nor has there been, nor will there ever be, &c. Οὐ ποτ' ἐξ ἐμοῦ γε μὴ πάθῃς τόδε, you never shall suffer this at my hands. Οὐ τοι μήποτε σε . . . ἄκοντά τις ἄξει, no one shall ever take you against your will, &c.

The double negative here seems to have merely the force of emphasis, and the subjunctive is a relic of the old usage (§ 255). The *aoiist subjunctive* is generally used in these expressions.

NOTE. This construction in the *second person* sometimes expresses a strong prohibition; as *οὐ μὴ καταβήσῃς, do not come down* (lit. *you shall not come down*). The future indicative and the *aoiist subjunctive* are both allowed in this sense. The imperative force is to be explained as in § 200, N. 8.

THE INFINITIVE.

§ 258. The infinitive has the force of a neuter verbal noun, and may take the neuter article in all its cases. It may at the same time, like a verb, have a subject or object; and it is qualified by adverbs, not by adjectives.

§ 259. The infinitive as nominative may be the sub-

ject of a finite verb, especially of an impersonal verb (§ 134, N. 2) or of *ἐστί*; or it may be a predicate (§ 136). As accusative it may be the subject of another infinitive. E. g.

Συνέβη αὐτῷ ἐλθεῖν, it happened to him to go; *ἐξὴν μένειν*, it was possible to remain; *δεῖ αὐτὸν μένειν*, he must remain; *ἡδὺ πολλοὺς ἐχθροὺς ἔχειν*; is it pleasant to have many enemies? *Φησὶ δεῖν τοῦτο ποιῆσαι*, he says it is necessary to do this (*ποιῆσαι* is subject of *δεῖν*). *Τὸ γνῶναι ἐπιστήμην λαβεῖν ἐστὶν*, to learn is to acquire knowledge. *Τοῦτό ἐστι τὸ ἀδικεῖν*, this is to commit injustice. *Τὸ γὰρ θάνατον δεδιέναι οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἐστὶν ἢ δοκεῖν σοφὸν εἶναι μὴ ὄντα*, for to fear death is nothing else than to seem to be wise without being so.

NOTE. These infinitives usually stand without the article; but whenever it is desired to emphasize the infinitive, or to make the subject more prominent than the predicate (see the last examples), the article can be added.

§ 260. The infinitive *without the article* may be the object of a verb. It generally has the force of an object accusative, sometimes that of a cognate accusative, and sometimes that of an object genitive.

1. The object infinitive not in indirect discourse may follow any verb whose action implies another action as its object. Such verbs are in general the same in Greek as in English, and others must be learned by practice. E. g.

Βούλεται ἐλθεῖν, he wishes to go; *βούλεται τοὺς πολίτας πολεμικοὺς εἶναι*, he wishes the citizens to be warlike; *παραινοῦμέν σοι μένειν*, we advise you to remain; *προεῖλετο πολεμῆσαι*, he preferred to make war; *κελεύει σε μὴ ἀπελθεῖν*, he commands you not to depart; *ἀξιοῦσιν ἄρχειν*, they claim the right to rule; *ἀξιοῦται θανεῖν*, he is thought to deserve to die; *δέομαι ὑμῶν συγγνώμην μοι ἔχειν*, I ask you to have consideration for me. So *κωλύει σε βαδίζειν*, he prevents you from marching; *οὐ πέφυκε δουλεύειν*, he is not born to be a slave; *ἀναβάλλεται τοῦτο ποιεῖν*, he postpones doing this; *κινδυνεύει θανεῖν*, he is in danger of death.

The tenses here used are chiefly the present and aorist, and these do not differ in their time (§ 202, 1, 2, and 3). In this construction the infinitive has no more reference to time than any other verbal noun would have. Its negative is *μή* (§ 283, 3).

2. The object infinitive in indirect discourse follows a verb

implying *thought* or the *expression of thought* or some equivalent phrase. Here each tense of the infinitive corresponds in time to the same tense of some finite mood. See § 246, with Note.

NOTE 1. Of the three common verbs meaning *to say*, *φημί* regularly takes the infinitive in indirect discourse, *εἶπον* takes *ὅτι* or *ὥς* with the indicative or optative, and *λέγω* allows either construction; *ὅτι* or *ὥς*, however, are more common after the active voice of *λέγω*.

NOTE 2. A relative clause depending on an infinitive in indirect discourse sometimes takes the infinitive by assimilation; as *ἐπειδὴ δὲ γενέσθαι ἐπὶ τῇ οἰκίᾳ, (ἔφη) ἀπεργμένην καταλαμβάνειν τὴν θύραν*, and *when they came to the house, &c.* Herodotus allows this even after *εἰ*, *if*, and *διότι*, *because*.

§ 261. 1. The infinitive without the article limits the meaning of many adjectives and nouns. E. g.

Δυνατὸς ποιεῖν τοῦτο, able to do this; *δευρὸς λέγειν*, skilled in speaking; *ἄξιος τοῦτο λαβεῖν*, worthy to receive this; *πρόθυμος λέγειν*, eager to speak; *μαλακοὶ καρτερεῖν*, (too) effeminate to endure; *ἐπιστήμων λέγειν τε καὶ σιγᾶν*, knowing how both to speak and to be silent.

Ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ πάντας ἀπελθεῖν, there is a necessity that all should withdraw; *κίνδυνος ἦν αὐτῷ παθεῖν τι*, he was in danger of suffering something; *ὥρα ἀπέναι*, time to go away; *ἐλπίδας ἔχει τοῦτο ποιῆσαι*, he has hopes of doing this.

NOTE. Adjectives of this class are especially those denoting *ability*, *fitness*, *desert*, *readiness*, and their opposites; and, in general, those corresponding in meaning to verbs which take the infinitive (§ 260, 1). Nouns of this class are such as form with a verb (generally *εἶμι*) an expression equivalent to a verb which takes the infinitive. Most nouns take the infinitive *with the article* as an adnominal genitive (§ 262, 2).

2. Any adjective or adverb may take the infinitive without the article as an accusative of *specification* (§ 160, 1). E. g.

Θέαμα αἰσχρὸν ὁρᾶν, a sight disgraceful to behold; *λόγοι ὑμῖν χρησιμώτατοι ἀκοῦσαι*, words most useful for you to hear; *τὰ χαλεπώτατα εὕρεῖν*, the things hardest to find; *πολιτεία χαλεπὴ συζῆν*, a government hard to live under. *Κάλλιστα ἰδεῖν*, in a manner most delightful to behold.

This infinitive is usually active rather than passive; as *πρῶγμα*

χαλεπὸν ποιεῖν, *a thing hard to do*, rather than χαλεπὸν ποιεῖσθαι, *hard to be done*.

NOTE. Nouns and even verbs may take the infinitive on this principle; as θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι, *a wonder to behold*. Ἀρστεύεσκε μάχεσθαι, *he was the first in fighting* (like μάχην). Hom.

§ 262. 1. The infinitive may depend on a preposition, in which case the article τοῦ, τῷ, or τό must be prefixed. E. g.

Πρὸ τοῦ τοὺς ὅρκους ἀποδοῦναι, *before taking the oaths*; πρὸς τῷ μηδὲν ἐκ τῆς περισβείας λαβεῖν, *besides receiving nothing by the embassy*; διὰ τὸ ξένος εἶναι οὐκ ἂν οἶε ἀδικηθῆναι, *you think you would not be wronged on account of your being a stranger*.

2. The genitive and dative of the infinitive, *with the article*, can stand in most of the constructions belonging to those cases; as in that of the adnominal genitive, the genitive after a *comparative* or after verbs and adjectives, the dative of *manner*, *means*, &c., the dative after verbs and adjectives, and sometimes in that of the genitive of *cause* or *purpose* (§ 173, 1). E. g.

Τοῦ πιεῖν ἐπιθυμία, *a desire to drink*; κρεῖττον τοῦ λαλεῖν, *better than prating*; ἐπέσχομεν τοῦ δακρύειν, *we ceased our weeping* (§ 263); ἀήθεις τοῦ κατακούειν τινός εἰσιν, *they are unused to obeying any one*. Τῷ φανερὸς εἶναι τοιοῦτος ὢν, *by having it evident that he was such a man*; τῷ κοσμίως ζῆν πιστεύειν, *to trust in an orderly life*; ἴσον τῷ προστένειν, *equal to lamenting beforehand*. Μίνως τὸ ληστικὸν καθήρει, τοῦ τὰς προσόδους μᾶλλον ἰέναι αὐτῷ, *Minos put down piracy, that his revenues might come in more abundantly*. Thuc.

§ 263. 1. Verbs and expressions denoting *hindrance* or *freedom* from anything allow either the infinitive with τοῦ (§ 262, 2) or the simple infinitive (§ 260, 1). As the infinitive after such verbs can take the negative μή without affecting the sense (§ 283, 6), we have a third and fourth form, still with the same meaning. (See Note, and § 263, 2.) E. g.

Εἴργει σε τοῦτο ποιεῖν, εἴργει σε τοῦ τοῦτο ποιεῖν, εἴργει σε μὴ τοῦτο ποιεῖν, εἴργει σε τοῦ μὴ τοῦτο ποιεῖν, all meaning *he prevents you from doing this*. Τὸν Φίλιππον παρελθεῖν οὐκ ἐδύναντο κωλύσαι, *they could not hinder Philiup from passing through*. Τοῦ δι

δραπετεύειν ἀπείργουσι, *they restrain them from running away.* Ὅπερ ἔσχε μὴ τὴν Πελοπόννησον πορθεῖν, *which prevented (him) from ravaging Peloponnesus.* Ἐξεί αὐτοὺς τοῦ μὴ καταδύναί, *it will keep them from sinking.*

NOTE. When the leading verb is negated (or interrogative implying a negative), the double negative μὴ οὐ is generally used rather than the simple μὴ with the infinitive (§ 283, 7), so that we can say οὐκ εἶργει σε μὴ οὐ τοῦτο ποιεῖν, *he does not prevent you from doing this.* Τοῦ μὴ οὐ ποιεῖν is rarely (if ever) used.

2. The infinitive with τὸ μὴ is sometimes used after expressions denoting *hindrance*, and also after all which even imply *prevention, omission, or denial*. This infinitive with τὸ is less closely connected with the leading verb than are the forms just mentioned (1), and it may often be considered an accusative of *specification* (§ 160, 1), and sometimes (as after verbs of *denial*) an *object accusative*. Sometimes it expresses merely a *result*. E. g.

Τὸν ὄμιλον εἶργον τὸ μὴ τὰ ἐγγὺς τῆς πόλεως κακουργεῖν, *they prevented the crowd from injuring the neighboring parts of the city.* (This adds a *fifth* form εἶργει σε τὸ μὴ τοῦτο ποιεῖν to the four already given in § 263, 1, as equivalents of the English *he prevents you from doing this*). Κίμωνα παρὰ τρεῖς ἀφείσαν ψήφους τὸ μὴ θανάτῳ ζημιῶσαι, *they allowed Cimon by three votes to escape the punishment of death; lit. they let him off (so as) not to punish him with death.*

Here, as above (1, Note), μὴ οὐ is used when the leading verb is negated; as οὐδὲν γὰρ αὐτῷ ταῦτ' ἐπαρκέσει τὸ μὴ οὐ πεσεῖν, *for this will not at all suffice to prevent him from falling.*

§ 264. The infinitive with its subject, object, or other adjuncts (sometimes including dependent clauses) may be preceded by the article, the whole standing as a single noun in any ordinary construction. E. g.

Τὸ δὲ μῆτε πάλαι τοῦτο πεπονθέναι, πεφηνέναι τέ τινα ἡμῖν συμμαχίαν τούτων ἀντίρροπον, ἂν βουλώμεθα χρῆσθαι, τῆς παρ' ἐκείνων εὐνοίας εὐεργέτημ' ἂν ἔγωγε θείην, *but the fact that we have not suffered this long ago, and that an alliance has appeared to us to balance these, if we shall wish to use it, — this I should ascribe as a benefaction to their good-will.* Dem. (Here the whole sentence τὸ . . . χρῆσθαι is the object of θείην.)

§ 265. The infinitive without the article may express a *purpose*. E. g.

Οἱ ἄρχοντες, οὓς εἰλεσθε ἄρχειν μου, *the rulers, whom you chose to rule me*. Τὴν πόλιν φυλάττειν αὐτοῖς παρέδωκαν, *they delivered the city to them to guard*. Αἱ γυναῖκες πρὶν φέρουσαι, *the women bringing them (something) to drink*.

NOTE. In Homer, where ὥστε is seldom used in its sense of *so as*, the simple infinitive may express a *result*; as τίς σφωε ξυνέηκε μάχεσθαι, *who brought them into conflict, so as to contend?*

Such expressions as μῆζον ἢ φέρειν, *too great to bear*, are to be explained on the same principle.

§ 266. 1. The infinitive after ὥστε, *so that, so as*, expresses a *result*. E. g.

Ἦν πεπαιδευμένος οὕτως, ὥστε πάνν ῥαδίως ἔχειν ἀρκούντα, *he had been so educated as very easily to have enough*. Σὺ δὲ σχολάζεις, ὥστε θαυμάζειν ἐμέ, *and you delay, so that I wonder*.

2. The infinitive after ὥστε sometimes expresses a *condition*, like that after ἐφ' ᾧ or ἐφ' ᾧτε; and sometimes a *purpose*, like a final clause. E. g.

Ἐξὼν αὐτοῖς τῶν λοιπῶν ἀρχειν Ἑλλήνων, ὥστ' αὐτοὺς ὑπακούειν βασιλεῖ, *it being in their power to rule the rest of the Greeks, on condition that they should themselves obey the King*. Πᾶν ποιοῦσιν ὥστε δίκην μὴ διδόναι, *they do everything, so that they may not suffer punishment (ἵνα μὴ διδῶσι might have been used)*.

NOTE 1. Ὡς sometimes takes the infinitive like ὥστε, generally to express a *result*, seldom to express a *purpose*.

NOTE 2. Ὡστε may also take the indicative to express a *result* (§ 237). Ὡστε in Homer usually means *as*, like ὥσπερ. (See § 265, Note.)

§ 267. The infinitive follows ἐφ' ᾧ or ἐφ' ᾧτε, *on condition that, for the purpose of*. E. g.

Ἀφίεμέν σε, ἐπὶ τούτῳ μέντοι, ἐφ' ᾧτε μηκέτι φιλοσοφεῖν, *we release you, but on this condition, that you shall no longer be a philosopher*. Αἰρεθέντες ἐφ' ᾧτε ξυγγράψαι νόμους, *chosen for the purpose of compiling laws*.

For the future indicative after these words, see § 236, N. 2.

§ 268. The infinitive may stand *absolutely* in parenthetical phrases, generally with ὥς or ὅσον. E. g.

Τὸ Δέλτα ἔστι νεωστὶ, ὥς λόγῳ εἰπεῖν, ἀναπεφηνός, *the Delta has recently, so to speak, made its appearance.* So ὥς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, *so to speak*; ὥς συντόμως (or συνελόντι, § 184, 5) εἰπεῖν, *to speak concisely*; τὸ ξύμπαν εἰπεῖν, *on the whole*; ὥς ἀπεικάσαι, *to judge* (i. e. *as far as we can judge*); ὅσον γε μ' εἰδέναι, *as far as I know*; ὥς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν, or ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν, *as it seems to me*; οὐ πολλῶ λόγῳ εἰπεῖν, *not to make a long story, in short.* So ὀλίγου δεῖν, *to want little*, i. e. *almost*; in which δεῖν can be omitted.

NOTE. In certain cases εἶναι seems to be superfluous; especially in ἐκὼν εἶναι, *willing or willingly*, which generally stands in a negative sentence. So τὸ νῦν εἶναι, *at present*; τὸ τήμερον εἶναι, *to-day*; τὸ ἐπ' ἐκείνους εἶναι, *as far as depends on them*, and some other phrases.

§ 269. The infinitive is sometimes used like the imperative, especially in Homer. E. g.

Μὴ ποτε καὶ σὺ γυναῖκί περ ἡπιος εἶναι, *be thou never indulgent to thy wife.* The subject is here in the nominative; but in the three next constructions it is in the accusative.

§ 270. The infinitive sometimes expresses a wish, like the optative. This occurs chiefly in poetry. E. g.

Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἢ Αἴαντα λαχεῖν ἢ Τυδείους νιόν, *Father Zeus, may the lot fall either on Ajax or on the son of Tydeus.* Hom.

§ 271. In laws, treaties, and proclamations, the infinitive often depends on ἔδοξε or δέδοκται, *be it enacted*, or κελεύεται, *it is commanded*; which may be expressed in a previous sentence or understood. E. g.

Δικάζειν δὲ τὴν ἐν Ἀρείῳ πάγῳ φόνου, &c., and (be it enacted) *that the Senate on the Areopagus shall have jurisdiction in cases of murder, &c.* Ἐτη δὲ εἶναι τὰς σπονδὰς πεντήκοντα, and *that the treaty shall continue fifty years.*

§ 272. The infinitive, with or without τό, may be used to express surprise or indignation. E. g.

Τῆς μορίας· τὸ Δία νομίζειν, ὅντα τηλικουτονί, *what folly! to believe in Zeus when you are so big!* So in Latin: *Mene incepto destere victam!*

§ 273. In narration, the infinitive often seems to stand for the indicative, when it depends on some word like λέγεται, *it is said*, in a preceding sentence. E. g.

**Ἀπικομένους δὲ ἐς τὸ Ἄργος, διατίθουσθαι τὸν φόρτον*, and coming to Argos, they were (it is said) setting out their cargo for sale (*διατίθουσθαι* is an imperfect infinitive, § 203. N. 1). Hdt. I. 1. See Hdt. I. 24, and Xen. Cyr. I. 3, 5.

§ 274. *Πρὶν*, before, before that, until, besides taking the indicative, subjunctive, and optative (§ 240), also takes the infinitive. This happens in Attic Greek chiefly after affirmative sentences, but in Homer without regard to the leading verb. E. g.

**Ἀποπέμπουσιν αὐτὸν πρὶν ἀκοῦσαι*, they send him away before he hears. *Μεσσήνην εἵλομεν πρὶν Πέρσας λαβεῖν τὴν βασιλείαν*, we took Messene before the Persians obtained their kingdom.

See the rules for *πρὶν* with the finite moods, § 240.

NOTE. *Πρὶν ἢ, πρότερον ἢ, πρόσθεν ἢ*, before that, sooner than, and even *ὑστερον ἢ*, later than, may take the infinitive like *πρὶν* alone. See § 240, Note.

THE PARTICIPLE.

§ 275. The participle is a verbal adjective, and has three uses. First, it may express a simple *attribute*, like an ordinary adjective; secondly, it may define the *circumstances* under which an action takes place; thirdly, it may form part of the predicate with certain verbs, often having a force resembling that of the infinitive.

§ 276. 1. The participle, like any other adjective, may qualify a noun. Here it must often be translated by a relative and a finite verb, especially when it is preceded by the article. E. g.

Πόλις καλλεῖ διαφέρουσα, a city excelling in beauty; *ἄνθρωπος καλῶς πεπαιδευμένος*, a man who has been well educated (or a well-educated man); *οἱ πρέσβεις οἱ ὑπὸ Φιλίππου πεμφθέντες*, the ambassadors who were sent by Philip; *ἄνδρες οἱ τοῦτο ποιήσοντες*, men who are to do this.

2. The participle preceded by the article may be used substantively, like any other adjective. It is then equivalent to *he who* or *those who* with a finite verb. E. g.

Οἱ πεπεισμένοι, those who have been convinced; *παρὰ τοῖς ἄρι-*

στοις δοκοῦσιν εἶναι, *among those who seem to be best*; ὁ τὴν γνώμην ταύτην εἰπὼν, *the one who gave this opinion*; τοῖς Ἀρκάδων σφετέρους οὖσι ξυμμάχοις προεῖπον, *they proclaimed to those who were their allies among the Arcadians*.

§ 277. The participle may define the *circumstances* of an action. It expresses the following relations:—

1. *Time*; the tenses denoting various points of time, which is relative to that of the verb of the sentence (§ 204). E. g.

Ταῦτα ἔπραττε στρατηγῶν, *he did this while he was general*; ταῦτα πράξει στρατηγῶν, *he will do this while he is general*; τυραννεύσας δὲ ἔτη τρία Ἰππίας ἐχώρει ἐς Σίγειον, *and when he had been tyrant three years, he withdrew to Sigeum*.

2. *Cause, manner, means, and similar relations, including manner of employment*. E. g.

Λέγω δὲ τούτου ἕνεκα, βουλόμενος δόξαι σοι ὅπερ ἐμοί, *and I speak for this reason, because I wish that to seem good to you which, &c.* Προεῖλετο μᾶλλον τοῖς νόμοις ἐμμένων ἀποθανεῖν ἢ παρανομῶν ζῆν, *he preferred to die abiding by the laws rather than to live transgressing them*; τοῦτο ἐποίησε λαθῶν, *he did this secretly*; ἀπεδήμει τριηραρχῶν, *he was absent on duty as trierarch*. Ληιζόμενοι ζῶσιν, *they live by plunder*.

3. *Purpose or intention*; generally expressed by the *future* participle. E. g.

*Ἦλθε λυσόμενος θύγατρα, *he came to ransom his daughter*. Hom. Πέμπειν πρέσβεις ταῦτα ἐροῦντας καὶ Λύσανδρον αἰτήσοντας, *to send ambassadors to say this and to ask for Lysander*.

4. *Condition*; the tenses of the participle representing the corresponding tenses of the indicative, subjunctive, or optative, in all classes of protasis.

See § 226, 1, where examples will be found.

5. *Opposition or limitation*; where the participle is generally to be translated by *although* and a verb. E. g.

*Ολίγα δυνάμενοι προορᾶν, πολλὰ ἐπιχειροῦμεν πράττειν, *although we are able to foresee few things, we try to do many things*.

6. Any *attendant* circumstance, the participle being merely *descriptive*. E. g.

*Ἔρχεται τὸν υἱὸν ἔχουσα, *she comes bringing her son*; παραλα-

βόντες τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ Φάρσαλον, taking the Boeotians with them, they marched against Pharsalus.

NOTE 1. The adverbs *ἄμα*, *μεταξὺ*, *εὐθύς*, *αὐτίκα*, and *ἐξαίφνης* are often connected (in position and in sense) with the *temporal* participle, while grammatically they qualify the verb of the sentence; as *ἄμα καταλαβόντες προσεκίατό σφι*, *as soon as they overtook them they pressed hard upon them*; *Νεκὼς μεταξὺ ὀρύσσων ἐπαύσατο*, *Necho stopped while digging (the canal)*. Hdt.

The participle denoting *opposition* is often strengthened by *καίπερ* or *καί*, *although*, in the poets also *καί . . . περ*; as *ἐπαικτεῖρω νῦν, καίπερ ὄντα δυσμενῇ*, *I pity him, although he is an enemy*.

NOTE 2. The participles denoting *cause* or *purpose* are often preceded by *ὥς*. This shows that they express the idea of the subject of the leading verb or that of some other person prominent in the sentence, *without implying* that it is also the idea of the speaker or writer; as *τὸν Περικλέα ἐν αἰτίᾳ εἶχον ὥς πείσαντα σφᾶς πολεμεῖν*, *they found fault with Pericles, on the ground that he had persuaded them to the war*; *ἀγανακτοῦσιν ὥς μεγάλων τινῶν ἀπεστερημένοι*, *they are indignant, because (as they say) they have been deprived of some great blessings*.

The participle denoting *cause* is often emphasized by *ἄτε*, *οἷον*, or *οἷα*, *as, inasmuch as*; but these particles have no such force as *ὥς* (above); as *ἄτε παῖς ὦν, ᾗδeto*, *inasmuch as he was a child, he was pleased*.

NOTE 3. *Ὡσπερ*, *as*, before a *conditional* participle, generally belongs to an implied *apodosis*, to which the participle forms the *protasis*; as *ὥσπερ ᾗδη σαφῶς εἰδότες, οὐκ ἐθέλει ἀκούειν*, *you are unwilling to hear, as (you would be) if you already knew it well*. Here *ὥσπερ* means merely *as*; the *if* belongs to the participle. Compare *ὥσπερ εἰ λέγοις*, *as if you should say*.

§ 278. 1. When a participle denoting any of the relations included in § 277 belongs to a noun which is not connected with the main construction of the sentence, they stand together in the *genitive absolute*.

See § 183, and the examples there given. All the particles mentioned in the notes to § 277 can be used here.

2. The participles of *impersonal* verbs stand in the *accusative absolute*, in the neuter singular, when others would be in the *genitive absolute*. So with *passive* participles and *ᾧ* when they are used impersonally. E. g.

Οἱ δ' οὐ βοηθήσαντες, *δέον*, *ὑμεῖς ἀπῆλθον*; and did those who brought no aid when it was needed escape safe and sound? So εἰ δὲ παρὰσχόν, and when a good opportunity offered; οὐ προσῆκον, *improperly* (it being not becoming); προσταχθέν μοι, when I had been commanded; εἰρημένον, when it has been said; ἀδύνατον ὄν, it being impossible; ἀπόρητον πόλει (sc. ὄν), when it is forbidden by the state.

NOTE. The participles of personal verbs sometimes stand with their nouns in the accusative absolute, but very seldom unless they are preceded by ὡς or ὥσπερ.

§ 279. The participle may be used to limit the meaning of certain verbs, in a sense which often resembles that of the infinitive (§ 260, 1).

1. In this sense the participle is used with verbs signifying to begin, to continue, to endure, to cease (or cause to cease), to represent, to find, and some others. E. g.

**Ἀρξομαι λέγων*, I will begin to speak; *παῦσαι λέγουσα*, cease speaking; *οὐκ ἀνέξομαι ζῶν*, I shall not endure to live; *τοῦτο ἔχων διατελεῖ*, he continues to have this; *πεποίηκε τοὺς ἐν Ἅιδου τὸν αἰὲ χρόνον τιμωρουμένους*, he has represented those in Hades as suffering continual punishment. *Εὔρε Κρονίδην ἀπερ ἦμενον ἄλλων*, she found the son of Kronos sitting apart from the others. Hom.

2. With the following verbs the participle contains the leading idea of the expression: *λανθάνω*, to escape the notice of; *τυγχάνω*, to happen; *φθάνω*, to anticipate. The aorist participle here does not denote past time, but coincides in time with the verb (§ 204, N. 2). E. g.

Λήσετε διαφθαρέντες, you will be corrupted before you know it. **Ετυχον καθήμενος ἐνταῦθα*, I happened to be sitting there; *ἔτυχε κατὰ τοῦτο τοῦ καιροῦ ἐλθών*, he happened to come (not to have come) just at that time. **Ἐφθησαν τοὺς Πέρσας ἀπικόμενοι*, they came before the Persians. Hdt. *Οὐδ' ἄρα Κίρκην ἐλθόντες ἐλήθομεν*, nor did we come without Circe's knowing it. Hom. See examples under § 204, N. 2.

The perfect participle here has its ordinary force.

NOTE. The participle with *διατελέω*, to continue (§ 279, 1), *οἶχομαι*, to be gone (§ 277, 2), *θαμίζω*, to be wont or to be frequent, and some others, expresses the leading idea; but the aorist participle with these has no peculiar force; as *οἶχεται φεύγων*, he has taken flight (§ 200, N. 3); *οὐ θαμίξεις καταβαίνων εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ*, you don't come down to the Peiraeus very often.

3. With verbs signifying *to overlook* or *to allow* (περιοράω and εφοράω, with περιεῖδον and ἐπεῖδον, sometimes εἶδον), the participle is used in the sense of the object infinitive (§ 260, 1), the present and aorist participles differing merely as the present and aorist infinitives would differ in similar constructions (§ 202, 1). E. g.

Μὴ περιδῶμεν ὑβρισθεῖσαν τὴν Λακεδαίμονα καὶ καταφρονηθεῖσαν, *let us not allow Lacedaemon to be insulted and despised.* Μὴ μ' ἰδεῖν θανόνθ' ὑπ' ἀστών, *not to see me killed by citizens.* Eur. Τλῆναί σε δρῶσαν, *that thou shouldst take courage to do.* Soph. Περιδεῖν τὴν γῆν τμηθεῖσαν, *to allow the land to be ravaged.* Thuc. II. 18. (But in II. 20, we find περιδεῖν τὴν γῆν τμηθῆναι, referring to the same thing.) See § 204, N. 2.

§ 280. With many verbs the participle stands in indirect discourse, each tense representing the corresponding tense of the indicative or optative.

Such verbs are chiefly those signifying *to see, to perceive, to know, to hear or learn, to remember, to forget, to show, to appear, to prove, to acknowledge, and ἀγγέλλω, to announce.*

See § 246 and examples; and § 211 for examples of the participle with ἄν representing both indicative and optative with ἄν.

NOTE 1. Δῆλός εἰμι and φανερός εἰμι take the participle in indirect discourse, where we use an impersonal construction; as δῆλος ἦν οἰόμενος, &c., *it was evident that he thought, &c.* (like δῆλον ἦν ὅτι οἶοιτο).

NOTE 2. With σύννοϊδα or συγγιγνώσκω and a dative of the reflexive, a participle may be in either the nominative or dative; as σύννοϊδα ἑμαυτῷ ἡδικημένῳ (or ἡδικημένος), *I am conscious to myself that I have been wronged.*

NOTE 3. Most of the verbs included in § 280 may take a clause with ὅτι in indirect discourse.

Most of them are found also with the infinitive. Οἶδα takes the infinitive regularly when it means *I know how*; as οἶδα τοῦτο μαθεῖν, *I know how to learn this* (but οἶδα τοῦτο μαθὼν, *I know that I learned this*).

NOTE 4. Ὡς may be used before this participle in the sense explained in § 277, N. 2. The genitive absolute with ὥς is sometimes found where we should expect the participle to agree with the object of the verb; as ὥς πολέμου ὄντος παρ' ὑμῶν ἀπαγγέλω; *shall I*

announce from you that there is war? (lit. assuming that there is war, shall I announce it from you?), where we might have πόλεμον ὄντα ἀπαγγελῶ; with less emphasis.

VERBAL ADJECTIVES IN -τέος AND -τέον.

§ 281. The verbal in -τέος has both a *personal* and an *impersonal* construction.

1. In the personal construction it is *passive* in sense, and expresses *necessity*, like the Latin participle in -*ndus*. E. g.

᾿Ωφελητέα σοι ἡ πόλις ἐστίν, *the city must be benefited by you*.
 Ἄλλας μεταπεμπτέας εἶναι (ἔφη), *he said that other (ships) must be sent for*. Ὁ λέγω ῥητέον ἐστίν, *what I say must be spoken*.

The noun denoting the agent is in the dative (§ 188, 4).

2. In the impersonal construction the verbal is in the neuter of the nominative singular (sometimes plural), with ἐστί expressed or understood. It is *active* in sense, and is equivalent to δεῖ with the infinitive.

The agent is generally expressed by the dative, sometimes by the accusative. These verbals may have an object like their verbs. E. g.

Ταῦτα ἡμῖν (or ἡμᾶς) ποιητέον ἐστίν, *we must do this* (equivalent to ταῦτα ἡμᾶς δεῖ ποιῆσαι, § 184, 2, N. 1). Οἷστέον τάδε, *we must bear these things* (sc. ἡμῖν). Τί ἂν αὐτῷ ποιητέον εἴη; *what would he be obliged to do?* Ἐψηφίσαντο πολεμητέα εἶναι, *they voted that they must go to war* (= δεῖν πολεμεῖν). Τοὺς ξυμμάχους οὐ παραδοτέα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, *we must not abandon our allies to the Athenians*.

The Latin has this construction (but seldom with verbs which take an object accusative); as *Eundum est tibi* (Ιτέον ἐστί σοι), — *Moriendum est omnibus*, — *Bello utendum est nobis* (τῷ πολέμῳ χρηστέον ἐστίν ἡμῖν), *we must go to war*. (See Madvig's Latin Grammar, § 421.)

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES.

§ 282. 1. All interrogative pronouns, pronominal adjectives, and adverbs can be used in both direct and indirect questions. The relative *ὅστις* (sometimes *ὅς*) and most other relative words may be used in indirect questions. (See § 149.)

2. The principal *direct* interrogative particles are *ἦ* and *ἤρα*.

These imply nothing as to the answer expected; but *ἄρα οὐ* implies that an *affirmative*, *ἄρα μή* that a *negative*, answer is expected. *οὐ* and *μή* alone are often used with the same force as with *ἄρα*. So *μῶν* (for *μή οὖν*). E. g.

Ἦ σχολή ἔσται; will there be leisure? Ἄρ' εἰσὶ τινες ἀξιοί; are there any deserving ones? Ἄρ' οὐ (or Οὐ) βούλεσθε ἐλθεῖν; do you not wish to go (i. e. you wish, do you not)? Ἄρα μή βούλεσθε ἐλθεῖν; (or Μὴ βούλεσθε; or Μῶν βούλεσθε;) do you wish to go (you don't wish to go, do you)? This distinction between *οὐ* and *μή* does not apply to the interrogative subjunctive (§ 256), which allows only *μή*.

3. *Ἄλλο τι ἤ; is it anything else than? or simply ἄλλο τι; is sometimes used as a direct interrogative.* E. g.

Ἄλλο τι ἢ ἀδικοῦμεν; are we not (are we anything else than) in the wrong? — ἄλλο τι ὁμολογοῦμεν; do we not agree?

4. *Indirect questions may be introduced by εἰ, whether; and in Homer by ἤ or ἡέ.* E. g.

Ἠρώησα εἰ βούλοιο ἐλθεῖν, I asked whether he wished to go. Ὀμχετο πυνσόμενος ἢ που ἔτ' εἴης, he was gone to inquire whether possibly you were still living. Hom.

5. *Alternative questions (both direct and indirect) may be introduced by πότερον (πότερα) . . . ἤ, whether . . . or. Indirect alternative questions can also be introduced by εἰ . . . ἤ, εἴτε . . . εἴτε, εἴτε . . . ἤ, whether . . . or; and in Homer by ἤ (ἡέ) . . . ἤ (ἡέ).* E. g.

Πότερον εἴς ἄρχειν ἢ ἄλλον καθίστης; do you allow him to rule, or do you appoint another? Ἐβουλευέτο εἰ πέμποιέν τινας ἢ πάντες ἴοιεν, he was deliberating whether they should send some or should all go.

NEGATIVES.

§ 283. The Greek has two negative adverbs, *οὐ* and *μή*. What is said of each of these applies to its compounds, — *οὐδέ, οὔτε, &c.*, and *μηδέ, μήτε, &c.*

1. *οὐ* is used with the indicative and optative in all *independent* sentences (except *wishes*, which are really elliptical protases, § 251, Note 2); also in *indirect discourse* after *δοῦναι* and *ᾤοναι*, and in *causal* sentences. See Note, below.

2. *μή* is used with the subjunctive and imperative in all constructions (except the Homeric subjunctive, § 255, which

has the force of a future indicative). *Μή* is used in all *final* and *object* clauses after *ὡς*, *ὅπως*, &c. ; except after *μή*, *lest*, which takes *οὐ*. It is used in all *conditional* sentences, in relative sentences with an *indefinite antecedent* (§ 231) and the corresponding temporal sentences after *ἕως*, *πρίν*, &c. (§§ 239, 240), in relative sentences expressing a *purpose* (§ 236), and in all expressions of a *wish* (§ 251).

3. *Μή* is used with the infinitive in all constructions, both with and without the article, except that of *indirect discourse*. In indirect discourse it regularly has *οὐ*, to retain the negative of the direct discourse ; but some exceptions occur.

4. When a participle expresses a *condition* (§ 277, 4) it takes *μή* ; so when it is equivalent to a relative with an *indefinite antecedent* (as *οἱ μή βουλόμενοι*, *any who do not wish*). Otherwise it takes *οὐ*. In indirect discourse it sometimes, like the infinitive, takes *μή* irregularly.

5. Adjectives follow the same principle with participles, taking *μή* only when they do not refer to *definite* persons or things (i. e. when they can be expressed by a relative with an *indefinite antecedent*) ; as *οἱ μή ἀγαθοὶ πολῖται*, (*any*) *citizens who are not good*, but *οἱ οὐκ ἀγαθοὶ πολῖται* means *special citizens who are not good*.

6. When verbs which contain a *negative idea* (as those of *hindering*, *forbidding*, *denying*, *concealing*, and *distrusting*) are followed by the infinitive, the negative *μή* can be added to the infinitive to strengthen the negation. Such a negative cannot be translated in English, and can always be omitted in Greek. For examples see § 263.

7. When an infinitive would regularly be negated by *μή*, either in the ordinary way (3) or to strengthen a preceding negation (6), if its *leading verb* has a negative, it generally takes the double negative *μή οὐ*. Thus *δικαίον ἐστὶ μή τοῦτον ἀφείναι*, *it is just not to acquit him*, becomes, if we negative the leading verb, *οὐ δικαίον ἐστὶ μή οὐ τοῦτον ἀφείναι*, *it is not just not to acquit him*. So *ὡς οὐχ ὁσιόν σοι ἐν μή οὐ βοηθεῖν δικαιοσύνη*, *since (as you said) it was a failure in piety for you not to assist justice*. Again, *ἐργεῖ σε μή τοῦτο ποιεῖν* (§ 263, 1), *he prevents you from doing this*, becomes, with *ἐργεῖ* negated, *οὐκ ἐργεῖ σε μή οὐ τοῦτο ποιεῖν*, *he does not prevent you from doing this*.

Μὴ οὐ is used also when the leading verb is interrogative implying a negative; as *τί ἐμποδὼν μὴ οὐχὶ ὑβριζόμενους ἀποθανεῖν*; *what is there to prevent (us) from being insulted and perishing?*

It is sometimes used with participles, or even nouns, to express an exception to a negative statement.

8. When a negative is followed by a *simple* negative (*οὐ* or *μή*) in the same clause, each retains its own force. If they belong to the same word or expression, they make an *affirmative*; as *οὐδὲ τὸν Φορμίωνα οὐχ ὁρᾷ*, *nor does he not see Phormio* (i. e. *he sees Phormio well enough*). But if they belong to different words, each is independent of the other; as *οὐ δι' ἀπειρίαν γε οὐ φήσεις ἔχειν ὃ τι εἴπῃς*, *it is not surely through inexperience that you will deny that you have anything to say*; *οὐ μόνον οὐ πείθονται*, *they not only do not obey*; *εἰ μὴ Πρόξενον οὐχ ὑπέδέξατο*, *if they had not refused to receive Proxenus*.

But when a negative is followed by a *compound* negative in the same clause (or by several), the negation is strengthened; as *ἀνευ τούτου οὐδεὶς εἰς οὐδὲν οὐδενὸς ἀν ὑμῶν οὐδέποτε γίνουτο ἄξιος*, *if it were not for this, no one of you would ever come to be of any value for anything*. This does not apply to cases in which *οὐ* is merely interrogative (§ 282, 2).

For the double negative *οὐ μή*, see § 257.

NOTE. An exception to § 283, 1 occurs in indirect questions after *εἰ*, *whether*, in which *μή* can be used as well as *οὐ*. Also in the second part of an indirect alternative question (§ 282, 5) both *οὐ* and *μή* are allowed. Thus *σκοπῶμεν εἰ πρόπει ἢ οὐ*, *let us look and see whether it is becoming or not*; *εἰ δὲ ἀληθὲς ἢ μὴ*, *πειράσομαι μαθεῖν*, *but I will try to learn whether it is true or not*.

PART IV.

METRES.

§ 284. A VERSE is composed of portions called *feet*. The following are the feet of two and three syllables :—

<i>Trochee</i>	— —	<i>Dactyl</i>	— — —	<i>Amphibrach</i>	— — —
<i>Iambus</i>	— —	<i>Anapaest</i>	— — —	<i>Bacchius</i>	— — —
<i>Spondee</i>	— —	<i>Tribrach</i>	— — —	<i>Antibacchius</i>	— — —
<i>Pyrrhic</i>	— —	<i>Cretic</i>	— — —	<i>Molossus</i>	— — —

The following are the feet of four syllables :—

<i>Choriambus</i>	— — — —	<i>Ditrochee</i>	— — — —
<i>Ionic a majore</i>	— — — —	<i>Diambus</i>	— — — —
<i>Ionic a minore</i>	— — — —	<i>Dispondee</i>	— — — —
<i>Proceleusmatic</i>	— — — —	<i>Antispast</i>	— — — —

To these are to be added

Four *Paeons*, — — — —, — — — —, — — — —, — — — —;

And four *Epitrites*, — — — —, — — — —, — — — —, — — — —.

The *Dochmius* has five syllables, — — — — —.

§ 285. 1. Verses are called *Trochaic*, *Iambic*, *Dactylic*, &c. from their fundamental foot.

2. In most kinds of verse a *monometer* consists of one foot, a *dimeter* of two feet, a *trimeter*, *tetrameter*, *pentameter*, or *hexameter*, of three, four, five, or six feet. But in trochaic, iambic, and anapaestic verses, which are measured by *dipodies* (i. e. *pairs of feet*), a monometer consists of one *dipody* (or two feet), a dimeter of four feet, a trimeter of six feet, and a tetrameter of eight feet.

3. A verse which has an unfinished foot at the close is called *catalectic* (*κατάληκτος*, *stopped short*). A complete verse is called *acatalectic*.

Verses are called *catalectic in syllabam*, *in disyllabum*, or *in trissyllabum*, according to the number of syllables which appear in the un-

finished foot. A verse *catalectic in syllabam* is sometimes said to be *hypercatalectic* (or *redundant*); thus a *trimeter catalectic in syllabam* can be called a *dimeter hypercatalectic*.

§ 286. 1. A long syllable is considered the metrical equivalent of two short ones, and is often resolved into these, as when a tribrach — — — stands for a trochee — — or an iambus — — . Two short syllables are often contracted into one long syllable, as when a spondee — — stands for a dactyl — — — .

2. The last syllable of every verse is common (*syllaba anceps*), and may be considered long or short to suit the metre, without regard to its usual quantity. But the continuous *systems* described in § 298 allow this only at the end of the last verse.

§ 287. 1. The syllable of a foot on which the stress of voice (*ictus* or *rhythmical accent*) falls is called the *arsis*; the rest of the foot is called the *thesis*. The *ictus* properly falls on a long syllable; as — — , — — — , — — — — , — — — — — , — — — — — — , &c.

When a long syllable in the *arsis* is resolved into two short (§ 286, 1), the *ictus* properly belongs to the two, but is usually placed on the first. Thus a tribrach used for a trochee (— —) is — — — ; a tribrach used for an iambus (— —) is — — — . So a spondee used for a dactyl (— — —) is — — — ; a spondee used for an anapaest (— — —) is — — — . Likewise a dactyl used for an anapaest is — — — . The spondee and tribrach have no natural *arsis* or *thesis*; and they are used only as metrical equivalents of feet which have these naturally marked by a long syllable.

2. The *ictus* was entirely independent of the word-accent, although we do not know how the two were distinguished or reconciled by the Greeks in reciting poetry.

We usually mark the *ictus* by our *accent* (as the only representative of the ancient *ictus* which we have), and neglect the word-accent or make it subordinate to the *ictus*.

§ 288. 1. Certain verses have an introductory foot prefixed to them, called a *basis*. A *basis* is generally a *trochee*, *iambus*, or *spondee*; sometimes a *tribrach*, *dactyl*, or *anapaest*.

2. A *single* syllable prefixed to a verse of which the first syllable has the *ictus* is called *anacrusis* (*ἀνακρουσις*, *upward beat*).

§ 289. *Caesura* (i. e. *cutting*) of the foot occurs when a word

ends in the middle of a foot. This becomes important when it coincides with the *caesura of the verse*, which is a pause introduced into the verse to make it more melodious or to aid in its recital. In many verses the place of one or both of these caesuras is fixed. See § 293, 4; § 295, 4 and 5.

TROCHAIC VERSES.

§ 290. Trochaic verses are measured by dipodies (§ 285, 2). The trochaic dipody has the *last* syllable common, — ◡ — ◡. In trochaic verse, therefore, the tribrach ◡ ◡ ◡ can stand in any place for the trochee; and the spondee can stand in all the *even* places, that is, in the *second* part of every dipody. The anapaest is sometimes used as the equivalent of the spondee. The dactyl is sometimes used in proper names.

§ 291. The following are the most common trochaic verses :—

1. The dimeter (acatalectic and catalectic),—

Φήσομεν πρὸς | τοὺς στρατηγούς. — ◡ — ◡ | — ◡ — ◡
 Ψυχαγωγεί | Σωκράτης. — ◡ — ◡ | — ◡ — ◡

2. The tetrameter catalectic, consisting of seven feet and a syllable, or of the two preceding verses combined :—

ὦ σοφώτατοι θεᾶται, || δεῦρο τὸν νοῦν | πρόσχετε.
 — ◡ — ◡ | — ◡ — ◡ || — ◡ — ◡ | — ◡ — ◡

Tell me nót in | mournful númbers, || life is bút an | émpty dréam.

3. The Ithyphallic, which is a trochaic *tripody* (not allowing the spondee or its equivalents),—

Μήποτ' ἐκτακείη. — ◡ — ◡ — ◡

For *trochaic systems* see § 298.

IAMBIC VERSES.

§ 292. Iambic verses are measured by dipodies (§ 285, 2). The iambic dipody has the *first* syllable common, ◡ — ◡ —. In iambic verse, therefore, the tribrach can stand in any place for the iambus; and the spondee can stand in the *odd* places, that is, in the *first* part of every dipody. The dactyl and anapaest

are allowed as equivalents of the spondee. The comedians allow an anapaest to stand irregularly in the second part of the iambic dipody; and even the tragedians allow this license in proper names.

§ 293. The following are the most common iambic verses : —

1. The monometer, —

Μετὰ Σωκράτους. — — — — (here — — — —)

- ## 2. The dimeter (acatalectic and catalectic), —

Ζηλῶ σε τῆς | εὐβουλίας. — — — — | — — — —
 Καὶ τὸν λόγον | τὸν ἤττω. — — — — | — — — —

3. The tetrameter catalectic, consisting of seven feet and a syllable, or of the two preceding verses combined, —

Εἴπερ τὸν ἀνδρ' ὑπερβαλεῖ, || καὶ μὴ γέλωτ' ὀφλήσεις.

$$|1\rangle - |2\rangle \quad |1\rangle - |3\rangle \quad ||1\rangle - |4\rangle \quad |1\rangle - |5\rangle$$

A cáptain bóld | of Hálifáx, || who líved in cofún|try quárters.

4. The TRIMETER ACATALECTIC, the most common of all iambic verses, in which most of the dialogue of the Attic drama is composed. It never allows any substitution in the last foot. With this exception it may have the tribrach in any place. The spondee can stand in the first place of every dipody. The *tragedians* allow the anapaest only in the first place, and the dactyl only in the first and third. The *comedians* allow the dactyl in all the *odd* places, and the anapaest (by comic license, § 292) in every place except the last. The most common caesura is that after the *thesis* of the third foot.

The following scheme shows the tragic and the comic iambic trimeter compared, — the forms peculiar to comedy being enclosed in [].

[illegible]

In general the tragedians avoid the feet of three syllables, even where they are allowed. The following are examples of both the tragic and the comic form :—

(Tragic.) $\Sigma\theta\omicron\rho\delta\varsigma \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu \epsilon\iota\varsigma \mid \tau\eta\lambda\omicron\upsilon\rho\omicron\nu \eta\mid\kappa\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu \pi\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\nu,$

$\Sigma\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\theta\eta\nu \epsilon\varsigma \omicron\acute{\iota}\mid\mu\omicron\nu, \acute{\alpha}\beta\alpha\tau\omicron\nu \epsilon\iota\varsigma \mid \epsilon\eta\rho\eta\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha\nu.$

$\text{Ἡ}\phi\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon, \sigma\omicron\iota \mid \delta\acute{\epsilon} \chi\rho\eta \mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu \mid \epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma.$

(Comic.) $\text{Ὡ}\Sigma\epsilon\upsilon \beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\upsilon \mid \tau\acute{\omicron} \chi\rho\eta\mu\alpha \tau\acute{\omega}\nu \mid \nu\kappa\tau\acute{\omega}\nu \delta\omicron\sigma\omicron\nu$

$\text{Ἀ}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\nu \cdot \omicron\upsilon\mid\delta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\sigma\text{᾽} \eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha \mid \gamma\epsilon\nu\eta\sigma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota \mid$

$\text{Ἀ}\pi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\omicron\iota\omicron \delta\eta\tau', \mid \delta\acute{\epsilon} \pi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\epsilon\mu\epsilon, \pi\omicron\lambda\mid\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu \omicron\upsilon\nu\epsilon\kappa\alpha.$

And hópe to mérjit Heáven by mákjing Eárrh a Hóll.

For *iatpóic systems* see § 298.

DACTYLIC VERSES.

§ 294. The regular substitute for the dactyl is the spondee. Its other equivalent, the anapaest, is not allowed in dactylic verse; although the dactyl is allowed in anapaestic verse (§ 296).

§ 295. The following are the most common dactylic verses:—

1. The dimeter, —

$\text{Μ}\nu\sigma\tau\omicron\delta\acute{\omicron}\kappa\omicron\varsigma \delta\acute{\omicron}\mu\omicron\varsigma. \quad \text{— — —} \mid \text{— — —}$

$\text{Μ}\omicron\iota\rho\alpha \delta\iota\acute{\omega}\kappa\epsilon\iota \text{ (Adonic)}. \quad \text{— — —} \mid \text{— — —}$

2. The trimeter (acatalectic and catalectic), —

$\text{Ἀ}\delta\upsilon\mu\epsilon\lambda\eta \kappa\epsilon\lambda\alpha\delta\eta\sigma\omega. \quad \text{— — —} \mid \text{— — —} \mid \text{— — —}$

$\text{Π}\alpha\rho\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\iota \delta\mu\beta\rho\omicron\phi\acute{\omicron}\rho\omicron\iota \quad \text{— — —} \mid \text{— — —} \mid \text{— — —}$

3. The tetrameter (acatalectic and catalectic), —

$\text{Ο}\upsilon\rho\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma \tau\epsilon \theta\epsilon\omicron\iota\varsigma \delta\omega\rho\eta\mu\alpha\tau\alpha. \quad \text{— — —} \mid \text{— — —} \mid \text{— — —} \mid \text{— — —}$

$\text{Ἔ}\lambda\theta\epsilon\tau' \epsilon\pi\omicron\sigma\phi\acute{\omicron}\rho\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota \delta\upsilon\nu\alpha\mu\iota\nu. \quad \text{— — —} \mid \text{— — —} \mid \text{— — —} \mid \text{— — —}$

4. The HEROIC HEXAMETER, the Homeric verse. It always has a spondee in the last place, seldom in the fifth. The most common caesura (called *heroic*) is in the third foot, generally after the *arsis*. If it divides the *thesis*, it is called a *feminine* caesura. The caesura sometimes occurs after the *arsis* of the fourth foot. A verse-caesura at the end of the fourth foot is called *bucolic*, from its frequent occurrence in bucolic poetry.

For examples see the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.

5. The ELEGIAC DISTICH consists of an heroic hexameter followed by the *Elegiac pentameter*. This pentameter consists of two dactylic trimeters catalectic (2), each containing *two and a*

3. The dimeter catalectic, or *paroemiac*, —

Ἦραν στρατιῶ|τιν ἀρωγάν. — — — — | — — — —

Οὕτω πλουτή|σετε πάντες. — — — — | — — — —

The Lord is adván|cing. Prepáre ye! — — — — | — — — —

4. The tetrameter catalectic, consisting of seven feet and a syllable, or of the two preceding verses combined. The principal verse-caesura is after the second dipody.

Πρόσχετε τὸν νοῦν | τοῖς ἀθανάτοις || ἡμῖν, τοῖς αἰ|ἐν ἐοῦσι,

τοῖς αἰθερίοις, | τοῖσιν ἀγήρω, || τοῖς ἀφθίτα μη|δομένοισιν.

§ 298. An *anapaestic system* consists of a series of anapaestic dimeters *acatalectic*, with occasionally a monometer, ending always with the *paroemiac* (or dimeter *catalectic*). These are very frequently employed in both tragedy and comedy.

Iambic and trochaic systems are sometimes formed, on the same principle, of iambic or trochaic dimeters *acatalectic*, with occasionally a monometer, ending always with a dimeter *catalectic*.

CHORIAMBIC VERSES.

§ 299. The most common equivalent for the *choriambus* is the iambic dipody or *diambus*, which very often alternates with the *choriambus*. The most common forms of *catalectic choriambic verses* are produced by dropping one, two, or three syllables of a final iambic dipody. Thus, a *choriambic dimeter* may have the form — — — — | — — — —. By dropping one syllable we have — — — — | — — — —, a dimeter *catalectic in amphibrachyn*; by dropping two syllables we have — — — — | — — — —, a dimeter *catalectic in iambum*; and by dropping three syllables we have — — — — | — — — —, a dimeter *catalectic in syllabam* (or a *monometer hypercatalectic*, § 285, 3).

§ 300. The following are examples of some of the most common *choriambic verses*: —

Ὑψιμέδον|τα μὲν θεόν, — — — — | — — — — dimeter *acat.*

Ζῆνα τύραν|νον ἐς χορὸν — — — — | — — — — dimeter *acat.*

Πρῶτα μέγα|ν | κυκλήσκω. — — — — | — — — — dim. *catal. in amphibrachyn.*

Καὶ τὸν μεγα|σθενῆ τριαί|νης ταμίαν, |

— — — — | — — — — | — — — — trimeter *acat.*

Γῆς τε καὶ ἁλ|μυρᾶς θαλάσ|σης ἄγριον | μοχλεύτην.

— — — — | — — — — | — — — — | — — — — tetram. *catal. in amphibrachyn.*

Τόν θ' ἱππονό μαν, ὃς ὑπερ-	-- ◡ --		-- ◡ --		
λάμπροισ ἀκτῖ σιν κατέχει	-- ◡ --		-- ◡ --		
Γῆς πέ δον, μέγας ἐν θεοῖς	-- ◡		-- ◡ --		◡ ◡
Ἐν θνη τοῖσιν τε δαί μων.	--		-- ◡ --		◡

Of the last four verses, the third is a *Glyconic*, a dimeter catalectic in *iambum*, with a basis (§ 288, 1); the two preceding are variations of the *Glyconic*, monometers with double basis; and the last is a *Pherecratic*, a dimeter catalectic in *syllabam*, with a basis, or a *Glyconic* shortened by one syllable.

LOGAOEDIC VERSES.

§ 301. 1. A verse beginning with dactyls and ending with trochees is called *logaoedic*. E. g.

Μαρμαρέ αις ἐν αἰγῆς,	-- ◡ ◡ -- ◡ -- ◡
Παρβένη τὰν κεφαλὰν τὰ δ' ἔ περθε νύμφα.	
-- ◡ -- ◡ -- ◡ -- ◡ -- ◡ -- ◡	

2. The same name is given to a verse beginning with anapaests and ending with iambs. E. g.

Ὅργας ἐδιδά ξατο καὶ δυσά λων.	-- ◡ ◡ -- ◡ ◡ -- ◡ -- ◡
Ζεφύρου γίγαντος αἶρα.	-- ◡ -- -- ◡ ◡ -- ◡

APPENDIX.

CATALOGUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IRREGULAR VERBS.

NOTE. This catalogue contains generally only the forms which are found in the strictly *classic* Greek before Aristotle. The few other forms are marked as *later*. All tenses which are not used by *Attic* writers are enclosed in [], except occasionally the present indicative of a verb which is *Attic* in other tenses. Some pure verbs which retain the short vowel of the stem (§ 106, N. 2) or which insert *σ* in the perfect and aorist passive (§ 113, N. 1), but are regular in other respects, — for example, *τελέω*, — are not inserted. The *simple stem* (§ 107), when this does not appear in the present, is added in (); but when the simple stem is modified in certain tenses (not the present) by adding *σ*, as in *αἰσθάνομαι*, only the simpler form is given. A hyphen prefixed to a word (as *-ῥεκα*) indicates that it occurs only in composition. This is omitted, however, if the simple form occurs even in later Greek.

The imperfect or pluperfect is generally omitted when the present or perfect is given. Very frequently also the future or aorist middle is omitted when the future or aorist active is given; and the future passive, when the aorist passive is given. The catalogue, therefore, does not profess to indicate verbs which are *defective in these tenses*.

A.

- **Αγαμαι*, *admire*, [Ep. fut. ἀγάσομαι, rare,] ἡγάσθην, ἡγασάμην.
- **Ἀγγέλλω* (ἀγγελ-), *announce*, ἀγγεῖλω [ἀγγελέω], ἡγγεῖλα, ἡγγεῖλκα, ἡγγεῖλμαι, ἡγγέλθην. Second aorists with λ are rare or doubtful.
- **Ἀγείρω* (ἀγερ-), *collect*, a. ἡγεῖρα; [Ep. plp. p. ἀγηγέρατο; a. p. ἡγέρθην, 2 a. m. ἀγερόμην with part. ἀγρόμενος.]
- **Ἀγνῶμι* (ἄγν-), in comp. also ἀγνώω, *break*, ἄξω, ἔαξα (rarely ἦξα), 2 p. -ἔαγα [Ion. ἔηγα], 2 a. p. ἐάγην [Ep. ἀγην].
- **Ἄγω*, *lead*, ἄξω, ἦξα (rare), ἦχα (in comp.), ἤγμαι, ἤχθην; 2 a. ἡγαγον, ἡγαγόμην; ἄξομαι (as pass.), [a. m. ἀξάμην.]

[('AB-, áδe-), *be sailed*, stem with aor. opt. *ἄδῃσειεν*, pf. part. *ἄδηκώς*. Epic.]
 **Ἀεῖω*, sing. *ἄεισω* and *ἄεισομαι*, *ἤεσα*. In Attic prose, *ᾤδα*, *ᾔσομαι* (*ᾔσω*, rare), *ᾔσα*, *ᾔσθην*.

**Ἀείρω* (*ἀερ-*), *take up*, f. *ἀερῶ*, *ἀρῶ*, a. *ἤερα*, *ἤέρθην*; [Hom. plp. p. *ἄωρτο* for *ἤερτο*.] In Attic prose always *αἴρω* (*ἀρ-*), *ἀρῶ*, *ἤρα*, *ἤρκα*, *ἤρμαι*, *ἤρθην*; *ἀροῦμαι*, *ἠράμην*. Poetic 2 a. m. *ἀρόμην*.

**Ἄημι* (*ἀε-*), *blow*, inf. *ἀήναι*, *ἀήμεναι*, part. *ἀεῖς*; imp. *ἄην*. Mid. *ἀημαι*, imp. *ἀήμην*. Poetic, chiefly Epic.

Ἀἰδέομαι, poet. *αἰδομαι*, *respect*, *αἰδέσομαι*, *ᾔδεσμαι*, *ᾔδέσθην*, *ᾔδεσάμην*. [Hom. imperat. *αἰδεῖο*, § 124, 2.]

Αἰνέω, *praise*, *αἰνέσω* [*αἰνῆσω*], *ᾔνεσα* [*ᾔνησα*], -*ᾔνεκα*, -*ᾔνημαι*, *ᾔνέθην*.

Αἰρέω (*ἐλ-*), *take*, *αἰρήσω*, *ᾔρηκα*, *ᾔρημαι* [Hdt. *ἀραίρηκα*, *ἀραίρημαι*], *ᾔρέθην*; fut. pf. *ᾔρήσομαι* (rare); 2 a. *εἶλον*, *εἶλω*, &c.; *εἰλόμην*, *εἰλωμαι*, &c.

Αἶρω, Attic prose form of *ἀείρω*.

Ἀισθάνομαι (*αἰσθ-*), *perceive*, *αἰσθήσομαι*, *ᾔσθηναι*, *ᾔσθόμην*. Pres. *αἰσθομαι* (rare and doubtful).

[**Ἀκαχίζω* (*ἀχ-*, *ἀκαχ-*), *afflict*, *ἀκαχήσω*, *ἀκάχησα*; p. *ἀκάχημαι*, *ἀκάκησθαι*, *ἀκαχήμενος* (or *-έμενος*); 2 a. *ἡκαχον*, *ἀκαχόμην*. Epic.]

[**Ἀκαχήμενος*, *sharpened*, Epic perf. part. with no present in use.]

**Ἀκούω* (*ἀκο-*), *hear*, *ἀκούσομαι*, *ἤκουσα*, 2 p. *ἀκήκοα* [Dor. p. *ἄκουκα*], *ἡκούσθην*, *ἀκουσθήσομαι*.

**Ἀλόομαι*, *wander*, p. *ἀλάλημαι* (as pres.), a. *ἀλήθην*. Chiefly poetic.

**Ἀλδαίνω* (*ἀλδ-*), *nourish*, [Ep. 2 aor. *ἤλδανον*.]

**Ἀλείφω* (*ἀλιφ-*), *anoint*, *ἀλείψω*, *ἤλειψα*, -*ἀλήλιφα* (or *-ειφα*), *ἀλήλιμμαι*, *ἤλειφθην*.

**Ἀλέξω* (*ἀλεκ-*), *ward off*, fut. [Ep. *ἀλεξήσω*] *ἀλεξήσομαι* or *ἀλέξομαι*; aor. *ἤλέξεσα* (-*ἤλεξα*, rare), *ἤλεξάμην*; [Ep. 2 a. *ἀλαλκον* for *ἀλ-αλεκ-ον*.]

[**Ἀλέομαι*, *avoid*, Epic; aor. *ἤλεάμην*.]

**Ἀλεύω*, *avert*, *ἀλεύσω*, *ἤλευσα*, *ἤλευάμην*.

**Ἄλω*, *grind*, *ἀλέσω* (*ἀλώ*), *ἤλεσα*, *ἀλήλεσμαι* or *ἀλήλεμαι*.

**Ἀλίσκομαι* (*ἀλ-*, *ἀλο-*), *be captured*, *ἀλώσομαι*, *ἤλωκα* or *έάλωκα*, 2 aor. *ἤλων* or *έάλων*, *ἄλω* [Epic *ἄλώω*], *ἄλοιην*, *ἄλῶναι*, *ἄλους*. All passive in meaning. No active *ἄλίσκω*, but see *ἀν-αλίσκω*.

**Ἀλιτράινω* (*ἀλιτ-*), *sin*, 2 aor. *ἤλιτον*, [*ἀλιτόμην*.] Mid. *ἀλιταίνομαι* [perf. part. *ἀλιτήμενος*, *sinning*]. Chiefly Epic.

**Ἀλλάσσω* (*ἀλλαγ-*), *change*, *ἀλλάξω*, &c. regular; 2 a. p. *ἡλλάγην*.

**Ἄλλομαι* (*ἀλ-*), *leap*, *ἀλοῦμαι*, *ἡλάμην*; 2 a. *ἡλόμην* (rare). [Epic 2 a. *ἄλσο*, *ἄλτο*, *ἄλμενος*, by syncope. § 122, 2.]

**Ἀλύσκω* (*ἀλυκ-*), *avoid*, *ἀλύξω* and *ἀλύξομαι*, *ἤλυξα* (rarely *-αμην*).

**Ἀλφάνω* (*ἀλφ-*), *find*, *acquire*, [Epic 2 aor. *ἤλφον*.]

**Ἀμαρτάνω* (*ἀμαρτ-*), *err*, *ἀμαρτήσομαι*, *ἡμάρτηκα*, *ἡμάρτημαι*, *ἡμαρτήθην*; 2 aor. *ἡμαρτον* [Ep. *ἡμβροτον*].

**Ἀμβλίσκω* (*ἀμβλῶω* in compos.), *miscarry*, [*ἀμβλώσω*, *late*,] *ἡμβλωσα*, -*ἡμβλωκα*, -*ἡμβλωμαι*, *ἡμβλώθην*.

- ***Ἀμείρω** and **ἀμέρδω** (*ἀμερ-*), *deprive*, *ἡμερσα*, *ἡμέρθην*. Poetic.
- ***Ἀμπέχω** and **ἀμπέσχω** (*ἀμφί* and *έχω*), *wrap about*, *clothe*, *ἀμφέξω*, 2 a. *ἡμπέσχω*. Mid. *ἀμπέχομαι*, *ἀμπέσχομαι*, *ἀμπέσχομαι*; imp. *ἡμπέσχομαι*, 2 a. *ἡμπέσχομαι* and *ἡμπέσχομαι*.
- ***Ἀμπλακίσκω** (*ἀμπλακ-*), *err*, *miss*, *ἡμπλάκηναι*; 2 a. *ἡμπλάκων*, part. *ἀμπλάκων* or *ἀπλάκων*. Poetic.
- [***Ἀμπνύω**, Epic for *ἀναπνέω*, *take breath*, only in a. p. *ἀμπνύνθην*, and a. m. *ἀμπνύτο* for *ἀμπνύετο*.]
- ***Ἀμφιγνούς**, *doubt*, *ἡμφιγνέειν* and *ἡμφιγνέειν*, *ἡμφιγνέειν*; aor. pass. part. *ἀμφιγνέειν*. See § 105, 1, Note 3.
- ***Ἀμφιέννυμι** (see *έννυμι*), *clothe*, fut. [Ep. *ἀμφιέσω*] Att. *-ἀμφιῶ*; *ἡμφιέσω*, *ἡμφιέσμαι*, *ἀμφιέσμαι* (poet.).
- ***Ἀμφισβητέω**, *dispute*, augmented *ἡμφισ-* and *ἡμφεσ-*.
- ***Ἀναινομαι** (*ἀναν-*), *refuse*, imp. *ἡναινόμην*, aor. *ἡναινόμην*.
- ***Ἀναλίσκω** and **ἀνᾶλδω**, *expend*, *ἀνᾶλῶσω*, *ἀνᾶλῶσα* and *ἀνᾶλῶσα* (*κατᾶλῶσα*), *ἀνᾶλῶκα* and *ἀνᾶλῶκα*, *ἀνᾶλῶμαι* and *ἀνᾶλῶμαι*, *ἀνᾶλῶθην* and *ἀνᾶλῶθην*, *ἀνᾶλῶθην*.
- ***Ἀνδάνω** (*ἑαδ-*, *ἀδ-*), *please*, *ἀδῶσω*, [2 p. Epic *ἑᾶδα*,] 2 a. *ἑᾶδον* and *ἑᾶδον* [Epic *ἑᾶδον*, *ἑᾶδον*]. Ionic and Poetic.
- ***Ἀνέχω**, *hold up*; see *έχω*, and § 105, 1, Note 3.
- ***Ἀν-οίγνυμι** and **ἀνοίγω** (see *οίγνυμι*), *open*, imp. *ἀνέωγον* [Epic *ἀνέωγον*]; *ἀνοίξω*, *ἀνέωξα* (*ἡνοιξα*, rare) [Hdt. *ἀνοιξα*], *ἀνέωχα*, *ἀνέωγμαι*, *ἀνέωχθην* (subj. *ἀνοιχθῶ*, &c.); fut. pf. *ἀνέωξομαι*.
- ***Ἀν-ορθόω**, *set upright*, augm. *ἀνωρ-* and *ἡνωρ-*. § 105, 1, Note 3.
- ***Ἀνώγω**, *order*, *exhort*, imp. *ἡνώγων*; *ἀνώξω*, *ἡνώξα*; 2 p. *ἀνώγα* (as pres.) with imperat. *ἀνώχθι*, *ἀνώχθω*, *ἀνώχθε*. Ionic and Poetic.
- (***Ἀπ-αυράω**), *take away*, not found in present; imp. *ἀπηύρων*; a. m. *ἀπηυράμην* (?); aor. part. *ἀπούρας*, *ἀπουράμενος*. Poetic.
- ***Ἀπαφίσκω** (*ἀπαφ-*), *deceive*, 2 a. *ἡπαφον* [2 a. m. opt. *ἀπαφοίμην*]. Poetic.
- ***Ἀπεχθάνομαι** (*έχθ-*), *be hated*, *ἀπεχθῆσομαι*, *ἀπήχθημι*; 2 a. *ἀπηχθόμην*.
- ***Ἀπόχρη**, *it suffices*, impersonal. See *χρή*.
- ***Ἀραρίσκω** (*ἀρ-*), *fit*, *ἡρσα*, *ἡρθην*; 2 p. *ἄρᾶρα*; 2 a. *ἡραρον*; 2 a. m. part. *ἄρμενος* (as adj.), *fitting*.
- ***Ἀρέσκω** (*ἀρε-*), *please*, *ἀρέσω*, *ἡρεσα*, *ἡρέσθην*.
- ***Ἀρμόζω** or **ἀρμόττω** [Ion. *ἀρμόσσω*], *fit*, *ἀρμόσω*, *ἡρμοσα* [συν-*ἀρμοξα* Pind.], *ἡρμοκα*, *ἡρμομαι*, *ἡρμόσθην*; *ἡρμοσάμην*.
- ***Ἀρδω**, *plough*, *ἡρσα*, [p. p. Ion. *ἀρήρομαι*,] *ἡρόθην*.
- ***Ἀρπάζω** (*ἀρταγ-*), *seize*, *ἀρπάσω* and *ἀρπάσομαι* [Ep. *ἀρπάξω*], *ἡρπάσα* [*ἡρπαξα*], *ἡρπακα*, *ἡρπασμαι*, *ἡρπάσθην* [Hdt. *ἡρπάχθην*].
- [***Ἀτινᾶλλω** (*ἀτινᾶλ-*), *tend*; aor. *ἀτίτηλα*. Poetic.]
- ***Ἀύξανω** or **αὔξω** (*αὔξε-*), *increase*, *αὔξῃσω*, *ἡύξησα*, *ἡύξηκα*, *ἡύξομαι*, *ἡύξθην*.
- ***Ἀφ-ίημι**, *let go*, imp. *ἀφ-ίην* (or *ἡφ-*); fut. *ἀφ-ήσω*, &c. See § 129.
- ***Ἀχθομαι** (*άχθε-*), *be displeased*, *ἀχθέσομαι* or *ἀχθεσθῆσομαι*, *ἡχθέσθην*.

B.

Βάλλω (βαγ-), *speak, utter*, -βαξω, [p. p. Ep. βέβακται].

Βαίνω (βα-), *go*, βήσομαι (poet. except in comp.), βέβηκα, -βέβᾶμαι, -έβᾶθην (rare); 2 a. ἔβην (like ἔστην); 2 p. (βέβαα) βεβῶ, &c. (§ 130, 1); [a. m. Ep. ἐβησάμην (rare) and ἐβησόμεν]. In active sense, *cause to go*, poet. βήσω, ἔβησα.

Βάλλω (βαλ-), *throw*, f. [βαλέω] βαλῶ (rarely βαλλήσω), βέβληκα, βέβλημαι [Ep. βεβόλημαι], ἐβλήθην; 2 a. ἔβαλον, ἐβαλόμην; fut. m. βαλοῦμαι; fut. pf. βεβλήσομαι, [2 a. m. Ep. ἐβλήμην.]

Βιβρώσκω (βρο-), *eat*, p. βέβρωκα, βέβρωμαι, [ἐβρώθην; 2 a. ἔβρων; fut. pf. βεβρώσομαι]; 2 p. part. βεβρώς (§ 130, 1).

Βίωω, *live*, βιώσομαι, ἐβίωσα (rare), βεβίωκα, (βεβίωμαι) βεβιώται; 2 a. ἐβίωω (like ἔγνω, § 127, Note 1).

Βιάσκομαι, *revive*, ἐβιωσάμην.

Βλάπτω (βλαβ-), *injure*, βλάψω, &c. regular; 2 a. p. ἐβλάθην.

Βλαστάνω (βλαστ-), *sprout*, βλαστήσω, &c.; 2 a. ἔβλαστον.

Βλέπω, *see*, βλέψομαι [Hdt. -βλέψω], ἐβλεψα.

Βλώσκω (μολ-, μλο-, βλο-), f. μολοῦμαι, p. μέμβλωκα, 2 a. ἐμολον. Poetic.

Βοάω (βο-), *shout*, βοήσομαι, ἐβόησα. [Ion. -βώσομαι, ἔβωσα, (βέβωμαι) βεβωμένος, ἐβώσθην.]

Βόσκω (βοσκε-), *feed*, βοσκήσω.

Βούλομαι (βουλε-), *will, wish* (augm. ἐβουλ- or ἡβουλ-); βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβούληθην; 2 p. προ-βέβουλα, *prefer*.

Βρυχάομαι (βρυχ-), *roar*, p. βέβρυχα; ἐβρυχησάμην; βρυχηθείς.

Γ.

Γαμέω (γαμ-), *marry* (said of a man), f. γαμῶ [γαμέω], a. ἔγημα, p. γεγάμηκα, γεγάμημαι; a. m. ἐγγημάμην. Mid., *marry* (said of a woman).

Γεγωνέω (γων-), *shout*, γεγωνήσω, (ἐγεγώνησα) γεγωνήσαι; 2 p. γέγωνα, subj. γεγώνω, imper. γέγωνε, [inf. γεγωνέμεν, part. γεγωνώς.]

Γάνομαι (γεν-), *be born*; a. ἐγεινάμην, *beget*.

Γελῶω, *laugh*, γελάσομαι, ἐγέλασα, ἐγελάσθην.

Γηθέω (γηθ-), *rejoice*, [γηθήσω, ἐγήθησα;] 2 p. γέγηθα (as pres.).

Γηράσκω and **γηράω**, *grow old*, γηράσω and γηράσομαι, ἐγήρασα, γεγήρακα (am old); 2 a. (ἐγήραν) [ἐγήρα Hom.], inf. γηράναι, pt. γηράς.

Γίγνομαι and **γίνομαι** (γεν- § 108, 8), *become*, γενήσομαι, γεγένημαι, [ἐγενήθην Dor. and Ion.]; 2 a. ἐγενόμην [Ep. γέντο for ἐγένετο]; 2 p. γέγονα, am, poet. (γέγαα) § 130, 1, Note 1.

Γιγνώσκω (γνο-), *perceive*, κινω, γνώσομαι, [Ion. ἀν-έγνωσα,] ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην; 2 a. ἔγνω, *perceived*. § 127, Note 1.

Γράφω, *write*, γράψω, &c. regular; 2 a. p. ἐγράφη (ἐγράφηθην is not classic).

Δ.

(Δα-), no present, *teach, learn*, [δαήσομαι, δεδάηκα, δεδάημαι, 2 p. (δέδαι) § 130, 1; 2 a. δέδαον or έδαον,] 2 a. p. έδάην. Chiefly Epic.

Δαίνυμαι (δαι-), *feast, daisō, έδαισα, (έδαισθην) δαισθεις, έδαισάμην*. Chiefly poetic.

Δαίρομαι (δα-), *divide*, [Ep. δάσομαι,] δέδασμαι [Ep. δέδαιμαι], έδασάμην.

Δαίω (δα-), *kindle*, [Ep. 2 p. δέδηα; 2 a. (έδαδμην) subj. δάηται.]

Δάκνω (δακ-, δηκ-), *bite, δήξομαι, δέδηγμαί, έδήχθην*; 2 a. έδακον.

Δαμάζω (δαμ-, δμα-), *tame, subdue*, [Ep. fut. δαμῶ (for δαμάσω), δαμάσσομαι,] έδάμασα, [δέδμημαι,] έδαμάσθην and έδμήθην; fut. pf. δεδμηέσμαι; 2 a. p. έδάμην.

Δαρθάνω (δαρθ-), *sleep*, 2 a. έδαρθον, poet. έδραθον; p. κατα-δεδαρθηκώς; κατ-εδάρθην (later).

Δείδω (δει-, δι-), *fear, δεισομαι, ξδεια, δέδοικα* [Ep. δειδοικα]. From stem δι-, 2 p. δέδια [Ep. δειδια]. § 130, 1, Note 2.

Δέκνυμι (δεικ-), *show*; see § 126. [Ion. -δέξω, -έδεξα, -δέδεγμαί (Ep. δειδεγμαί), -έδέχθην].

Δέρω, *flay*, δερῶ, έδειρα, δέδαρμαι; 2 a. έδάρην.

Δέμω (δμε-), *build, ξδειμα, [δέδμημαι], έδειμάμην*. Chiefly Ionic.

Δέρκομαι (δρα-), *see, έδέρχθην*; 2 a. έδρακον, (έδράκην) δρακεις; 2 p. δέδρακα (§ 109, 1).

Δεδομαι (δευε-), Epic for δέομαι. See δέω, want.

Δέχομαι, *receive, δέξομαι, δέδεγμαί* [Hom. δέχεται for δεδέχεται], έδέχθην, έδεξάμην; fut. pf. δεδέξομαι; 2 a. m. chiefly Epic (έδέγμην) δέκτο, imper. δέξο, inf. δέχθαι, part. δέγμενος (sometimes as pres.).

Δέω, *bind, δήσω, ξδησα, δέδεκα* (rarely δέδηκα), δέδεμαι, έδέθην; δεδήσομαι.

Δέω (δεε-), *want, need, δήσω, έδήσα* [Ep. ξδησα,] δεδέηκα, δεδέημαι, έδεήθην. Mid. δέομαι, *ask*. From Epic stem δευ- or δευε- come [έδέυησα (once in Hom.), and δεύομαι, δευήσομαι]. Impersonal δεε, debet, *there is need, (one) ought, δήσει, έδέησε*.

Διδάσκω (διδαχ-), *teach, διδάξω, έδίδαξα* [έδιδάσκησα], δεδίδαχα, δεδίδαγμαί, έδιδάχθην.

Διδράσκω (δρα-), only in comp., *run away, -δράσομαι, -δέδρακα*; 2 a. -εδράω [Ion. ξδρην], -δρῶ, -δραίνην, -δράναι, -δράς.

Δίδωμι (δο-), *give, δώσω, έδωκα, δέδωκα, &c.*; see § 126. [Ep. δόμεναι or δόμεν for δοῦναι, fut. διδώω for δώσω.]

(Δίω), δέδια; see δειδω.

Δοκέω (δοκ-), *seem, think, δόξω, έδοξα, δέδογμαί, έδόχθην* (rare). Poetic δοκήσω, &c. regular. Impersonal, δοκει, *it seems, &c.*

Δράω, *do, δράσω, έδράσα, δεδράκα, δεδράμαι* (rarely δέδρασμαι), (έδράσθην) δρασθεις.

Δύναμαι, *be able*, augm. *έδυν-* and *ήδυν-*; *δυνήσομαι*, *δεδύνημαι*, *έδυνήθην* (rarely *έδυνάσθην*), [Ep. *έδυνησάμην*.]

Δύνω (*δυν-*), *enter*; 2 a. *έδυν*. See § 126.

Δύω, *cause to enter*, *δύσω* (*υ*), *έδύσα*, *δέδυκα*, *δέδύμαι*, *έδύθην* (*υ*); a. m. *έδυσάμην* [Ep. *έδυσόμην*, inflected as 2 aor.].

E.

Εάω [Ep. *είδω*], *permit*, *έάσω*, *είασα* [Ep. *έασα*], *είακα*, *είαμαι*, *είδθην*; *έάσομαι* (as pass.).

Εγγυάω, *proffer, betroth*, augm. *ήγγυ-* or *ένεγγυ-* (*έγγεγγυ-*). § 105, 1, Notes 2, 3.

Εγείρω (*έγεγρ-*), *raise, rouse*, *έγερω*, *ήγειρα*, *έγήγερμαι*, *ήγέρθην*; 2 p. *έγρήγορα*, *am awake* [Hom. *έγρηγόρθασι*, *έγρήγορθε* (for *-ορασι*, *-ορατε*), inf. *έγρήγορθαι* or *-όρθαι*]; 2 a. m. *ήγρόμην* [Ep. *έγρόμην*.]

Εδω, *eat*, see *έσθω*.

Είχομαι, *sit*, see *καθίζομαι* and *ίջω*.

Εθέλω and **θέλω** (*έθελε-*), *wish*, *έθελήσω*, *ήθέλησα*, *ήθέληκα*.

Εθίζω, *accustom*, *έθισω*, *είθισα*, *είθικα*, *είθισμαι*, *είθισθην*.

Εθω, *be accustomed*, 2 p. *είωθα* [Ion. *έωθα*], as present.

Είδον (*ιδ-*, *φιδ-*), *vid-i, saw*, 2 aor., no present; (*ιδω*, *ιδοιμ*, *ιδε* or *ιδέ*, *ιδών*, *ιδών*.) Mid. (chiefly poet.), *είδομαι*, *seem*, [Ep. *είσάμην*]; 2 a. *είδόμεν*, *saw*, = *είδον*. **Οίδα** (2 pf. as pres.), *κνω*, plp. *ήδειν*, *κνω*, f. *είσομαι*; see § 130, 2.

(**Είκω**) not used in pres. (*ικ-*, *εικ-*, *οικ-*), *resemble, appear*, imp. *είκον*, f. *είξω* (rare), 2 p. *έοικα* [Ion. *οίκα*] (with *έοιγμεν*, [*έίκτον*], *είξᾱσι*, *εικέναι*, *εικώς*, chiefly poetic); 2 plp. *έόκειν* [with *έίκτην*]. *Προσῆζαι*, *art like* [and Ep. *ήίκτο* or *έίκτο*], sometimes referred to *είσχω*. Impersonal *έοικε*, *it seems*, &c.

(**Είλω**) not used in pres. (*ελ-*, *αλ-*), *roll up, press together*, [a. *έλσα*.] [Pass. *είλομαι*, p. *έελμαι*, 2 a. *έάλην* or *αλην*.] Epic.

Είμι, *be*, and **Είμ**, *go*. See § 129, I. and II.

Είπον (*έπ-*), *said*, [Ep. *είπον*], 2 aor., no present; (*είπω*, *είποιμ*, *είπε* [Ep. imp. *έσπετε*], *είπείν*, *είπών*); 1 aor. *είπα* (opt. *είπαιμ*, imper. *είπον* or *είπών*, inf. *είπαι*, pt. *είπας*), [Hdt. *άπ-ειπάμην*.] Other tenses are supplied by Hom. *είρω* (*έρ-*), and a stem *ρε-*: f. *έρέω*, *έρω*; p. *είρηκα*, *είρημαι*; a. p. *έρρηθην*, rarely *έρρέθην* [Ion. *είρέθην*]; fut. pass. *ήθήσομαι*; fut. pf. *είρήσομαι*. See *ένέπω*.

Είρομαι (Ion.), *ask*, *είρήσομαι*; see *ίρομαι*.

Είρω (*έρ-*), *say*, Epic in present. See *είπον*.

Είρω (*έρ-*), *sero, join*, a. *-είρα* [Ion. *-έρσα*], p. *-είρκα*, *είρμαι* [Ep. *έερμαι*].

Εκκλησιάζω, *call an assembly* (*έκκλησία*); augm. *ήκκλην* and *έξεκκλην*.

Ελαύνω, poet. *έλάω* (*έλ-*, *ελα-*), *drive, march*, f. *έλάσω*, *ελώ*; *ήλασα*, *έλφλακα*, *έλφλαμαι* [Ion. and late *-ασμαι*, Hom. plup. *έληλέδατο*], *ήλάθην*.

- ***Ἐλέγω**, *confute*, ἐλέγξω, ἡλεγξα, ἐλήλεγμαι (§ 113, Note 3), ἡλέγχθην.
 ***Ἐλκω** (late ἐλκύνω), *pull*, ἐλξω (rarely ἐλκύνω), ἐλκυσσα, ἐλκυκα, ἐλκυσμαι, ἐλκύνθην.
 [Ἐλπω, *cause to hope*, 2 p. ἔολπα, ἡορε. Mid. ἔλπομαι (ἐέλπ-), ἡορε. Epic.]
 ***Ἐμπολάω**, *traffic*, ἐμπολήσω, &c. regular. Augm. ἤμπ- or ἐνεμπ-.
 ***Ἐναιρῶ** (ἐναρ-), *kill*, [Ep. a. m. ἐνηράμην,] 2 a. ἤναρον. Poetic.
 ***Ἐνέπω** or **ἐννέπω**, *say, tell*, [Ep. f. ἐνίψω and ἐνισπήσω,] 2 a. ἐνισπον. Poetic.
 ***Ἐνίπτω** [Ep. ἐνίσσω], *chide*, [Ep. 2 a. ἐνένιπον and ἡνιᾶπον.]
 ***Ἐννυμι** (ἐ-, γε-), *vest-tio, clothe*, pres. act. only in comp. [f. ἔσσω, a. ἔσσα, p. ἔσμαι] or εἰμαι; [ἐσσάμην.] In comp. -ἔσω, -ἔσα, -ἔσάμην. Chiefly Epic: ἀμφι-έννυμι is the common form in prose.
 ***Ἐπαυρίω** and **ἐπαυρίσκω** (both rare), *enjoy*, f. ἐπαυρήσομαι, a. ἐπηυράμην, 2 a. ἐπηυρόμην [Dor. and Ep. ἐπαύρον.] Chiefly poetic.
 ***Ἐπιστάμαι**, *understand*, imp. ἡπιστάμην, f. ἐπιστήσομαι, a. ἡπιστήθην. (Not to be confounded with forms of ἐπίστημι.)
 ***Ἐπω** (σεπ-), *be after or busy with*, imp. εἰπον, f. -έψω, 2 a. -έσπον (for ἐ-σεπον), [a. p. περι-έφθην Hdt.,]—all chiefly in comp. Mid. ἔπομαι, *follow*, ἔψομαι; 2 a. ἐσπόμην, σπῶμαι, &c.
 ***Ἐργάζομαι**, *work, do*, augm. εἰρ-, ἐργάσομαι, ἐργασμαι, ἐργάσθην, ἐργασάμην.
 ***Ἐρδω** and **ἔρδω** (εργ-), *work, do*, ἐρξω, ἔρξα, [Ion. 2 p. ἔοργα]. Ionic and poetic. See ῥέζω.
 ***Ἐρείδω**, *prop*, ἐρείσω (later), ἤρεια, [-ἤρεια, ἐρήρεια with ἐρηρέδαται and -ατο,] ἤρείσθην.
 ***Ἐρείκω** (ἐρικ-), *tear, burst*, ἤρεια, ἐρήριγμαι, 2 a. ἤρικον.
 ***Ἐρείπτω** (ἐριπ-), *throw down*, ἐρείψω, ἤρεια, [ἐρήριπα, *have fallen*, ἐρήριμμαι,] ἤρείφθην; [2 a. ἤριπον, ἤρίπην.]
 ***Ἐρίσσω** (ἐρε-), *strike, row*, [Ep. aor. ἤρεσα.]
 ***Ἐρομαι** (rare or ?) [Ion. εἶρομαι, Ep. ἐρέω or ἐρέομαι], fut. ἐρήσομαι [Ion. εἰρήσομαι], 2 a. ἡρόμην.
 ***Ἐρρω** (έρρε-), *go to destruction*, ἐρρήσω, ἤρρησα, -ἤρρηκα.
 ***Ἐρυγγάνω** (ἐρυγ-), *eruct*, 2 a. ἤρυγον. [Ion. ἐρεύγομαι, ἐρεύσομαι.]
 ***Ἐρύκω**, *hold back*, [Ep. f. ἐρύξω,] ἤρυξα, [Ep. 2 a. ἡρύκακον.]
 ***Ἐρχομαι** (ἐλυθ-, ἐλ-θ-), *go, come*, ἐλεύσομαι, 2 p. ἐλήλυθα [Ep. ἐλήλουθα and εἰλήλουθα], 2 a. ἤλθον (poet. ἡλυθον). In Attic prose, εἰμι is used for ἐλεύσομαι (§ 200, Note 3).
 ***Ἐσθίω**, also **ἔσθω** and **ἔδω** (φαγ-), *eat*, fut. ἔδομαι, p. ἐδήδοκα, ἐδήδεσμαι [Ep. ἐδήδομαι], ἡδέσθην; 2 a. ἔφαγον; [Epic pres. inf. ἐδμεται for ἐδ-εμεται; 2 perf. part. ἐδηδώς.]
 ***Ἐστιάω**, *feast*, augment εἰσι- (§ 103).
Εὔδω (εὔδε-), *sleep*, εὔδήσω [-εὔδησα]. Commonly in καθ-εὔδω.
Εὕρισκω (εὕρ-), *find*, εὕρήσω, εὕρηκα, εὕρημαι, εὕρέθην; 2 a. εὕρον, εὕρόμην. Sometimes augmented ἡύρ-.

***Ἔχω** (σεχ-), *have*, imp. *εἶχον*; *ἔξω* or *σχήσω*, *ἐσχηκα*, *ἐσχημαι*, *ἐσχέθην* (chiefly Ion.); 2 a. *ἔσχον* (for *ἐ-σεχ-ον*), *σχῶ*, *σχολῶ* (-σχοῖμι), *σχές*, *σχεῖν*, *σχών*, poet. *ἐσχεθον*, &c. [Hom. p. part. *συν-σχοκῶς*]. Mid. *ἔχομαι*, *cling to*, *ἐξομαι* and *σχήσομαι*, *ἐσχόμην*.

***Ἐψω** (ἐψε-), *cook*, *ἐψήσω* and *ἐψήσομαι*, *ἤψησα*, [*ἤψημαι*, *ἤψήθην*.]

Z.

Ζάω, *live*, § 123, Note 2. Imperf. *ἔζαιον* and *ἔζην*; *ζήσω*, &c.

Ζεύγνυμι (ζυγ- cf. jug-um), *yoke*, *ζεύξω*, *ἔζευξα*, *ἔζευγμαί*, *ἔζεύχθην*; 2 a. p. *ἐζύγην*.

Ζώννυμι (ζω-), *gird*, *ἔζωσα*, *ἔζωσμαι*, *ἔζωσάμην*.

H.

***Ἦμαι**, *sit* (perf. from stem *ἐ-*), chiefly in *κάθ-ημαι*; plup. (as imp.) *ἤμην*; 3 pers. sing. *ἦσται* and *ἦστο* (in comp. also *ἦται*, *ἦτο*); *κάθ-ωμαι*, *καθ-οίμην*, *ἦσο*, *ἦσθαι* (*κάθ-ησθαι*), *ἦμενος*. [Ion. *εἵταται* or *ἔαται*, *εἵατο* or *ἔατο*, for *ἦνται*, *ἦντο*.] See § 150.

***Ἦμι**, *say*, chiefly in imperf. *ἦν δ' ἐγώ*, *said I*, and *ἦ δ' ὅς*, *said he* (§ 151, Note 3). [Epic *ἦ* (alone), *he said*.] ***Ἦμι**, *I say*, colloquial.

Θ.

Θάλλω (θαλ-), *bloom*, 2 perf. *τέθηλα* (as present).

(**Θαπ-** or **ταφ-**), *astonish*, stem with 2 perf. *τέθηπα*, *am astonished*, and 2 a. *ἔταφον*, also intransitive.

Θάπτω (θαφ-), *bury*, *θάψω*, *ἔθαψα*, *τέθαμμαι*, [Ion. *ἐθάφθην*, rare;] 2 a. p. *ἐτάφην*; 2 fut. *ταφήσομαι*; fut. pf. *τεθάψομαι*.

Θείνω (θεν-), *smile*, *θενῶ*, *ἔθεινα*; 2 a. *ἔθενον*.

Θέλω, *wish*, *θελήσω*, *ἐθέλησα* (not in indic.); see *ἐθέλω*.

Θέω (θεν-), *run*, fut. *θεύσομαι*.

Θιγγάνω (θιγ-), *touch*, *θιξομαι* or *τεθιξομαι* (?), 2 a. *ἔθιγον*.

Θνήσκω (θαν-), *die*, *θανοῦμαι*, *τέθνηκα*; fut. pf. *τεθνήξω* (§ 120, Note) or *τεθνήξομαι*; 2 a. *ἔθανον*; 2 p. (*τέθναα*) § 130, 1, part. *τεθνεώς* [Hom. *τεθνηώς*]. In Attic prose always *ἀπο-θανοῦμαι* and *ἀπ-έθανον*.

Θρύπτω (θρυφ-), *crush*, *-θρύψα*, *τέθρυμμαι*, *ἐθρύφθην* [Ep. 2 a. p. *-ἐτρύφην*].

Θρώσκω (θορ-), *leap*, fut. *θοροῦμαι*, 2 a. *ἔθορον*.

Θύω (ϑ), *sacrifice*, imp. *ἔθϑον*; *θύσω* (ϑ), *ἔθϑυσα*, *τέθϑυκα*, *τέθϑυμαι*, *ἐτύθην* (ϑ), *ἐθϑύσάμην*. See § 17, 2, Note.

Θύω or **θύνω** (ϑ), *rage*, *rush*. Poetic: classic only in pres. and imperfect.

I.

Ἰάλλω (ιαλ-), *send*, fut. -ιαλῶ, [Ep. aor. ἤλαα.]

Ἰῶ (ιῆ-), *seat or sit*. Mid. ἵξομαι and ἱξομαι (ἔδ- for σεδ-, cf. sed-eo), *sit*, used chiefly in καθ-ίζω, which see. Ion. and poet. aor. εἶσα or ἔσα (from stem ἔ), with εἰσάμην [or ἐσδάμην (έεσσ-)] ; fut. inf. ἐφ-έσσεσθαι Hom.] See ἦμαι.

Ἰῆμι (έ-), *send*; see § 129, III. § 121, Note 2. Fut. m. -ήσομαι, [δν-έωνται for δν-εῦνται, Hdt.]

Ἰκνέομαι (poet. ἰκω), *come*, ἱξομαι, ἱγμαι; 2 a. ἰκόμεν. In prose usually ἀφ-ικνέομαι. From ἰκω [Ep. imp. ἰκον, 2 a. ἱξον].

Ἰλάσκομαι [Ep. ἰλάομαι], *propitiate*, ἰλάσομαι, ἰλάσθην, ἰλασάμην.

Ἰπταμαι, *fly*, imperf. ἰπτάμην; see πέτομαι.

Ἰσθῆμι (στα-), *set, place*; see § 126. Fut. pf. ἐστήξω (§ 120, Note) and ἐστήξομαι. Perf. ἔστηκα, with (ἔσταα), ἐστῶ, ἐσταίην, &c. (§ 130, 1), *stand*; 2 aor. ἔστην, *stood*. The 1 aor. ἔστησα is transitive, *placed*.

K.

Καθ-ἵξομαι (ἔδ-), *sit down*, imp. ἐκαθεζόμεν, f. καθεδοῦμαι.

Καθίζω, *set, sit*, f. καθιῶ (for καθίσω), καθιζήσομαι; a. ἐκάθισα, ἐκαθισάμην; κάθημαι, see ἦμαι.

Καίνομαι (καδ-), *excel*, p. κέκασμαι [Dor. κεκαδ-μένος].

Καίνω (καν-), *kill*, f. κανῶ, 2 a. ἐκανον, 2 p. κέκονα.

Καίω (καυ-), or κάω, *burn*; κάωσω; ἔκαυσα, poet. ἔκαα [Ep. ἔκηα]; -κέκαυκα, κέκαυμαι, ἐκάυθην, [2 a. ἐκάην.]

Καλέω (κλε-), *call*, f. καλῶ (rarely καλέσω); ἐκάλεσα, κέκληκα, κέκλημαι, ἐκλήθην; fut. m. καλοῦμαι; fut. pf. κεκλήσομαι.

Κάμνω (καμ-), *labor*, καμοῦμαι, κέκμηκα [Ep. part. κεκμηώς]; 2 a. ἔκαμον.

(Καφ-), *rapit*, stem with [Hom. perf. part. κεκαφηώς].

Κεδάννυμι, Ep. for σκεδάννυμι, *scatter*, [ἐκέδασα, ἐκεδάσθην.]

Κεῖμαι, *lie*, κείσομαι; see § 129, V.

Κεῖρω (κερ-), *shear*, f. κερῶ, a. ἔκειρα (poet. ἔκερσα), κέκαρμαι, [(ἐκέρθην) κερθεῖς; 2 a. p. ἐκάρην;] f. m. κεροῦμαι, a. m. ἐκειράμην (w. poet. part. κερσάμενος).

Κέλλω (κελ-), *land*, κέλσω, ἔκελσα. Poetic.

Κέλομαι (κελε-), *order*, [Ep. κελήσομαι, ἐκελήσομαι]; 2 a. m. κελόμην or ἐκεκλόμην (§ 122, 1). Chiefly Epic.

Κεράννυμι (κερα-), *mix*, ἐκέρασα [Ion. ἔκρησα], κέκράμαι [Ion. -ῆμαι], ἐκράθην [Ion. -ήθην] and ἐκεράσθην; f. pass. κραθήσομαι.

Κερδαίνω (κερδαν-), *gain*, f. κερδανῶ [Ion. κερδέω and κερδήσομαι], ἐκέρδᾱνα [Ion. -ῆνα or -ῆσα], κεκέρδηκα.

Κεύθω (κυθ-), *hide*, κεύσω, [-ἔκευσα;] 2 p. κέκευθα (as pres.); [Ep. 2 a. κύθον, subj. κεκύθω.]

- Κήδω** (καδ-, κηδε-), *wee*, [κηδήσω, -ἐκήδησα; 2 p. κέκηδα]. Mid. κήδομαι, *sorrow*, ἐκήδεσάμην, [Ep. fut. pf. κεκαδήσομαι.]
- Κιχάνω** (κιχ-), *find*, κιχήσομαι, [Ep. ἐκιχησάμην]; 2 a. ἐκίχον [and ἐπέχην].
- Κίχρημι** (κρα-), *lend*, [χρήσω Hdt.], ἐχρησα, κέχρημαι; ἐχρησάμην.
- Κλάζω** (κλαγγ-, κλαγ-), *clang*, κλάγξω, ἐκλαγξα; 2 p. κέκλαγγα [Ep. κέκληγα]; 2 a. ἐκλαγον; fut. pf. κεκλάγομαι.
- Κλαίω** and **κλάω** (κλαν-), *weep*, κλαύσομαι (rarely κλανουσθαι, sometimes κλαιήσω or κλαήσω), ἐκλαυσα, κέκλαυμαι; fut. pf. (impers.) κεκλαύσεται.
- Κλείω**, *shut*, κλείσω, ἐκλεισα, κέκλειμαι or κέκλεισμαι, ἐκλείσθην. [Ion. pres. Κληίω, ἐκλήισα, κεκληίμαι, ἐκλήισθην or ἐκλήισθην.] Older Attic Κληίω, κλήισω, ἐκλήισα, -κέκληκα, κέκλημαι, -ἐκλήισθην.
- Κλέπτω** (κλεπ-), *steal*, κλέψω (rarely κλέψομαι), ἐκλεψα, κέκλοφα, κέκλεμμαι, (ἐκλεφθην) κλεφθείς; 2 a. p. ἐκλάπην.
- Κλίνω**, *bend, incline*, κλινῶ, ἐκλίνα, [κέκλίκα, later,] κέκλιμαι, ἐκλίθην [Ep. ἐκλίθην]; 2 a. p. ἐκλίσην. § 109, Note 1.
- Κλύω**, *hear*, imp. ἐκλυον (as aor.); 2 a. imper. κλύθι, κλύτε [Ep. κέκλυθι, κέκλυτε]. Poetic.
- Κορέννυμι** (κορε-), *satiates*, [f. κορέσω Hdt., κορέω Hom.,] ἐκόρεσα, κεκόρεσμαι [Ion. -ημαι], ἐκορέσθην; [Ep. 2 p. pt. κεκορηώς.]
- Κράζω** (κραγ-), *cry out*, fut. pf. κεκράζομαι (rare), 2 pf. κέκράγω (imper. κέκραχθι), 2 a. -ἐκράγον.
- Κραίνω** (κραν-), *accomplish*, κρανῶ, ἐκράνα [Ion. ἐκρηνα], ἐκράνθην; p. p. 3 sing. κέκρανται (cf. πέφανται, § 113, Note 4). Ionic and poetic. [Epic κραιάνω, aor. ἐκρήνηνα, pf. and plp. κεκράνται and κεκράντο.]
- Κρέμαμαι**, *hang* (intrans.), κρεμήσομαι.
- Κρεμάννυμι** (κρεμα-), *hang* (trans.), κρεμῶ (for κρεμάσω), ἐκρέμασα, ἐκρεμάσθην.
- Κρίζω** (κριγ-), *creak, squeak*, 2 a. (ἐκρικον) 3 sing. κρίκε; 2 p. (κέκρίγα) κεκριγότες, *squeaking*.
- Κρίνω**, *judge*, f. κρινῶ, &c. See § 109, Note 1. [Ep. a. p. ἐκρίνθην.]
- Κρύπτω** (κρυβ-, κρυφ-), *conceal*, κρύψω, &c. regular; 2 a. p. ἐκρύφην (rare).
- Κτάομαι**, *acquire*, κτήσομαι, ἐκτησάμην, κέκτημαι or ἐκτῆμαι, *possess* (subj. κεκτώμαι or κέκτωμαι, opt. κεκτῆμην or κεκτῶμην), ἐκτῆθην (as pass.); κεκτῆσομαι (rarely ἐκτ-), *shall possess*.
- Κτείνω** (κτεν-, κταν-), *kill*, f. κτενῶ [Ion. κτενέω, Ep. also κτανέω], a. ἐκτευνα, 2 p. ἐκτονα (p. ἐκταγκα, rare); [Ep. ἐκτάθην;] 2 a. ἐκτανον (ἐκτᾶν poet.); 2 a. m. poet. ἐκτάμην (as pass.).
- Κτυπέω** (κτυπ-), *sound, cause to sound*, ἐκτύπησα, 2 a. ἐκτυπον.
- Κυλινδῶ** or **κυλινδέω** (rarely κυλίω), *roll*, ἐκύλισα, κεκύλισμαι, ἐκυλίσθην.
- Κυνέω** (κυ-), *kiss*, ἐκύσα. Προσ-κυνέω is generally regular.
- Κύρω**, *meet, chance*, κύρωσα. Κυρέω is regular.

Λ.

Λαγχάνω (λαχ-), *obtain by lot*, λήξομαι [Ion. λάξομαι], ἐλληχα, Ion. and poet. λέλογχα, (ἐλληγμαι) ἐλληγμένος, ἐλήχθην ; 2 a. ἔλαχον.

Λαμβάνω (λαβ-), *take*, λήψομαι, ἐλληφα, ἐλλημμαι (poet. λέλημμαι), ἐλήφθην ; 2 a. ἔλαβον, ἐλαβόμην. [Ion. λάμψομαι, λελάβηκα, λέλαμμαι, ἐλάμφθην.]

Λαθάνω, poet. λήθω (λαθ-), *lie hid, escape the notice of* (some one), λήσω, [-ἐλησα], 2 p. λέληθα ; 2 a. ἔλαθον. Mid. *forget*, λήσομαι, λέλησμαι [Hom. -ασμαι], fut. pf. λελήσομαι, 2 a. ἐλαθόμην.

Λάσσω (λακ-), *speak*, λακήσομαι, ἐλάκησα, 2 p. λέλακα [Ep. λέληκα] ; 2 a. ἔλακον [λελακόμην]. Poetic.

[**Λάω**, λῶ, *wish*, λῆς, λῆ, &c.; Infin. λῆν. § 123, Note 2. Doric.]

Λέγω, *say*, λέξω, ἔλεξα, λέλεγμαι (δι-είλεγμαι), ἐλέχθην ; fut. λεχθήσομαι, λέξομαι, λελέξομαι, all passive. For pf. act. εἶρηκα is used (see εἶπον).

Λέγω, *gather, arrange, count* (Attic only in comp.), λέξω, ἔλεξα, -εἶλοχα, εἶλεγμαι or λέλεγμαι, ἐλέχθην (rare) ; 2 a. p. ἐλέγην ; [2 a. m. ἐλέγμην (λέκτο, imper. λέξο, inf. λέχθαι, pt. λέγμενος)]. [The Hom. forms λέξομαι, ἐλέξάμην, ἔλεξα, and ἐλέγμην, in the sense *put to rest, rest*, are generally referred to stem λεχ-, whence λέχος, &c.]

Λείπω (λιπ-), *leave*, λείψω, λέλειμμαι, ἐλείφθην ; 2 p. λέλοιπα ; 2 a. ἔλιπον, ἐλιπόμην. See § 95.

[**Διιλαίομαι**, *desire eagerly*. Ep. p. λελίημαι, λελιημένος, *eager*.]

Δίσσονται (or λίττοι, rare), *supplicate*, [ἐλίσσάμην, 2 a. ἐλιτόμην].

[**Δοίω**, Epic for λούω ; λοέσομαι, ἐλδεσα, ἐλοεσάμην.]

Δούω or **λόω**, *wash*, regular. In Attic writers and Herod. the pres. and imperf. generally have contracted forms of λόω, as ἔλου, ἐλούμεν, λούμενος.

Δύω, *loose*, see §§ 96 and 106 ; 2 a. m. ἐλύμην (as pass.), λύτο and λυτο.

Μ.

Μαίνομαι (μαν-), *be mad*, [f. μανούμαι Hdt.,] ξιμνη [Ep. -άμην], 2 p. μέμνηνα, am mad, 2 a. p. ἐμάνην.

Μαίρομαι (μα-), *seek*, μάσσομαι, ἐμασάμην. Chiefly Epic.

Μανθάνω (μαθ-), *learn*, μαθήσομαι, μεμάθηκα ; 2 a. ἔμαθον.

Μάρομαι, only in contract form μῶμαι (imper. μῶσο or μῶσο, inf. μῶσθαι, pt. μῶμενος), *desire eagerly* ; 2 p. (μέμμαι) § 130, 1 [part. μεμαώς (-ῶτος or -ότος)]. A second p. μέμονα (μεν-) supplies the singular of (μέμμαι).

Μάρναμαι, *fight* (subj. μάρνωμαι, imp. μάρναο) ; a. ἐμαρνάσθην. Poetic.

Μάσσω (μαγ-), *knead*, μάξω, &c. regular ; 2 a. p. ἐμάγην.

Μάχομαι [Ion. μαχέομαι], *fight*, f. μαχοῦμαι [Hdt. μαχέσομαι, Hom. μαχέομαι or μαχήσομαι], p. μεμάχημαι, a. ἐμαχεσάμην [Ep. also ἐμαχησάμην ; Ep. pres. part. μαχεῖόμενος or μαχεούμενος].

- Μίδομαι** (μεδε-), *think of, plan*, μεθήσομαι (rare). Epic.]
Μεθ-ίημι, *send away*; like ἴημι. [Hdt. p. pt. μεμετιμένος.]
Μείρομαι (μερ-), *obtain*, [Ep. 2 p. 3 sing. ἐμμορε;] impers. εἰμαρται, *it is fated*, εἰμαρμένη (as subst.), *Fate*.
Μέλλω (μελλε-), *intend*, augm. ἐμ- or ἡμ-; μελλήσω, ἐμέλλησα. § 98, 3.
Μέλω (μελε-), *concern, care for*, μελήσω [Ep. μελήσομαι, 2 p. μέμηλα]; μεμέλημαι [Ep. μέμβλεται, μέμβλετο, for μεμέληται, μεμέλητο]; (ἐμαλήθην) μεληθείς. Μέλει, *it concerns*, impers.; μελήσει, ἐμέλησε, μεμέληκε.
Μέμονα, *desire*, 2 perf. with no present. Ionic and poetic. See μάομαι.
Μένω, *remain*, f. μενῶ [Ion. μενέω], ἔμεινα, μεμένηκα.
Μερμηρίζω, *ponder*, μερμηρίζω, ἐμερμήριζα (rarely -σα). Poetic.
Μήδομαι, *devise, mōsoμαι, ἐμυσάμην*. Poetic.
Μηκόμαι (μακ-, μηκ-), *bleat*, [2 a. part. μάκων; 2 p. part. μεμηκώς, μεμάκω; 2 plp. ἐμέμηκον.] Chiefly Epic.
Μίγνυμι and **μίσγω** (μιγ-), *mix*, μίξω, ἔμιξα, μέμγμαι, ἐμίχθην; 2 a. p. ἐμίγην; 2 a. m. ἐμικτο and μικτο for ἐμίγετο; fut. pf. μεμίξομαι.
Μιμνήσκω (μνα-), *remind*. Mid. *remember*; μνήσω, ἐμνησα, μέμνημαι, *remember*, ἐμνήσθην (as mid.); μνησθήσομαι, μνήσομαι, μεμνήσομαι; ἐμνησάμην (post.). Μίμνημαι (memini) has subj. μέμνωμαι or μεμνώμαι, opt. μεμνήμην or μεμνήμην, imp. μέμνησο [Hdt. μέμνεο], inf. μεμνήσθαι, pt. μεμνημένος.
 [From Ep. νάομαι come ἐμνώοντο, μνωόμενοι, &c. § 124, 1.]
Μυκάομαι (μυκ-), *bellow*, 2 p. μέμυκα; [Ep. 2 a. μύκον.]

N.

- Ναίω** (να-), *dwell*, ἐνασσα, ἐνάσθην, ἐνασσάμην. Poetic.
Νάσσω, *stuff*, [ἐναξα,] νένασμαι.
Νέμω (νεμε-), *distribute*, f. νεμῶ, ἔνειμα, νενέμηκα, νενέμηναι, ἐνεμήθην.
Νέομαι, *go, come*, or (as future) *will go*. Chiefly poetic.
 1. Νέω (νευ-), *swim*, -ἐνευσα, -νένευκα; f. m. part. νευσούμενος.
 2. Νέω, *heav up*, ἐνησα, νένηναι or νένησμαι.
 3. Νέω and νήθω, *spin*, νήσω, ἔνησα, ἐνήθην; [Ep. a. m. νήσαντο.] From νηέω, Ion. νήρσα, νηήσαι, &c.
Νίβω, later **νίπτω** (νιβ-), *wash*, νίψω, ἐνίψα, νένιμμαι, [-ἐνίφθην.]
Νοέω, *think, perceive*, νοήσω, &c., regular in Attic. [Ion. ἐνωσα, -νένωκα, νένωμαι.]

O.

- (Ὀδυ-), *be angry*, stem with only [Hom. ὀδυσάμην, ὀδώδυσμαι].
Ὄσω (ὀδ-, ὀζε-), *smell*, ὀσήσω [Ion. ὀζέσω], ὠσῆσα [Ion. ὠζεσα], 2 p. ὀώδεα (late), [plp. ὀδώδew Hom.]

- Οίγνυμι** and **οίγω**, *open*, οίξω, ἔξα [Ep. also οἷξα], -έφυμαι, a. p. part. οίχθεις. See ἀν-οίγνυμι.
- Οἶομαι**, *think*, in prose generally οἶμαι, ἤμην; οἰήσομαι, ᾤηθην. [Ep. act. οἶω (only 1 sing.), often δῖω; οἶομαι, οἰσάμην, ᾔσθηθην.]
- Οἶχομαι** (οἶχε-), *be gone*, οἰχήσομαι, οἶχωκα or ᾤχωκα [Ep. ᾤχηκα, Ion. οἶχημαι or ᾤχημαι, doubtful in Attic].
- Ὀλισθάνω**, rarely ὀλισθαίνω (ὀλισθ-), αἶρ [Ion. ὀλισθησα, ὀλισθηκα]; 2 a. ὀλισθον.
- Ὀλλυμι**, rarely ὀλλύω (ὀλ-), *destroy, lose*, f. ὀλῶ [ὀλέσω, ὀλέω], ὄλεσα, -ὀλώλεκα; 2 p. ὄλωλα, *perish*. Mid. ὀλλυμαι, *perish*, ὀλοῦμαι, 2 a. ὀλόμην. In prose generally ἀπ-ὀλλυμι.
- Ὀμνυμι** and **ὀμνέω** (ὀμ-, ὀμο-), *swear*, f. ὀμοῦμαι, ὄμοσα, ὀμώμοκα, ὀμώμομαι (with ὀμώμοται), ὀμύθην and ὀμύσθηθην; ὀμοσθήσομαι.
- Ὀμοργνυμι** (ὀμοργ-), *wipe*, ὀμόρξω, -ὀμορξα; ἀπ-ομορχθεις.
- Ὀνίημι** (ὄνα-), *benefit*, ὀνήσω, ὄνησα, ὠνήθην; ὀνήσομαι; 2 a. m. ὠνάμην or ὠνήμην (rare) [Hom. imper. ὀνησο, pt. ὀνήμενος].
- Ὀπνομαι** (ὀν-, ὀνο-), *insult* (inflected like δίδομαι); ὀνόσομαι, ὠνοσάμην (Epic also ὠνάμην), -ὠνόσθηθην. Epic pres. ind. 2 pl. ὀπνεσθε. Ionic and poetic.]
- Ὀράω** (ὀπ-), *see*, imperf. ἑώραν [Ion. ὤρων or ὤρεον, § 124, 1]; ὄψομαι, ἑώρακα or ἑόρακα, ἑώραμαι or ὤμμαι, ὄφθηθην; 2 p. ὤπωπα (Ion. and poet.). For 2 a. εἶδον, &c. see εἶδον. [Hom. pres. mid. 2 sing. ὄρηαι.]
- Ὀρεγω**, *teach*, ὀρέξω, ὤρεξα, [Ion. ὤρεγμαι Hom., p. p. 3 sing. ὀρωρέχαται, plp. ὀρωρέχατο,] ὠρέχθην.
- Ὀρνυμι** (ὀρ-), *raise, rouse*, ὀρσω, ὤρσα, 2 p. ὤρωρα (as mid.); [Ep. 2 a. ὠρορον.] Mid. *rise, rush*, [f. ὀροῦμαι, p. ὀρώρεμαι,] 2 a. ὠρόμην (with ὤρω, [imper. ὄρσο, ὄρσεο, ὄρσεν, inf. ὠρθαι,] part ὀρμενος). Poetic.
- Ὀρύσσω** or **ὀρύττω** (ὀρυγ-), *dig*, ὀρύξω, ὠρυξα, -ὀρύρυχα (rare), ὀρώρυγμα (rarely ὠρυγμα), ὠρύχθηθην; 2 f. p. -ὀρυχθήσομαι; [ὠρυξάμην, *caused to dig*, Hdt.]
- Ὀσφραίνομαι** (ὀσφρ-), *smell*, ὀσφρήσομαι, ὠσφράνθηθην (rare), 2 a. m. ὠσφρόμην.
- Οὔτάω**, *wound*, οὔτήσω, οὔτήθηθην; [Ep. 2 a. 3 sing. οὔτα, inf. οὔτάμεναι and οὔτάμεν; mid. οὔτάμενος as pass.]
- Οὔτάϊω**, *wound*, οὔτάσω, οὔταῖσα, οὔτασμαι.
- Ὀφείλω** (ὀφειλε-, ὀφελ-), § 108, 4, II.) [Ep. reg. ὀφέλλω], *owe, ought*, ὀφείλῃσω, ὠφείλησα, (ὠφείληκα ?) a. p. pt. ὀφειληθείς; 2 a. ὠφελον, used in *wishes* (§ 251, Note 1), *O that!*
- Ὀφλισκάνω** (ὀφλ-), *be guilty, incur (a penalty)*, ὀφλήσω, ὠφλησα (rare), ὠφληκα, ὠφλημαι; 2 a. ὠφλον (inf. and pt. sometimes ὀφλειν, ὀφλων).

II.

- Παίζω** (παι-), *sport*, παιζοῦμαι, ἔπαισα, πέπαικα (later), πέπαισμαι.
- Παίω**, *strike*, παίω (poet. παίησω), ἔπαισα, -πέπαικα, ἐπαίσθηθην.

Πάλλω (παλ-), brandish, ἐπηλα, πέταλμαι; [Hom. 2 a. ἀμπεταλῶν, as if from πέταλον; πάλτο for ἐπάλτο.]

(Πάομαι, imaginary pres.), acquire, whence πάσομαι (ᾱ), πέπαμαι, ἐπάσάμην. Poetic. See πατόομαι.

Παρανομία, transgress law, augm. παρην-, παρανεν-. § 105, 1, Note 2.

Παροινέω, insult (as a drunken man), imp. ἐπαρίζουν; παρουνήσω, ἐπαρίζησα, πεπαρίζηκα, ἐπαρινήθην.

Πάσχω (παθ-, πενθ-), suffer, πείσομαι (for πενθ-σομαι), 2 p. πέπονθα [Hom. πέτσθε and πεπᾶθυῖα]; 2 a. ἔπαθον.

Πατέομαι (πα-), eat, πάσομαι (ᾱ), ἐπάσάμην; [Ep. plp. πεπάσμην.] Ionic and poetic. See (πᾶομαι).

Πείθω (πιθ-), persuade, πείσω, &c. regular (§ 16); 2 p. πέποιθα, τισί, [Ep. ἐπέπιθμεν, plp. for ἐπεποιθέμεν;] poet. 2 a. ἐπιθον and ἐπιθόμην [Ep. πέπιθον and πεπιθόμην].

Πελάζω (πελαδ-, πλα-), πελάω or πελάθω, bring near, come near, f. πελώ (for πελάσω), ἐπέλασα, πέπλημαι, ἐπελάσθην and ἐπλάθην (trag.); [2 a m. ἐπλήμην, approached.]

Πέλω and πέλομαι, be, imp. ἔπελον, ἐπελόμην [syncop. ἔπλε, ἔπλεο (ἐπλεν), ἔπλετο, for ἔτελε, &c.; so ἐπι-πλόμενος and περι-πλόμενος].

Πέμπω, send, πέμψω, &c., regular, except perf. πέπομφα.

Πέρδομαι (παρδ-), Lat. *pedo*, -παρδήσομαι, 2 p. πέπορδα, 2 a. -ἔπαρδον.

Πέρθω (πρα-), destroy, sack, πέρσω, ἔπερσα, [Ep. 2 a. ἔπραθον, ἐπραθόμην (as pass.), with inf. πέρθαι.] Poetic.

Πέσσω or πέττω (πεπ-, § 108, 4, I.), cook, πέψω (?), ἔπεισα, πέπεμμαι, ἐπέφθην.

Πετάννυμι (πετα-), expand, πετάσω (πετῶ), ἐπέτασα, πέπταμαι (πεπέτασμαι late), ἐπετάσθην.

Πέτομαι (πτε-, πτα-), fly, πτήσομαι (poet. πετήσομαι), 2 a. m. ἐπτόμην. From ἵπταμαι (rare), 2 a. ἔπτην (poet.) and ἐπτάμην. The forms πεπόττημαι and ἐποττήθην (Dor. -ᾱμαι, -ᾱθην) belong to ποτάομαι.

Πήγνυμι (παγ-), fix, freeze, πήξω, ἔπηξα, ἐπήχθην (rare and poet.); 2 a. p. ἐπάγην; 2 p. πέπηγα, be fixed; [Ep. 2 a. m. κατ-ἐπηκτο.]

Πίμπλημι (πλα-), fill, πλήσω, ἔπλησα, πέπληκα, πέπλησμαι, ἐπλήσθην; [Ep. 2 a. m. ἐπλήμην.]

Πίμπρημι (πρα-), burn, πρήσω, ἔπρησα, πέπρημαι and πέπρησμαι, ἐπρήσθην; [Ion. fut. pf. πεπρήσομαι.] Kindred to πρήθω, blow.

Πινύσσω and πινύσσω (πυν-), make wise, chiefly Epic; [πέπνυμαι, be wise, part. πεπνύμενος, wise.] See πνέω.

Πίνω (πι-, πο-), drink, fut. πίομαι; πέπωκα, πέπομαι, ἐπόθην; 2 a. ἔπιον.

Πινράσκω (περα-, πρα-), sell, [Ep. περάσω, ἐτέρασα,] πέπρᾱκα, πέπραμαι [Hom. πεπερημέως], ἐπράθην [Ion. -ημαι, -ηθην]; fut. pf. πεπράσομαι. The Attic uses ἀποδώσομαι and ἀπεδόμην in fut. and aor.

- Πέτω** (πετ-, § 108, 8), *fall*, f. πεσοῦμαι [Ion. τεσέομαι]; p. πέτωκα, part. πεπτός [Ep. πεπτηώς or -εώς]; 2 a. έπεσον [Dor. έπετον].
- Πλάζω** (πλαγγ-), *cause to wander*, έπλαγξα. Pass. and Mid. πλάζομαι, *wander*, πλάζομαι, *will wander*, έπλάγχθην, *wandered*. Ionic and poetic.
- Πλέω**, *plait*, κνίε, πλέω, &c. regular; perf. τέπλοχα or τέπλεχα (rare); 2 a. p. -έπλάκην.
- Πλέω** (πλευ-), *sail*, πλεύσομαι or πλευσοῦμαι, έπλευσα, τέπλευκα, πέπλευσμαι. § 123, Note 1. [Epic 2 a. έπλων.]
- Πλήσσω** or **πλήττω** (πλαγ-), *strike*, πλήξω, έπληξα, τέπληγμα, επλήχθην (rare); 2 p. τέπληγα (rare); 2 a. p. επλήγην (in comp. επλάγην); 2 f. pass. πληγήσομαι and πλάγήσομαι; fut. pf. πεπλήξομαι; [Ep. 2 a. τέπληγον (or έπεπλ-), πεπληγόμεν.]
- Πνέω** (πνευ-), *blow*, breathe, πνεύσομαι and πνευσοῦμαι, έπνευσα, -πέπνευκα. For πέννυμαι see πινύσκει.
- (Πορ-), *give, allot*, stem whence 2 a. έπορον, p. p. τέπρωται, *it is fated* (with πεπρωμένη, *Fate*). See μέρομαι.
- Πράσσω** or **πράττω** (πραγ-), *do*, πράξω, &c. regular; fut. pf. πεπράξομαι; 2 p. τέπράγα, *have fared* (well or ill).
- Πτάρνυμαι** (πταρ-), *sneeze*; 2 aor. έπταρον [έπταρόμεν], (έπτάρην) πταρείς.
- Πτήσσω** (πτακ-, πτηκ-), *cover*, έπτηξα, έπτηχα, 2 a. -έπτακον, [Ep. καταπτήτην dual, as if from έπτην; 2 p. pt. πεπτηώς].
- Πυνθάνομαι**, poet. πυνθόμαι (πυθ-), *hear, enquire*, πεύσομαι [Dor. πευσοῦμαι], πέπυσμαι; 2 a. επυνθόμην.

P.

- Ψάλλω** (ψαν-, ψαδ-), *sprinkle*, ψανῶ, έρρανα [Ep. έρρασσα], έρρασμαι [Hom. έρράδαται, έρράδατο], (έρράνθην) ψανθείς. Ionic and poetic.
- Ψάπτω** (ψαφ-), *scratch*, -ράψω, έρραψα, έρραμμαι; 2 a. p. έρράφην.
- Ψάσσω** or **ράπτω** (ψαγ-,), *throw down*, ράξω, έρραξα, έρράχθην.
- Ψέζω** (ψεγ-), for έρδω, *do*, ρέξω, έρεξα (rarely έρρεξα); [Ion. a. p. ρεχθείη, ρεχθείς.]
- Ψέω** (ψευ-), *flow*, ψεύσομαι, έρρευσα, έρρύηκα; 2 a. p. έρρύην; ρυήσομαι.
- (Ψε-), stem of ειρηκα, ειρημαι, έρρήθην (έρρέθην). See ειπον.
- Ψήγγυμι** (ψαγ-, ρηγ-, ρωγ-), *break*, ρήξω, έρρηξα, [-έρρηγμα rare, έρρήχθην rare]; 2 a. p. έρράγην; ραγήσομαι; 2 p. έρρωγα, *be broken*.
- Ψιγέω** (ψιγ-), *shudder*, ριγήσω, έρρίγησα, 2 p. έρρίγα (as pres.).
- Ψιγέω**, *shiver*, regular; inf. ριγών or ριγοῦν, § 123, Note 3.
- Ψίπτω** (ψιφ-), *throw*, ρίψω, έρριψα (poet. έριψα), έρρίφα, έρριμμαι [poet. ρέριμμαι, Hom. plp. έρέριπτο], έρρίφθην; 2 a. p. έρρίφην; ριφθήσομαι.
- Ψώννυμι** (ψο-), *strengthen*, έρρωσα, έρρωμαι (imper. έρρωσο, *farewell*), έρρώσθην.

Σ.

Σαίρω (σαρ-), *swear*, aor. pt. σήρας; 2 p. σέσηρα, *grin*, esp. in part. σεσηρώς. [**Σαῶω**, *save*, σαῶσω, ἐσαῶσα, ἐσαῶθην; imperf. 3 sing. σάω (for ἐσάω) as if from Aeol. σώωμι; imperat. σάω (for σάου). Poetic.]

Σβέννυμι (σβε-), *extinguish*, σβέσω, εσβεσα, -εσβηκα, εσβεσμαι, ἐσβέσθην; 2 a. ἐσβην; σβήσομαι.

Σέω, *shake*, σείσω, ξείσα, σέσεικα, σέσεισμαι, ἐσεισθην [Ep. imp. ἐσσειοντο].

Σεύω (συ-), *move*, urge, a. ἔσσευα, ἐσσευάμην; ἔσσυμαι, ἐσσύθην or ἐσύθην; 2 a. m. ἐσσύμην (with ἔσυτο, σύτο, σύμενος). Poetic.

Σήπω (σαπ-), *rot*, σήψω, 2 p. σέσπηα (as pres.), 2 a. p. ἐσάπην.

Σκεδάννυμι (σκεδα-), *scatter*, f. σκεδῶ (for σκεδάσω), ἐσκέδασα, (ἐσκέδασμαι) ἐσκεδασμένος, ἐσκεδάσθην.

Σκέλλω (σκαλ-, σκλα-), *dry up*, [Ep. a. ἐσκληα,] ἐσκληκα; 2 a. ἐσκλην.

Σκώπτω (σκωπ-), *jest*, σκώψομαι, ἐσκώψα, ἐσκώφθην.

Σπάω, *draw*, σπάσω (ᾶ), ἐσπάσα, ἐσπάκα, ἐσπασμαι, ἐσπάσθην.

Σπείρω (σπερ-), *sow*, σπερῶ, ἐσπείρα, ἐσπαρμαι; 2 a. p. ἐσπάρην.

Σπένδω, *pour a libation*, σπείσω, ἐσπείσα, ἔσπεισμαι. § 16, 3 and 5.

Σπείβω (στιβε-), *tread*, ἔστειψα, ἐστιβήμαι. Poetic.

Στείχω (στιχ-), *go*, -ἐστιεξα, 2 a. ἐστιχων. Poetic and Ionic.

Στέλλω (στελ-), *send*, στελῶ [στελέω], ἔστειλα, ἔσταλκα, ἔσταλμαι; 2 a. p. ἐστάλην; -σταλήσομαι.

Στέργω, *love*, στέρξω, ἔστερξα; 2 p. ἔστοργα.

Στορέννυμι or **στόρνυμι** (στορε-), *stork* (for στορέσω), ἐστόρεσα, [ἐστορέσθην.]

Στρέφω, *turn*, στρέψω, ἔστραμμαι, ἐστρέφθην rare [Ion. ἐστράφθην]; 2 a. p. ἐστράφην.

Στράννυμι, same as στορέννυμι; στρώσω, ἔστρωσα, ἔστρωμαι.

Στυγίω (στυγ-), *dread*, ἐστύγησα [ἐστυξα], [ἐστύγηκα,] ἐστυγήθην; 2 f. p. στυγήσομαι; [Ep. 2 a. ἔστυγον.]

Σφάλω (σφαλ-), *trip*, δέσσειν, σφαλῶ, ἐσφηλα, ἐσφαλμαι; 2 a. p. ἐσφάλην.

Σώζω (σο-, σω-, σωδ-), *save*, σώσω, ἔσωσα, σέσωκα, σέσωσμαι (or -ωμαι), ἐσώθην.

Τ.

(Τάγ-), *seize*, stem with [Hom. 2 a. pt. τεταγών.] See τῆ, τῆρε, *take*, in Lex Ταράσσω (ταραχ-), *disturb*, ταράξω, &c. regular. [Ep. pf. (τέρηρχα) τετρήχως, *disturbed*; plp. τετρήχει.]

Τάσσω (ταγ-), *arrange*, τάξω, &c. regular; 2 a. p. ἐτάγην; τετάξομαι.

Τείνω (τεν-), *stretch*, τενῶ, ἔτεινα, τέτακα, τέταμαι, ἐτάθην. § 109, Note 1.

Τέμνω (τεμ-, τμε-) [Ion. τάμνω], *cut*, f. τεμῶ, τέμνηκα, τέμνημαι, ἐτμήθην; 2 a. ἔτεμον, ἐτεμόμην (or ἐταμ-). See τμήγω.

(Τεμ-), *find*, stem with only [Hom. redupl. 2 a. τέτμον or ἔτετμον].

Τέρπω (ταρπ-, τραπ-), *amuse*, τέρψω, ἔτερψα, ἐτέρφθην [Ep. ἐτάρφθην, 2 a. p. ἐτάρπην (with subj. τραπέω), 2 a. m. (τ)εταρπόμεν].

[Τέρσομαι, *become dry*, 2 a. p. ἐτέρσην. Fut. τέρσω in Theoc.]

[Τετρήμαι, Hom. perf.; generally in part. τετρημένος, with τετρηώς, both passive, *dejected, troubled*.]

[Τέτμον or ἑτετμον (Hom.), *found*, for τε-τεμ-ον. See (τεμ-).]

Τεύχω (τυχ-, τυκ-), *prepare, make*, τεύξω, ἔτευξα, [Ep. τέτευχα as pass.,] τέτυγμαι [Ep. τετευγ-,] ἐτύχθην [Ion. ἐτεύχθην; Ep. 2 a. τέτυκον, τετυκόμην; fut. pf. τετεύσομαι].

Τήκω (τακ-), *melt*, τήξω, ἔτηξα, ἐτήχθην (rare); 2 a. p. ἐτάκην; 2 p. τέτηκα (as mid.).

Τίθῃμι (θε-), *put*; see § 126.

Τίκτω (τεκ-), *beget, bring forth*, τέξομαι (poet. also τέξω), ἔτεξα (rare), ἐτέχθην (rare); 2 p. τέτοκα; 2 a. ἔτεκον, ἐτεκόμην.

Τίνω (τι-), *pay*, τίσω, ἔτισα, τέτικα, -τέτισμαι, -ἐτίσθην.

Τιτράω (τρα-), *bore*, ἔτρησα, τέτρημαι.

Τιτρώσκω (τρο-), *wound*, τρώσω, ἔτρωσα, τέτρωμαι, ἐτρώθην.

Τλάω, *bear, dare*, syncor. for (ταλα-ω), pres. not classic; f. τλήσομαι, [Ep. a. ἐτάλασσα,] p. τέτληκα with (τέτλαα) § 130, 1 [Ep. part. τετληώς]; 2 a. ἔτλην [Dor. ἔτλᾱν]. Poetic.

[Τμήγω (τμαγ-), *cut*, poet. for τέμνω; τμήξω (rare), ἔτμηξα, 2 a. ἔτμαγον, ἐτμάγην (τμάγεν for ἐτμάγησαν).]

Τορέω (τορ-), *pierce*, [-τορήσω,] rarely τετορήσω, [ἐτόρησα, 2 a. ἔτορον.]

Τρέπω [Ion. τράπω], *turn*, τρέψω, ἔτρεψα, τέτροφα (rarely τέτραφα), τέτραμαι, ἐτρέφθην [Ion. ἐτράφθην]; a. m. ἐτρεψάμην; 2 a. ἐτράπην, ἐτραπόμην, [Ep. ἔτραπον.] § 109, 8. This verb has all the six aorists.

Τρέφω (θρεφ-, § 17, 2, Note), *nourish*, θρέψω, ἔθρεψα, τέτροφα, τέτραμαι, ἐθρέφθην (rare); 2 a. p. ἐτράφην, [Ep. 2 a. ἔτραφον as pass.]

Τρέχω (θρεχ-, § 17, 2, Note, δραμ-), *run*, f. δραμοῖμαι (-θρέξομαι only in comedy), ἔθρεξα (rare), δεδράμηκα, -δεδράμημαι; 2 p. -δέδρομα (poet.), 2 a. ἔδραμον.

Τρίξω (τριγ-), *squash*, [2 p. τέτρῃγα as present.]

Τρύχω (τρυχο-), *exhaust*, [τρύξω,] p. p. part. τετρυχωμένος.

Τρώγω (τραγ-), *gnaw*, τρώξομαι, [-ἔτρωξα,] -τέτρωγμαι; 2 a. ἔτραγον.

Τυγχάνω (τυχ-, τευχ-), *hit, happen*, τεύξομαι, [Ep. ἐτύχῃσα,] τετύχηκα or τέτευχα; 2 a. ἔτυχον.

Τύπτω (τυπ-), *strike*, τυπτήσω, ἔτυψα (ἐτύπησα later), τύτμμαι; 2 a. ἔτυπον (rare), ἐτύπην (poet.); τυπτήσομαι (as pass.).

Τύφω (θυφ-, § 17, 2, Note), *raise smoke, smoke*, τέθυμμαι, 2 a. p. -ἐτύφην.

Υ.

Υποσχνόμαι, poet. and Ion. ἐπίσχομαι (strengthened from ὑπέχομαι), *promise*, ὑποσχνήσομαι, ὑπέσχημαι, (ὑπεσχέθην) once in ὑποσχεθῆναι (Plat.); 2 a. m. ὑπεσχόμην.

Ψω, *rain*, ὕω, ὕσα, ὕμαι, ὕσθην. [Hdt. ὕσομαι as pass.]

Φ.

- Φαίνω (φαν-), *show*, f. φανῶ [φανέω], a. ἔφηνα, πέφαγκα, πέφασμαι (§ 113, Note 4), ἐφάνθην; 2 a. p. ἐφάνην; 2 p. πέφηνα; f. m. φανούμαι, f. p. φανήσομαι; [Ep. iter. 2 aor. φάνεσκε, *appeared*.] See § 97.
- Φάω, *shine* (pres. late), [Hom. imperf. φάε, fut. pf. πεφήσεται.]
- Φαίδομαι (φιδ-), *spare*, φείσομαι [Hom. πεφιδήσομαι], ἐφεισάμην, [Hom. 2 a. πεφιδόμην.]
- (Φεν-, Φα-), *kill*, stems whence [Hom. πέφαμαι, πεφήσομαι; 2 a. redupl. πέφνον or ἐπεφνον, with part. πέφνων].
- Φέρω (οί-, ἐνεκ-, ἐνεγκ-), *bear*, f. οἴσω, a. ἤνεγκα, p. ἐνένοχα, ἐνήνεγμαι, a. p. ἤνεχθην; 2 a. ἤνεγκον; ἐνεχθήσομαι and οἰσθήσομαι; οἴσομαι (sometimes as pass.); ἤνεγκάμην. [Ion. ἤνεικα and -αμην, ἤνεικον, ἐνήνεγμαι, ἤνειχθην; Hdt. ἀν-ῶσαι, inf. from aor. ῶσα; Hom. aor. imper. οἶσε for οἴσον, pres. imper. φέρετε for φέρετε].
- Φεύγω (φυγ-), *flee*, φεύξομαι and φευξόμην, 2 p. πέφευγα (§ 116, Note 2), 2 a. ἐφυγον; [Hom. p. part. πεφυγμένος and πεφυγότες.]
- Φημί (φα-), *say*, φήσω, ἔφησα; p. p. imper. πεφασθω, part. πεφασμένος. For other forms and inflection, see § 129, IV.
- Φθάνω (φθα-), *anticipate*, φθάσω and φθήσομαι, ἔφθασα, [ἐφθᾶκα;] 2 a. act. ἔφθην (like ἔστην), [Ep. 2 a. m. φθάμενος.]
- Φθερώ (φθερ-), *corrupt*, f. φθερώ [Ion. -φθερέω, Ep. φθέρω], ἐφθειρα, ἔφθαρκα, ἔφθαρμαι; 2 a. p. ἐφθάρην; 2 p. δι-έφθορα; f. m. φθερούμαι [Hdt. φθαρέομαι].
- Φθίνω [Ep. also φθίω], *waste, decay*, φθίσω, ἔφθισα, ἐφθίμαι, ἐφθίθην; 2 a. m. ἐφθίμην [subj. φθίωμαι, opt. φθίμην for φθι-ι-μην, imper. 3 sing. φθίσθω, inf. φθίσθαι], part. φθίμενος. Chiefly poetic. The present is generally intransitive; the future and aorist active are transitive.
- Φιλῶ (φιλ-), *love*, φιλήσω, &c. regular. [Ep. a. m. ἐφιλάμην; inf. pres. φιλήμεναι, from Aeolic φιλημι.]
- Φράζω (φραδ-), *tell*, φράσω, &c. regular. [Ep. 2 a. πέφραδον or ἐπέφραδον.]
- Φύω, *produce*, φύσω, ἐφύσα, πέφυκα, *be* (by nature), with 2 p. (πέφυσαι) § 180, 1; 2 a. ἐφῦν, *be, be born*; 2 a. p. ἐφύην.

Χ.

- Χάζω (χαδ-), *yield, retire* (pres. only in ἀνα-χάζω), [Ep. f. χάσομαι, κεκαδῶσω (causative), 2 a. κέκαδον (caus.), 2 a. m. κεκαδόμην;] a. m. ἐχασάμην (Epic, once in Xen. δια-χάσασθαι).
- Χαίρω (χαρ-, χαιρε-), *rejoice*, χαιρήσω, κεχάρηκα, κεχάρημαι and κέχαρμαι, 2 a. p. ἐχάρην, [Ep. 2 a. m. κεχαρόμην; 2 p. pt. κεχαρηώς; fut. pf. κεχαρήσω, κεχαρήσομαι.]
- Χανδάνω (χαδ-, χενδ-), *hold*, [χέλσομαι, 2 p. κέχανδα (as pres.), 2 a. ἐχадον.] Chiefly Epic.

Χάσκω, later **χαίνω** (**χα-**), *gape*, f. **χανούμαι**, 2 p. **κέχρηα** (as pres.), 2 a. **έχανον**. Poetic.

Χέζω (**χεδ-**), fut. **χεσοῦμαι** (rarely **χέσομαι**), **έχεσα**, 2 p. **-κέχοδα** ; 2 a. **έχε-
σον** (rare) ; p. p. part. **κεχρισμένος**.

Χέω (**χυ-**, **χευ-**), *pour*, f. **χέω** [Ep. **χέω**], a. **έχεα** [Ep. **έχεα**], **κέχυμαι**, **έχέ-
θην** ; 2 a. m. **έχύμην**.

Χόω, *heap up*, **χόσω**, **έχωσα**, **-κέχωκα**, **κέχωσμαι**, **έχώσθην**.

(**Χραιοσμε** and **χραιοσμ-**), *avert, help*, stem whence [Hom. **χραιοσμήσω**, **έχραιο-
σμησα** ; 2 a. **έχραιοσμον**].

Χράσμαι, *use*, perhaps mid. of **χράω** ; **χρήσομαι**, **έχρησάμην**, **κέχρημαι**, **έχρη-
σθην**. For **χρήται** [Hdt. **χράται**], &c., see § 123, Note 2.

Χράω, *give oracles*, **χρήσω**, **έχρησα**, **κέχρηκα** (later), **κέχρησμαι** (**-ημαι** !), **έχρησθην**. Mid. consult an oracle. § 123, Note 2.

Χρή (impers.), irreg. contr. for **χρδει**, *there is need*, (one) *ought, must*, subj. **χρή**, opt. **χρειη**, inf. **χρήναι** (poet. **χρήν**) ; imperf. **χρήν** or **έχρήν** ; f. **χρήσει**. **Ἄπό-χρη**, *it suffices*, inf. **άποχρήν**, imperf. **άπέχρη**, [Ion. **άποχρηῶ**, **άποχρηῶν**, **άπέχρηα** ;] **άποχρήσει**, **άπέχρησε**. **Χρής** and **χρή** (for **χρδεις**, **χρδει**) are rarely used in the sense of **χρήζεις**, **χρήζει**, *wish, want*. **Χρίω**, *anoint, sting*, **χρίσω**, **έχρισα**, **έκκριμαι** (or **-ισμαι**), **έχρισθην**.

Ψ.

Ψύχω (**ψυγ-**), *cool*, **ψύξω**, **έψυξα**, **έψυγμαι**, **έψύχθην** ; 2 a. p. **έψύχην** or (generally later) **έψύγην**.

Ω.

Ὠθέω (**ώθ-**), *push*, **ώσω** (poet. **ώθήσω**), **έωσα** [Ion. **ώσα**], **έωσμαι** [Ion. **-ώσμαι**], **-έώσθην** ; **ώσθήσομαι** ; a. m. **έωσάμην** [Ion. **ώσάμην**].

Ὠνέομαι, *buy*, imp. **έωνούμην** or **ώνούμην** ; **ώνήσομαι**, **έώνημαι**, **έωνθήθην**. Classic writers use **έπριάμην** (§ 126) for later **ώνησάμην** (or **έωνησάμην**).

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THE END.



	Labials.	Palatals.	Linguals.
Smooth mutes.	π	χ	τ
Middle ..	β	γ	δ
Rough ..	ϕ	χ	θ
Nasals.	μ	γ	ν

Letters in the same line are coörd
 column .. cognate.

$\beta\mu$	becomes	$\mu\mu$
$\nu\mu$	"	$\mu\mu$
$\chi\mu$	"	$\gamma\mu$
ϕs	"	ψ
χs	"	ξ
βs	"	ψ
$\beta\theta$	"	$\phi\theta$
$\tau\theta$	"	$\sigma\theta$
$\nu\pi$	"	$\mu\pi$
$\nu\lambda$	"	$\lambda\lambda$
$\chi\mu$	"	$\gamma\mu$
βs	"	ψ
δs	"	s
χs	"	ψ
$\beta\tau$	"	$\pi\tau$
$\nu\lambda$	"	λ

